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READING & DICTATION
EXERCISES FOR
SPEED DEVELOPMENT

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Exercise 1

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is the first address by the Hon'ble President after the elections to the new²⁰ Lok Sabha. Democracy, itself, Sir, is a great leveller, and, elections in a democracy themselves are a leveller except that they⁴⁰ can occasionally produce harsh results, which involve winners and losers. But, democracy itself, when it produces winners and losers, confers⁶⁰ upon the winner the great sense of responsibility. Today morning, when I came to the House, I thought that when the⁸⁰ speakers from the Treasury Benches initiate the motion, that burden of responsibility will confer a sense of modesty and humility.¹⁰⁰ And I must express the deep sense of disappointment that I found it grossly lacking. However, we, in the¹²⁰ opposition, certainly do not intend to be provoked by this attitude of lack of modesty and humility which a winner¹⁴⁰ must inherently have because we were told from beginning to the end, where most of us, in the opposition, have¹⁶⁰ gone wrong and where our conduct and attitude was to be found lacking. Those who are defeated in an election also have¹⁸⁰ a responsibility in a democracy and that responsibility is to conduct yourself with a certain amount of graciousness, have a²⁰⁰ certain amount of dignity, but, at least, have a sense of determination and fulfil the role which is conferred on you.²²⁰

And, Sir, that role which is conferred on us, I can assure you, is a role which we will²⁴⁰ discharge purely guided by national interest. There are going to be several areas where we are going to support and²⁶⁰ even endorse the position of the Government. That is what is expected from us. There are going to be several areas²⁸⁰ where we have to caution the Government, particularly when certain pitfalls are visible. And when we find the Government going astray,³⁰⁰ needless to mention, we are going to fiercely oppose the Government on those occasions. That's a responsibility which is³²⁰ conferred on us and I can assure you, this House and the country, through this House, that various sections of the³⁴⁰ opposition in their own way are going to discharge this responsibility which is also a responsibility which is conferred³⁶⁰ on us in a democracy. Sir, I have no hesitation in admitting after a lot has been said about the³⁸⁰ election results that for me and my party the election results were a disappointment. We accept that with humility at our command.⁴⁰⁰

- MODESTY:** unassuming, moderate;
- PROVOKED:** to call into anger, to annoy,
- INHERENTLY:** to have from ancestors;
- VISIBLE:** seen to the eye.

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

Exercise 2

Sir, we read some very clear messages emerging out of these election results and some of these messages that we²⁰ can read very clearly are that the electorate of this country is conscious of the fact that we live in⁴⁰ an era of coalitions and an era of coalitions can also occasionally bring disturbances and even roadblocks in the functioning⁶⁰ of the Government. Perhaps one of the great motivating factors to the Indian voter was a great desire for⁸⁰ political stability. And, therefore, the electorate, pursued by that desire, gave to the Congress Party over 200 seats.¹⁰⁰ Let them, therefore, be very conscious of this fact that 206 seats in Parliament are not akin to 403 seats¹²⁰ in Parliament that they got in 1984. And, therefore, the manner in which they have to conduct¹⁴⁰ themselves must also be conditioned by this fact. The electorate did want political stability and, therefore, in the last five years,¹⁶⁰ when we found the Government lacking on several fronts, it may not been as an endorsement by the voter¹⁸⁰ of India of areas where the Government was found to be wanting.

There are several areas. We can have a discussion²⁰⁰ at an appropriate time over them. But, it was this desire for political stability and when this desire for political²²⁰ stability has given them a larger number of seats, the Indian voter is now not going to accept any reason²⁴⁰ for non-performance. In the last five years, it could be blamed on the reason. Today, it's being sought to be²⁶⁰ blamed on us. But, once you have a figure which is closer to the half-way mark along with your²⁸⁰ allies, no reason for failure is going to be accepted this time for which you have got the benefit of³⁰⁰ doubt in the last 5 years. At the same time, the Indian voters have shown an immense amount of maturity.³²⁰ But even when we were losing, in a large number of States where the non-Congress parties have performed well, those³⁴⁰ non-Congress parties, including my own party, our allies in several States, some others who have moved away from us, either³⁶⁰ got an overwhelmingly large number of seats in those States or in some States, at least, got an absolute number³⁸⁰ of seats, and therefore, this is a clear mandate as of the electorate as we understand it today. I also⁴⁰⁰ do understand that the mandate today is also a representative of an aspirational India; people want India to grow.⁴²⁰ But we are cautious of the fact that when they want India to grow, this growth is at two levels.⁴⁴⁰

ENDORSEMENT: to confirm;

MANDATE: sanction, order;

ASPIRATIONAL: eager desire, to strive higher.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely a transcription of the text on the left, written on a set of horizontal lines.

AMPLIFY: abundance; UNVEIL: to reveal; EMULATED: to excell, to imitate; FRAMEWORK: scope, structure.

Exercise 3

For nearly two hundred years now, Indians have sailed to distant shores in search of employment and trade. Many, the forefathers of some of you, settled where they worked. The conditions in the early days of migration were neither easy nor happy, but they worked hard and diligently, some of them displayed their inherent entrepreneurship and established themselves in businesses. Early migrants went to Canada, America, and China and wherever there was British colonial presence. Over the years, the profile of migrants has changed. We still provide skilled labour to the Gulf states and to other areas in the Middle East, but now a more important segment comprises of professionals, teachers, scientists, computer engineers and programmers, doctors, managers, bankers, and even gurus who are being acclaimed in areas of top management and creative thought. Similarly, in trade and industry, many businessmen of Indian origin have developed entrepreneurial skills, which their host countries are finding valuable to their economies. We recognize and applaud these luminaries on their success. I am particularly happy that some of those who have distinguished themselves in this regard are in our midst today.

In the last fifty years Indians have developed certain competitive advantages - include a large technical and scientific manpower base, fairly well developed infrastructure, a large network of banks, a well-established capital market, and a good educational system. India has always had a substantial private sector, active in all areas of the economy. A vibrant part of Indian initiative is manifested in the Small-scale sector. This comprises thousands of small industrial units scattered around the country. The Indian corporate sector is large and diversified, with a mix of ownership in public, private and cooperative sectors, and small, medium and large-sized enterprises. Our legal system is fair and just and we have the advantage of being a part of the English-speaking world. These factors make India good destination. We are all aware of the recent crises, which have affected the economies of South East Asia, and Russia. Even Japan is facing difficulties. At the same time, we may note the fact that our country remained by and large unaffected by these economic disturbances. This speaks well of the resilience our economy has developed over the years. Despite being part of the globalization process, our fundamentals remained strong and helped us to stay on course and prevented any major macro-economic imbalances.

DILIGENTLY: sincere hardwork; PROFILE: personality sketch; MIGRANTS: persons from other lands; LUMINARIES: eminent people; MANIFESTED: appeared; RESILIENCE: quality to recover from depression.

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

Exercise 4

More significantly, a sum of about twelve billion US Dollars has come in each of the last two fiscal years ²⁰ as direct remittance from Indians abroad. I need hardly emphasize how useful a role these resources have been playing ⁴⁰ in our economic development efforts. In the last seven to eight months since my government took office, we have taken ⁶⁰ several initiatives aimed at revitalizing economic growth, promoting strong infrastructure development and bringing about an Information Technology revolution within the country. ⁸⁰ Several of these measures are already under implementation. In certain other cases, legislative bills will need to receive Parliamentary approval ¹⁰⁰ next month. The direction, however, is clear. Economic reforms are here to stay and, if anything, the process is being ¹²⁰ accelerated. We all appreciate the crucial importance of infrastructure in our development process. Towards this end we have taken ¹⁴⁰ a number of decisions: One, plan outlay for the power sector has been significantly stepped up this year. Two, ¹⁶⁰ scope of automatic approval for foreign direct investment in power has been liberalized by placing foreign equity participation up to ¹⁸⁰ 100 per cent on the automatic approval route, provided the foreign equity in any such project does not exceed Rs. 1,500 crore. ²⁰⁰ Three, the procedure for issue of counter-guarantee to eligible private power projects has been simplified, and ²²⁰ counter guarantees have recently been issued to three projects--Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, Neyveli in Tamil Nadu, and Bhadravati in Maharashtra. ²⁴⁰ Four, the Electricity Regulatory Commission Act, 1998 has been enacted to provide for the establishment of Central ²⁶⁰ and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions, rationalization of electricity tariff and transparent policies regarding subsidies. The Central Commission has begun functioning. ²⁸⁰ The process of setting up State Level Commissions in various States. Five, the Electricity Laws (Amendment) Act, 1998 ³⁰⁰ has been enacted to co-ordinate the operation of the grid system and allow greater flow of resources in ³²⁰ the transmission sector. Six, in the Petroleum and Natural Gas sector, Government has decided to sign production Sharing Contracts ³⁴⁰ with private parties for 18 exploration blocks covering an area of over 50,000 square kilometres. Seven, bids will be ³⁶⁰ invited shortly under the New Exploration Licensing Policy, for which the way has been paved with the introduction of a ³⁸⁰ liberalized royalty regime. Eight, the Government will offer blocks to private and national oil companies for the exploration and ⁴⁰⁰ exploitation of Coal which is in abundance in India. And, nine, the process of pricing reforms in the petroleum sector ⁴²⁰ is being carried forward by initiating the dismantling of Administrated Pricing Mechanism in phases from April 1, 1998. ⁴⁴⁰

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

FISCAL: relating to revenue; ACCELERATED: increasing gradually;
RATIONALISATION: to base on logic; TRANSPARENT: openness;
EXPLORATION: discovery; DISMANTLING: putting down.

Exercise 5

The six-lane corridor project has attracted a lot of comment, and some cynicism. Some have called it a ²⁰ dream, adding that dreams are not supposed to materialize into reality! I beg to differ. And yes, it is a ⁴⁰ dream: a 7,000 kilometre, Six-lane corridor linking Silchar in the North East to Saurashtra in the West and ⁶⁰ Kashmir to Kanyakumari is a magnificent dream. A dream for India. If you don't dream, how will your dreams ⁸⁰ come true? Questions have been raised about the financing involving twenty-eight thousand crore of rupees. For a nation that ¹⁰⁰ saves more than three hundred thousand crore rupees per year, a country that imports nearly twenty-eight thousand crores worth ¹²⁰ gold, largely for savings, has ample resources for several projects of this scale and dimension. The North-South-East-West ¹⁴⁰ corridor when completed will save fifteen thousand crore rupees a year just by way of petroleum products saved, and a ¹⁶⁰ like amount in wear and tear of vehicles and life and limb of drivers, not taking into account the time ¹⁸⁰ saved and efficiency achieved in transportation of goods. We have the will and the means and the technical know-how to ²⁰⁰ undertake this project and it will move in the direction, I outlined in a speech to FICCI. I would like to ²²⁰ remind you that Bhakra Dam was viewed as an impossible dream in the early 50s; more recently, the tunnel under ²⁴⁰ the English Channel linking Britain and France was considered both a technical and a financial impossibility. ²⁶⁰ We will in the near future create financial instruments to channelize your savings and investments in this grand development project. ²⁸⁰ There are enormous employment and investment opportunities in India's information technology sector, which is the fastest growth ³⁰⁰ segment of India's economy. My Government is committed to speeding up its growth. The first report of the National Task Force ³²⁰ on Information Technology and Software Development containing 108 recommendations has been accepted. Many of the recommendations have now ³⁴⁰ been notified. They will remove the bottlenecks that had constrained this sector from growth even faster. The second report, devoted ³⁶⁰ to strengthening India's hardware sector is with the Government; it will soon be considered. The recently announced policy for Internet ³⁸⁰ Service Providers, probably the most liberal in the world, will add momentum to India's IT Growth in the contry.

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CYNICISM: extremely critical; SEGMENT: part of a whole;
CONSTRAINED: forced; MOMENTUM: quantity of motion of moving.

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the text on the left, written on a set of four horizontal lines (top, middle, bottom, and a dotted line). The notes are written in a cursive shorthand style.

Exercise 6

Telecommunications is a vital infrastructure for the development of the economy. We have taken a series of measures to open this sector for private investment and provide a level playing field. We shall announce a new Telecom Policy soon to achieve a quantum jump in this sector. The Global Mobile Personal Communications service has already been permitted and the iridium project has been launched on November 1, as scheduled. It is worth noting that out of four thousand crore of rupees foreign direct investment inflow in Telecom since 1991, almost fifty per cent has come during this year. This is an indication of the immense investment opportunities and the improving investment climate in this sector. Government has often been criticized, and rightly so, for being long on policy pronouncements and short on implementation. We shall endeavour to correct this imbalance. Time-bound implementation of all decisions shall be demanded and obtained. Government shall enforce accountability for laxity and delay. Effective inter-ministerial co-ordination shall be ensured so that important policies are quickly translated into action. You shall not find us wanting in this regard. The sustainability of economic reforms is crucially dependent on equitable distribution of the benefits of growth. We have no doubt that we have to cut through the volumes of complex regulations which we have accumulated over the last 50 years, reduce political and administrative interference and allow the innate entrepreneurial abilities of the Indian people to flower. The need for a leaner and more efficient bureaucracy, curtailment of government expenditure, a transparent and targeted subsidy regime, and commercially viable public sector can not be overlooked. We recognize that increased competition brings in greater efficiency, lowers cost of production, and provides more and better goods and services to consumers. However, the Government also appreciates that a more market-oriented and less regulated regime does not imply an abdication by the State of its responsibility towards the poor and the disadvantaged. Our policies and programmes will adequately reflect both these crucial concerns. Sustainability of reforms in any country is also critically linked to the popular support-base of such reforms. The support-base would be fast eroded if reforms fail to deliver broad-based employment generating growth and make a perceptible dent on poverty. In this context, I am happy to say that reforms in India have indeed been successful not only in preserving this popular support base but in strengthening it further. In the largest democracy in the world, reforms have not only stayed on course but also actually accelerated even with changes in popularly elected governments. This is only an adequate testimony to the popular base of reform.

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

IRIDIUM: steel element; IMMENSE: large; ENDEAVOUR: serious efforts; CRUCIAL: essential; ABDICATION: to surrender; PERCEPTIBLE: understandable.

Exercise 7

NRI's as well as persons of Indian origin residing abroad frequently wonder, often aloud, as to why Indians ²⁰ who perform so well in so many fields abroad, falter at home. Of course, the questioning is about the environment ⁴⁰ here at home. The brief answer is, Yes, there are many problems. We cannot, overnight, create an enabling environment that ⁶⁰ matches what is prevailing in some of the developed countries. There are competing claims on our limited resources. We need ⁸⁰ also to be cautious about emulating models of development that are alien to our cultural milieu or not in line ¹⁰⁰ with our level of development. Yet, there is no denying there is need for change. However, as we approach the ¹²⁰ dawn of a new millennium, our mission should be to bring about India's national renewal. We must build an India ¹⁴⁰ all of us can be proud of, where every individual exerts to the utmost and excels. We need to provide ¹⁶⁰ the ambience where excellence can thrive. In going about this exercise, the views of NRIs could be ¹⁸⁰ of much importance. You have already shown a great spirit of adventure and perseverance in establishing a base for yourselves ²⁰⁰ in the countries you are living in. Seeing India from outside, you may be in a position to give us ²²⁰ a more objective assessment and advice. We shall, therefore, set up a suitable mechanism, a forum in the Government ²⁴⁰ for effective on going consultation with NRIs. The Indian Investment Centre will also be strengthened and restructured to ²⁶⁰ enable it to address the investment concerns of the NRIs in a more effective and focussed manner. Persons ²⁸⁰ of Indian Origin who have settled abroad are as diverse as the people in India itself. While they may not ³⁰⁰ need any economic support, there are educational, cultural and other needs, which are voiced from time to time. In pursuance ³²⁰ of the announcement made by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech we have decided to implement a scheme for ³⁴⁰ issuance of a person of Indian Origin Card for those living abroad and having foreign passports. The PIO card ³⁶⁰ would be extended to persons of Indian origin settled in countries to be specified by Government. The Card would ³⁸⁰ confer upon them a range of special benefits, which would include a visa-free regime and several other facilities now. ⁴⁰⁰

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the text on the left. The notes are written on a series of horizontal lines, with some lines containing multiple characters or symbols. The handwriting is fluid and appears to be a personal shorthand system.

FALTER: waver, double mind; DAWN: beginning;
 AMBIENCE: surroundings; DIVERSE: varied.

Exercise 8

Very broadly, a PIO Card holder will enjoy parity with NRIs in respect of all facilities. ²⁰ Presently available for acquisition and transfer of immovable properties in India, admission of children to educational institutions in India, and ⁴⁰ under the various housing schemes of Central and State Government agencies. The details of the scheme have been worked out ⁶⁰ and will be announced very shortly. There has been a long-standing demand of our NRI brethren to ⁸⁰ provide for Dual nationality for people of Indian origin settled abroad. This idea needs to be considered in depth before ¹⁰⁰ a clear-cut policy can be formulated and translated into legislative and administrative action. Public opinion has also to be ¹²⁰ taken into account. The Government will, therefore, appoint a Committee to hold wide consultations, elicit public opinion, examine the pros and cons ¹⁴⁰ of different options, and to formulate recommendations on the question of Dual nationality or any suitable variant. This ¹⁶⁰ Committee shall give its report within three months. I am given to understand that NRIs who receive dividend ¹⁸⁰ on non-repatriable investments are sometimes being required to furnish an undertaking that they will pay tax if required to ²⁰⁰ along with a certificate from a Chartered Accountant. This is an aberration since we know that dividend in the hands ²²⁰ of individual investors is now not taxable in India. If more information about this is given to the Finance Minister, ²⁴⁰ we will redress the situation. For years, there was strong criticism of the draconian Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. My Government ²⁶⁰ therefore, introduced a Bill in the Parliament to replace FERA by a more liberalized and progressive ²⁸⁰ Foreign Exchange Management Act. I understand however, that there are reservations about some clauses in the proposed FEMA, ³⁰⁰ particularly those relating to the definition of "Resident". I assure you that we will initiate discussion on this issue and ³²⁰ resolve the genuine apprehensions of the NRIs in this regard. I am particularly happy to note that this ³⁴⁰ conference is focussing on non-resident Indians as potential investors and entrepreneurs. NRIs are doing very well in their ³⁶⁰ respective fields. By dint of their hard work and intelligence, they have made their mark in highly developed and competitive countries ³⁸⁰ despite the handicap of being outsiders. They have substantial financial assets, but equally, or more importantly, brains-- they are ⁴⁰⁰ a brain and talent bank. We all know that in the developed countries, particularly in the UK, USA, ⁴²⁰ and Europe NRIs have achieved recognition and commendation because of their world class technical, and management skills now. ⁴⁴⁰

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a transcription or summary of the text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style and cover the right side of the page.

ACQUISITION: to own; ABERRATION: not the rule;
 APPREHENSIONS: fears; COMMENDATION: appreciation.

Exercise 9

Sir, I rise to support the Bill brought forward by the Hon'ble Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance. Banking is ²⁰ a service of vital importance to industry, commerce and agriculture. It is concerned with the creation of credit money and ⁴⁰ its distribution between various users such as industry and agriculture or between institution and individuals. In fact the smooth working ⁶⁰ of a modern economy depends on the proper regulation of credit with which the banks are concerned. The question, therefore, ⁸⁰ of recruitment of the personnel of banking institutions assumes great importance. The Banking Commission has recommended the establishment of such ¹⁰⁰ a Commission in its Report in 1972. In fact, Government have been rather late in bringing forward this ¹²⁰ very important and necessary piece of legislation. Before nationalisation, some of the big commercial banks had made some arrangements of ¹⁴⁰ their own for recruitment of their staff. The Institute of Bank Management and the Reserve Bank of India through the ¹⁶⁰ Bankers' Training College run some short-term and long-term courses for recruitment and training of bank staff. But these ¹⁸⁰ arrangements are not adequate even to meet the requirements for recruitment of higher cadres. The largest proportion of banks staff ²⁰⁰ consists of clerks and cashiers. The recruitment policies followed by most of the Indian banks before nationalisation were not based ²²⁰ on either scientific lines. In several cases even minimum qualifications were not insisted upon. The Banking Commission has reported that ²⁴⁰ in many cases people who had not even passed matriculation examination were recruited as clerks. There was no proper evaluation ²⁶⁰ of the aptitude or capacity and very often caste and relationship determined the choice of candidates. Lack of training facilities ²⁸⁰ however, aggravated the problem and banks found themselves with staff which had neither aptitude nor ability to carry out the ³⁰⁰ jobs assigned to them. The Bill, therefore, is welcome. It seeks to provide for proper methods of selection for recruitment. ³²⁰ It provides for the establishment of a body corporate to be called the Banking Service Commission. It shall be the ³⁴⁰ duty of the Commission to hold competitive examinations to recruit people for clerical and allied cadres, junior officers cadre and ³⁶⁰ such other officers cadre as the Central Government may by notification, specify. It shall consist of a chairman and ³⁸⁰ 8 persons who in the view of the Government are men of integrity, ability and have experience of finance and business administration. ⁴⁰⁰

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

PERSONNEL: relating to employees; AGGRAVATED: worsened.

Exercise 10

The Bill rightly attaches great importance to selection of people for the clerical cadre because the clerical staff constitute the ²⁰ largest proportion of the total manpower and it is they who give the banking service to the people. ⁴⁰ Rapid expansion of banking ensures further that many of them will soon get promotion to the officers cadre. It has been ⁶⁰ estimated that every clerk can hope to reach the officers cadre in 10 or 12 years time. Every clerk is ⁸⁰ therefore, a potential officer. But to be effective, recruitment should attempt to attract appropriate skills and attitude and search for ¹⁰⁰ suitable talent should not be restricted to the first point of entry in the bank at the clerical level. It ¹²⁰ should also be extended to attract sufficient number of persons who possess executive skill. With the functional enlargement of the ¹⁴⁰ banks, they require the service of experts, such as agricultural scientists and those who are experts in engineering. Recruitment of ¹⁶⁰ such personnel should also be considered by the Banking Commission. A provision in the Bill enables the Government to increase ¹⁸⁰ the proportion of such junior staff from 25 per cent to 33 per cent. In my view it ²⁰⁰ is a welcome provision.

There is a provision that a certain percentage shall be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. ²²⁰ This percentage has to be determined according to the general principles and also the requirements of the banks. One ²⁴⁰ provision says that the Commission will have certain advisory functions. It is an important provision. We know how in Government ²⁶⁰ service very difficult problems of promotion and seniority arise. It is better that they are solved by a third body ²⁸⁰ rather than the superior officers who have sometimes prejudices against people working under them. I hope this provision will be ³⁰⁰ used for that purpose. I will not take any more time of the House by dilating on the details of ³²⁰ the Bill. I hope the Hon'ble Members will accept the basic idea behind the Bill. The establishment of a Commission ³⁴⁰ on the lines envisaged will impart objectivity and impartiality in the recruitment procedures of the banks by prescribing uniform qualifications ³⁶⁰ and eligibility standards applicable in all public sector banks and thereby help to tap the right type of persons for ³⁸⁰ the banking industry. Finally, there is a last clause which says that the Government may extend the provisions of this Bill ⁴⁰⁰ to other banks. If the Banking Service Commission could cover the recruitment of other commercial banks also, so much the better. ⁴²⁰ We will have uniform standards for recruitment of personnel in all the banks. With these words, I support the Bill. ⁴⁴⁰

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

PREJUDICE: pre-conceived bias; POTENTIAL: inner strength; DILATE: to enlarge; ENVISAGED: planned; IMPARTIALITY: independence.

Exercise 11

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that the Hon'ble Member has brought this Bill before this Hon'ble House.²⁰ Last time, in the year 1999, when the same kind of Bill was brought here though I⁴⁰ was present at that time, I could not participate in the debate - when the Hon'ble Law Minister intervened, while appreciating⁶⁰ the spirit of the Bill said that it is not possible for him to support this Bill on the ground⁸⁰ that if we include this in the Fundamental Rights in Article 19, then it cannot be enforced at all. He¹⁰⁰ added that we must make a law which is enforceable and there is no use in passing all sorts of¹²⁰ laws which are not in a position to implement, that was his line of argument and I think that¹⁴⁰ was the correct line. I also appreciate the spirit of this Bill. We know that this is a gigantic problem¹⁶⁰ in this country. It is most unfortunate that 50 years after independence we are not in a position to¹⁸⁰ provide jobs to our young people. This is the reason why in many States youngsters are attracted to terrorism. It²⁰⁰ is not their fault, it is our fault, because we are not providing jobs to them, we are not providing²²⁰ any assistance to them at least to live. That is why these youths are misguided by some people. Because of economic²⁴⁰ pressures they are being attracted to these things and they are joining such movements. It is a very fundamental issue²⁶⁰ when we are thinking of terrorism or any other problem.

It is also a law and order problem. Ultimately, an²⁸⁰ economic problem is also a law and order problem. When people are not satisfied, when people do not get food,³⁰⁰ clothing and shelter, naturally they will think of other methods of making money. That is why crimes are going up.³²⁰ In the very capital city of Delhi we find every day that crimes like robbery, dacoity, murder and other crimes³⁴⁰ are going up. So it is very essential for us, for the Government how best we tackle this³⁶⁰ problem. There are so many methods. I am very happy to say that our Government have taken several steps in³⁸⁰ this regard. When we go through the Report of the Rural Reconstruction Ministry, we see that many steps have been taken.⁴⁰⁰

ENFORCEABLE: to implement; GIGANTIC: huge; TACKLE: to sort out.

Exercise 12

It is not a problem for the cities alone, because about 70 to 80 per cent of the people live in rural areas. If you tackle the rural unemployment problem, I think you will be able to solve ultimately the problem in the cities also. Why there is over-crowding in the cities? It is because the people are not getting any jobs in the villages, they are coming to the cities in search of jobs. That is why there is so much of congestion, housing problem and all sorts of things in the cities. This is a fundamental issue. If we improve the condition of the poor people in the rural areas, then we will be tackling the problem in the cities also.

I am happy to say that our Government, the previous Government started to tackle the problem in the rural sector by the New Economic Programme announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. We have taken this problem very seriously, particularly in respect of land reform. Sir, that is the greatest problem facing the rural areas. Some people are owning thousands of acres. Of course, after the land reforms, the number of acres is reduced. But still there are certain problems now. Some people in order to avoid this Act distribute land in the name of some people, but actually they are cultivating the entire land as benami. This is called benami. So that problem is also there. That is why I urge upon Hon'ble Law Minister, his predecessor also could not do anything while appreciating the spirit of the Bill because it involves Rs. 200 crores. The burden may be more than Rs. 200 crores, it may be a few thousand crores of rupees. With this amount of Rs. 200 crores you will not be able to provide employment to all the people. This amount will not be sufficient.

The land reforms must be taken up very seriously. If you tackle this problem, I think you will be able to solve the problem of unemployment to some extent. The poorer people who are the agricultural labourers, the Harijans and backward people who are the labourers of the landlords, should be given the land, about 4 or 5 acres each. After giving this land, if you provide water, electricity and other inputs, then I think they will be able, not only to cultivate that land, but also raise their income sufficiently. In that way, we will be solving this problem. Apart from that, after the land reforms, when they get 4 or 5 acres of land, these poor people can also promote dairy farms, poultry farms, and grow all sorts of vegetables also.

BENAMI: not the real owner; PREDECESSOR: one who comes earlier.

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

Exercise 13

Sir, I would suggest for the consideration of the House, and this is what we have been attempting to do ²⁰ in our science and technology plan also. We should have a plan of developmental application of rural technology. Only a ⁴⁰ few days back a few friends from the Bangalore Institute of Science came to see me. They said that they ⁶⁰ had formed a team, a team of scientists at the highest level, who are teaching in that Institute. They said ⁸⁰ they decided to go to a village, about 70 miles away from Bangalore and settle down there and then identify ¹⁰⁰ the problems there, trying to find out how science and technology could be applied, for the purpose of removing backwardness ¹²⁰ there, for the purpose of improving the productivity, for the purpose of bringing about a better environment there. They have ¹⁴⁰ had some short-term experience in functioning in that village. They told me that they were encouraged very much, not ¹⁶⁰ only by the results which are coming out of their experiments, but by the response from the scientific community. It ¹⁸⁰ is obvious from this perhaps that each high level scientific, technological or technical institution should be asked to take ²⁰⁰ over a specific area and concentrate their efforts there to find out how science and technology could be applied for ²²⁰ the purpose of better development of that area and to increase the productivity. Therefore, it is only science and ²⁴⁰ technology which could provide the answer to remove this backwardness. And it is on the basis of this alone that ²⁶⁰ we would be able to tackle many of the problems with which we are confronted, whether it is unemployment or ²⁸⁰ the removal of poverty, particularly in the rural areas. So this is the answer for that.

The Hon'ble Members talked ³⁰⁰ about rural indebtedness. Rural indebtedness is also due to the feudal traditions which have been continuing bonded labour and other things. ³²⁰ All these will have to go. And it is not merely this indebtedness but also the exploitation of the rural ³⁴⁰ poor by the private money lenders, which has to go. My Hon'ble friend pointed out this thing. As far as ³⁶⁰ Bihar is concerned, it is a coal-mine area. I recently went through a report. That person knew some thing about ³⁸⁰ what was happening there, how the coalminers were being exploited by a set of organised money lenders and other anti-social elements. ⁴⁰⁰

You talk about protecting the labour and the protecting the poor but have you gone there, have you

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tried to organise ⁴²⁰ and see that these malpractices are removed? Therefore, there is no use blaming others, if we have not done ⁴⁴⁰ anything about it and to that extent we also contribute to the deterioration of the situation there. Therefore, it is ⁴⁶⁰ a challenge to all of us. There is no use of throwing blame on somebody, if the private money lender ⁴⁸⁰ is going to lead to this sort of exploitation of rural poor, and even of the industrial labour, then we ⁵⁰⁰ have got to sit down and think about it, how to abolish it, how to eradicate this practice. When we ⁵²⁰ talk in terms of removing rural indebtedness, it is not by moratorium. Of course, that is a part of it ⁵⁴⁰ but it cannot stop there. We have to proceed further. You should have organisations to cater to the needs of these ⁵⁶⁰ people. There also they want to continue in the same old tradition. How do these people get indebted? They get ⁵⁸⁰ indebted, because they want to imitate the rich in performing their marriages, they want to have the same funeral ceremonies, ⁶⁰⁰ they want to have the same birth ceremonies and, therefore, some of their indebtedness starts with this wasteful expenditure. Therefore, ⁶²⁰ the social customs is a thing which stands in the way. But, for this social custom, who sets the pattern? ⁶⁴⁰ It is the rich people, even the educated people who set the pattern. Therefore, if we want to remove the ⁶⁶⁰ rural indebtedness and if you want to remove the root cause for this, then all of us will have to ⁶⁸⁰ respond to this and set an example to the poor because they would look respectable only when they perform the ⁷⁰⁰ marriage in a certain style. Because we are doing the same.

When we talk about the rural ⁷²⁰ indebtedness, let us not attack the rural indebtedness in isolation. (Unless we attack the social customs which lead to the ⁷⁴⁰ wasteful expenditure) Even this rural indebtedness cannot be tackled in an effective way. So, it has to be looked ⁷⁶⁰ at as a whole and not in isolation. We should look at it from that point of view. It is ⁷⁸⁰ the educated group, the richer section of the people who spoil the poorer sections by their own wasteful expenditure. I ⁸⁰⁰ am coming to dowry. When we talk about it, in the International Year for Women, we are thinking of liberating ⁸²⁰ the women. Can we liberate them from the dowry system? Who are the worst sinners in this dowry system today? ⁸⁴⁰

PRODUCTIVITY: production per unit; DETERIORATION: to worsen;
 MORATORIUM: period; ISOLATION: separation;
 LIBERATING: making free.

Handwritten shorthand notes in a cursive style, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written on a grid of dotted lines. Some words are clearly identifiable, such as 'tried', 'organise', 'challenge', 'private money lender', 'rural poor', 'industrial labour', 'eradicate', 'moratorium', 'organisations', 'continue', 'debt', 'rich', 'educated', 'pattern', 'remove', 'root cause', 'example', 'poor', 'marriage', 'style', 'same', 'whole', 'educated group', 'richer section', 'spoil', 'poorer sections', 'wasteful expenditure', 'dowry', 'International Year for Women', 'liberating', 'women', 'dowry system', 'sinners', 'today'.

Exercise 14

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 distinguishes 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 1.5 crores. But this is not the²²⁰ real picture. There are more than 1.5 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 such as agricultural labourer, bonded labourer, 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 as such.⁴⁰⁰

But how can they live without job? After 50 years of our independence the ruling class is far⁴²⁰ behind in getting these people out of this problem. We are making Plans one after another. But what is the⁴⁴⁰ result? After

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

the First Five Year Plan, the number of the registered unemployed people stood at 20 lakhs. After the Second ⁴⁶⁰ Five Year Plan, it rose to 35 lakhs. After the Third Five Year Plan, it crossed the line of ⁴⁸⁰ fifty three lakhs. After the 5th Plan it is more than 80 lakhs and now it is 1.5 crores. This ⁵⁰⁰ is the reality in spite of the ruling party's tall talks of socialistic pattern, democratic socialism, ultimately ⁵²⁰ socialism and new economic programme. The ruling party have been crying from the housetops about the so-called socialism ⁵⁴⁰ in our country. The number of unemployed in the country has been increasing because their socialism is a fake socialism ⁵⁶⁰ and it is to deceive the people only. They talk of socialism only because they know people live and like ⁵⁸⁰ it. People believe that without socialism unemployment problem cannot be solved but what is socialism? It is only the ⁶⁰⁰ scientific socialism which is the real socialism and which abolishes exploitation of man by man, which abolishes private property system ⁶²⁰ in the economy which takes the means of production in the hands of the State and which guarantees the right ⁶⁴⁰ to work. But in our socialism, the rich becomes richer and poor becomes poorer. This is really capitalism under the ⁶⁶⁰ guise of socialism, this is fake socialism and this is only to deceive the people. Can we claim of building ⁶⁸⁰ socialism without making the right to work as a fundamental right? We cannot. In all the socialistic countries, this right ⁷⁰⁰ to work is guaranteed by the Constitution as a fundamental right. I would like to quote the relevant Articles from ⁷²⁰ the Constitution of a few socialist countries. Article 40 of the USSR Constitution says that the citizens ⁷⁴⁰ of the USSR have the right to work that is, to guaranteed employment and pay in accordance ⁷⁶⁰ with the quantity and quality of their work, and not below the State-established minimum including the right to choose ⁷⁸⁰ 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, ⁸²⁰ on the basis of increased production, the State gradually increases payment for labour, improves working conditions, strengthens labour protection. ⁸⁴⁰

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EVICTED: to put out; IMPORVERISHED: to improve; ABOLISH: to end; GUISE: assumed appearance.

Exercise 15

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I would like to thank you for the observations made right at the very beginning where ²⁰ the Members have been reminded of limiting their debate within certain rules and to confine themselves to the relevant subjects, ⁴⁰ I feel that has greatly helped us. There has been a saving in time and that has had a very ⁶⁰ good effect. Sir, with your indulgence, if I go back, I thought when we ring out the old and ring ⁸⁰ in the new, we start the new year with happier thoughts, more optimistic tone and better ways of cooperating and ¹⁰⁰ working together. I thought the year that has passed by with all adverse comments and things which are really affecting ¹²⁰ the economy, inflation and condition of the country, inflation and conditions of the country, to some extent, was a thing of the past and we were ¹⁴⁰ starting a new era with a more optimistic note and a grater confidence and also with a greater spirit of ¹⁶⁰ participation and co-ordination. My Hon'ble friend who, I think is not only a great mathematician but also an economist because ¹⁸⁰ some years ago he presented an alternate Budget, if I am not mistaken, said that we enforced Emergency only ²⁰⁰ to continue in power. I leave to his wisdom and he also said that we were deliberately misleading the House. ²²⁰ He further said that we were suffering from many delays and many deficiencies and various other things. Certainly we do ²⁴⁰ realise that there are many things which have to be improved. We also realise that there is a great scope ²⁶⁰ for economy. We also need for improvement. At the same time, I certainly would ²⁸⁰ beg of the Hon'ble Member there who is a very learned Member too, that we have no intention of ever ³⁰⁰ misleading the House. We never did it in the past nor do we intend to do in the future. I ³²⁰ do hope that he has the eyes not only to see and ears not only to hear but at the ³⁴⁰ same time, he will cast his net a bit wider and see the things which have improved the economy and created ³⁶⁰ a better country for him and for us, which will have an effect not only here but also abroad. With ³⁸⁰ these few remarks in the beginning, I would like to refer to some of the demands which have been made. ⁴⁰⁰

My friend raised certain specific points about dearness allowance. Of course, five instalments of dearness allowance have been sanctioned and ⁴²⁰ it is true that demands have also been made for the sixth one.

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I would like to assure him and ⁴⁴⁰ through him others that the demand for this additional dearness allowance has been received by the Government and it is ⁴⁶⁰ under consideration and when we consider it, we will have to take into account the overall budgetary position and resource ⁴⁸⁰ mobilisation. But certainly it is under the consideration of the Government and the Government is not, in any way, ⁵⁰⁰ less concerned than any other party or section of the House. The same applies to pensioners. It is ⁵²⁰ true that four instalments of additional dearness allowance to pensioners are due and this is also under our consideration. But ⁵⁴⁰ I would like to remind the House that each additional instalment of DA costs the exchequer something and costing ⁵⁶⁰ the exchequer means costing the poor society at large. It will be Rs. 47 or 50 crores for each ⁵⁸⁰ instalment of additional dearness allowance plus what will be costing for pensioners. Therefore, it is quite a substantial sum and ⁶⁰⁰ therefore, when the Budget is placed before the House all these things will be taken into consideration and even now ⁶²⁰ these are under the active consideration of the Government.

Second thing is about the plant which was referred to by ⁶⁴⁰ the Hon'ble Member. I think this is one of those plants of which we really have to be very happy ⁶⁶⁰ because this is one of those items through which we shall be earning a lot of foreign exchange and it ⁶⁸⁰ is not the quantum of the foreign exchange alone involved, there is the modern technology, the sophisticated technology we will ⁷⁰⁰ be gaining and the future market. I think we have to take into consideration all these things in capturing the ⁷²⁰ foreign market and keeping an overall view of things which will be required in future and combining that along with ⁷⁴⁰ the foreign exchange, I think this is one of the items to which the Hon'ble Member will not object and ⁷⁶⁰ I think he should welcome it. The other point is about the textile mills. It is true and also as ⁷⁸⁰ the Hon'ble Members are aware, the National Textile Corporation was set up to go into the question of how to ⁸⁰⁰ rehabilitate or modernise these sick mills which have a large employment potential also. All these matters were taken up ⁸²⁰ with the Prime Minister and I think this has also been considered in all its aspects by the Commerce Ministry. ⁸⁴⁰

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, including the words 'DA', '47', '50', and '60'.

DEFICIENCIES: shortages, things lacking; QUANTUM: quantity;
SOPHISTICATED: modern; CAPTURING: to win.

Exercise 16

Sir, in our Constitution, we have guaranteed certain rights. And the Fundamental Rights that are made available to the citizens ²⁰ in India, are provided in Part III of our Constitution. What are the rights that are made available to the ⁴⁰ citizens. They are, the right to equality before law, right to freedom of speech and expression, to assemble peacefully and without ⁴⁰ arms, to form association or unions, to move freely throughout the territory of India, to reside and settle in any ⁸⁰ part of the territory of India, and to practise any profession or to 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 examine ¹²⁰ these rights, I am constrained to say that these rights can be enjoyed by those people who are rich or ¹⁴⁰ those people who are having enough to exist on. These rights unfortunately, cannot be enjoyed by the poor people. In ¹⁶⁰ the other constitutions of the world, there are certain other fundamental rights made available, and those rights are rights ¹⁸⁰ to existence itself.

It is not mentioned in those constitutions that the right to existence is made available to ²⁰⁰ citizens, but under different headings, those rights are made available. The right to work is made available, the right ²²⁰ to shelter is made available, the right to education is made available, the right to medical assistance is made available. ²⁴⁰ These kinds of rights are made available to the citizens in some countries of the world. If we study the ²⁶⁰ American Constitution, these kinds of rights are not made available to the citizens in the American Constitution. The rights which ²⁸⁰ can be enjoyed by the well-to-do people are available in the American Constitution, but the right which can be ³⁰⁰ enjoyed by the poor people are not made available in the American Constitution. The right to work is not made ³²⁰ available to the citizens in America inspite of the fact that even in America, there is unemployment. America is ³⁴⁰ a very vast country having huge resources and very limited population, yet the right to work is not made available ³⁶⁰ to the citizens in America. There are so many socialist countries in the world and in almost all socialist ³⁸⁰ countries, the right to work is guaranteed. In China, the right to work is also made available to the citizens. ⁴⁰⁰

The new Soviet Constitution has gone a step ahead and says that the right to work of the choice of ⁴²⁰ the man who wants to work is available to the citizens. In other

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

countries the choice is not given ⁴⁴⁰ to the man who wants to work. He can go to the 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 Soviet 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 kind of a job is given to him under the new Constitution in the Soviet Union. 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. There is no duty cast upon the citizens 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 ⁶²⁰ do 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 Soviet Union 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 cannot 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 duty towards a son, son gets a right as against the father. This is really proper. ⁸⁴⁰

CONSTRAINED: forced; SOCIALIST: one who believes in equality.

Handwritten shorthand notes in a cursive style, corresponding to the text on the left. The notes are written on a set of horizontal lines, with some lines being dotted. The shorthand appears to be a form of shorthand used in the Progressive Shorthand system, featuring various symbols, dots, and lines to represent words and phrases. The notes are organized into several paragraphs, mirroring the structure of the printed text.

Exercise 17

It is a great pleasure for me to be here today with you all to honour our meritorious teachers. I ²⁰ would like to congratulate the recipients of awards, who have earned this distinction through sustained hard work and dedication. I ⁴⁰ am confident that this national recognition to teachers will inspire all others in the teaching profession to do their best ⁶⁰ and win similar recognition in the coming years. The Nation is celebrating today the "Teachers Day" which coincides with the ⁸⁰ birthday of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, an illustrious son of India and a distinguished predecessor of mine. He was a teacher ¹⁰⁰ himself and his contribution to the world in the field of learning is well-known. It is heartening to note ¹²⁰ that there are several teachers who are devoted to the profession and work hard for the development of young minds ¹⁴⁰ in spite of hardships and unsettling conditions in many areas. I hope that the entire teaching community will emulate their ¹⁶⁰ example and try to reach the standards attained by the award winners who are with us here today. These awards ¹⁸⁰ were instituted by the Government in order to focus the attention of the nation on teachers and their welfare. Methods ²⁰⁰ of teaching are constantly undergoing change whether it be in the teaching of humanities or of sciences. Emphasis is now ²²⁰ rightly given to stimulating a pupil's interest and curiosity and making him eager to learn rather than being a passive ²⁴⁰ recipient of information. Gone are the days when pupils could be made to learn things by rote. Teachers have now ²⁶⁰ to keep themselves abreast of new and improved methods of teaching. Among the Directive Principles of the Constitution is one ²⁸⁰ which lays down that children be given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and the provision of ³⁰⁰ free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years as enjoined by the Constitution. ³²⁰ We are far from fulfilment of these goals. While academic learning is important for our children, no less important is ³⁴⁰ it for them to become good and responsible citizens. There is growing pressure on the community's limited natural resources. There ³⁶⁰ are ever increasing demands on the civic and public services, provided at great cost. Rapid industrialisation and concentration of ³⁸⁰ large population in limited areas have thrown up civic, environmental and other problems which could not be visualised years ago. ⁴⁰⁰

It gives me great pleasure to be here amidst all of you today to inaugurate the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of ⁴²⁰ the Scindia Kanya Vidyalaya. When Shrimati Vijaya Raje Scindia invited me for this function, I readily agreed to

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come, as ⁴⁴⁰ I consider women's education vital for the progress of the nation. I am glad to learn that the School was ⁴⁶⁰ inaugurated by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, my illustrious predecessor, and the foundation stone of the school building was laid by our ⁴⁸⁰ present Prime Minister. The School has made rapid progress and has acquired a good name for itself as a public ⁵⁰⁰ residential school for girls. The principal, staff and the management deserve to be congratulated on this achievement. I am happy ⁵²⁰ to know that the Government of India have enlisted this institution as an approved residential school and some merit scholars ⁵⁴⁰ are sent here for study. The School, I am informed, has among its students some from Manipur and Assam and ⁵⁶⁰ also Jammu and Kashmir. Intermingling of pupils from different parts of the country helps to promote harmony and understanding between the ⁵⁸⁰ various linguistic areas, which is essential for the country's unity.

In our freedom struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, ⁶⁰⁰ women played a great role, as they did earlier with Rani Jhansi Bai fighting the British. Here I must make ⁶²⁰ a reference not only to these great women like Sarojini Naidu who actively participated in the freedom struggle but to ⁶⁴⁰ the large number of women who looked after the families when their men-folk courted arrest and went to jails ⁶⁶⁰ and silently suffered privation in the hope of seeing a free India some day. Here the memory of Kasturba Gandhi ⁶⁸⁰ also comes before our minds and inspires us. Our ancient scriptures tell us that "the Gods are pleased where the women ⁷⁰⁰ are held in esteem" and "gods bless those families where women are happy and well-treated". While this was so ⁷²⁰ in the glorious past, these values were forgotten over the centuries because of many historical factors. The condition of women ⁷⁴⁰ in India engaged the attention of great thinkers like Swami Vivekananda, who trace the downfall of India to the neglect ⁷⁶⁰ of women and the masses. He said, "in India there are two great evils--forced on the women and grinding ⁷⁸⁰ the poor" for which the Swamiji's programme was emancipation of women and uplift of the masses". Pleading passionately for the ⁸⁰⁰ education of women, Swamiji said, "it is only in the houses of educated and pious mothers that great men are ⁸²⁰ born". In India a social revolution has been brought in recent times with men and women enjoying equal rights here. ⁸⁴⁰

ILLUSTRIOUS: famous, unexampled; ENJOINED: prescribe, command; HARMONY: peace; PRIVATION: lack of comforts; EMANCIPATION: to make free.

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the text on the left, written on a set of four horizontal lines. The notes are a series of symbols and abbreviations representing the words and phrases of the text.

Exercise 18 (Budget)

Hon'ble Speaker, I present the Budget for 2024-25. The people of India have reposed their faith²⁰ in the government led by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and re-elected it for a historic third term⁴⁰ under his leadership. We are grateful for their support, faith and trust in our policies. We are determined to ensure that all Indians, regardless⁶⁰ of religion, caste, gender and age, make substantial progress in realising their life goals and aspirations. The global economy, while⁸⁰ performing better than expected, is still in the grip of policy uncertainties. Elevated asset prices, political uncertainties and shipping disruptions¹⁰⁰ continue to pose significant downside risks for growth and upside risks to inflation. In this context, India's economic growth continues¹²⁰ to be the shining exception and will remain so in the years ahead. India's inflation continues to be low, stable¹⁴⁰ and moving towards the 4 per cent target. Core inflation currently is 3.1 per cent. Steps are being taken¹⁶⁰ to ensure supplies of perishable goods reach market adequately. As mentioned in the interim budget, we need to focus on 4 major castes, ¹⁸⁰ namely Poor, Women, Youth and Farmer.

For farmers, we announced higher Minimum Support Prices a month ago for all major crops,²⁰⁰ delivering on the promise of at least a 50 per cent margin over costs. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana was²²⁰ extended for five years, benefitting more than 80 crore people. Administrative actions for approval and implementation of various schemes announced²⁴⁰ in the interim budget are well underway. The required allocations have been made. Turning attention to the full year and beyond, in this budget,²⁶⁰ we particularly focus on employment, skilling, MSMEs, and the middle class. I am happy to announce²⁸⁰ the Prime Minister's package of 5 schemes and initiatives to facilitate employment, skilling and other opportunities for 4.1 crore³⁰⁰ youth over a 5-year period with a central outlay of Rs. 2 lakh crore. I will speak about them shortly,³²⁰ while more details may be seen in the annexure. This year, I have made a provision³⁴⁰ delivering on the promise of at least a 50 per cent margin over costs. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana was²⁶⁰ of Rs. 1.50 lakh crore for education, employment and skilling. The people have given a unique opportunity to our government³⁸⁰ to take the country on the path of strong development and all-round prosperity for the people of India now.⁴⁰⁰

In the interim budget, we promised to present a detailed roadmap for our pursuit of 'Viksit Bharat'. In line with⁴²⁰ the strategy set out in the interim budget, this budget envisages sustained efforts on the following nine priorities for generating ample⁴⁴⁰ opportunities for all. One, Productivity and resilience in Agriculture; Two, Employment

2024-25
Budget
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For farmers, we announced higher Minimum Support Prices a month ago for all major crops, delivering on the promise of at least a 50 per cent margin over costs. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana was extended for five years, benefitting more than 80 crore people. Administrative actions for approval and implementation of various schemes announced in the interim budget are well underway. The required allocations have been made. Turning attention to the full year and beyond, in this budget, we particularly focus on employment, skilling, MSMEs, and the middle class. I am happy to announce the Prime Minister's package of 5 schemes and initiatives to facilitate employment, skilling and other opportunities for 4.1 crore youth over a 5-year period with a central outlay of Rs. 2 lakh crore. I will speak about them shortly, while more details may be seen in the annexure. This year, I have made a provision delivering on the promise of at least a 50 per cent margin over costs. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana was of Rs. 1.50 lakh crore for education, employment and skilling. The people have given a unique opportunity to our government to take the country on the path of strong development and all-round prosperity for the people of India now.

In the interim budget, we promised to present a detailed roadmap for our pursuit of 'Viksit Bharat'. In line with the strategy set out in the interim budget, this budget envisages sustained efforts on the following nine priorities for generating ample opportunities for all. One, Productivity and resilience in Agriculture; Two, Employment

& Skilling; Three, Inclusive Human Resource Development and Social Justice⁴⁶⁰; Four, Manufacturing & Services; Five, Urban Development Six, Energy Security; Seven, Infrastructure; Eight, Innovation, Research & Development and⁴⁸⁰ Nine, Next Generation Reforms. Subsequent budgets will build on these, and add more priorities and actions. A more detailed formulation will be carried⁵⁰⁰ out as part of the 'economic policy framework' about which I will speak later in this speech. This budget details some of the specific actions⁵²⁰ to be initiated in the current year towards fulfilment of these priorities with potential for transformative changes. The budget⁵⁴⁰ also covers some of the previously made announcements with an intent to strengthen them and step up their implementation for expediting⁵⁶⁰ our journey towards the goal of Viksit Bharat. Our government will undertake a comprehensive review of the agriculture research setup⁵⁸⁰ to bring the focus on raising productivity and developing climate resilient varieties. Funding will be provided in challenge mode, including⁶⁰⁰ to the private sector. Domain experts both from the government and outside will oversee the conduct of such research.⁶²⁰

New 109 high-yielding and climate-resilient varieties of 32 field and horticulture crops will be released for⁶⁴⁰ cultivation by farmers. In the next two years, One crore farmers across the country will be initiated into natural farming⁶⁶⁰ supported by certification and branding. Implementation will be through scientific institutions and willing gram panchayats. 10,000 need-based bio-input resource centres⁶⁸⁰ will be established. For achieving self-sufficiency in pulses and oilseeds, we will strengthen their production, storage and marketing.⁷⁰⁰ As announced in the interim budget, a strategy is being put in place to achieve 'atmanirbharta' for oil seeds such⁷²⁰ as mustard, groundnut, sesame, soyabean, and sunflower. Large scale clusters for vegetable production will be developed closer to major consumption centres.⁷⁴⁰ We will promote Farmer-Producer Organizations, cooperatives and start-ups for vegetable supply chains including for collection, storage, and marketing.⁷⁶⁰ Buoyed by the success of the pilot project, our government, in partnership with the states, will facilitate the implementation of the⁷⁸⁰ Digital Public Infrastructure in agriculture for coverage of farmers and their lands in 3 years. During this year,⁸⁰⁰ digital crop survey for Kharif using the DPI will be taken up in 400 districts. The details of⁸²⁰ 6 crore farmers and their lands will be brought into the farmer and land registries in the whole of the country.⁸⁴¹

ELEVATED: upside;

RESILIENCE: elasticity;

EXPEDITING: to hasten, to do promptly;

COMPREHENSIVE: detailed;

INTERIM: in the meantime.

Handwritten notes in Shorthand (Progressive Shorthand) covering the entire right side of the page, corresponding to the printed text on the left.

Exercise 19

I am happy to participate in the centenary celebrations of St. Joseph's College, an institution which has earned for itself ²⁰ a reputation for its standards and achievements. Among its alumni are some who distinguished themselves in the fields of science, administration and ⁴⁰ in the army. The institution has thus contributed significantly to the country's progress and defence. Institutions like yours ⁶⁰ started by Missionaries in different parts of the country have helped a great deal to spread western education in the ⁸⁰ country, especially in the nineteenth century and the earlier decades of this century. They have thus helped the country to ¹⁰⁰ absorb all that is good in western thought and also to develop in science and technology. Academically, these institutions have ¹²⁰ always produced good results. It is due to the habits of discipline and hard work which the institutions seek to ¹⁴⁰ foster and promote among the pupils. Discipline is best promoted not by the fear of punishment, but by the example ¹⁶⁰ of those in authority. The founders of these institutions and those in charge of them belong to organisations which demand ¹⁸⁰ of their members discipline and dedicated hard work, qualities which they in turn seek to promote among their pupils. It ²⁰⁰ is this approach which is responsible for the better performance of these institutions. During the past two or three decades, ²²⁰ there has been a large increase in the number of institutions offering higher education. Extensive and widespread facilities have already ²⁴⁰ been created and the main effort now should be to put them to the maximum possible use. Institutions which have ²⁶⁰ low enrolment and inadequate facilities have come up in certain places. The aim should now be more to bring up ²⁸⁰ such non-viable institutions rather than to establish new ones. At the same time, the needs of first generation learners, ³⁰⁰ particularly those belonging to socially and economically backward sections, for whom higher education provides an opportunity to improve their social ³²⁰ and economic status, have to be taken care of, so as to enable them to take advantage of employment opportunities. ³⁴⁰ It is necessary that educational programmes are related to man power demands, existing and anticipated, for executing development projects, for maintaining ³⁶⁰ services and supplies and for the different occupational groups. While there are deeper reasons for unemployment among the educated, part ³⁸⁰ of the problem arises from the want of proper matching between education and employment so that education become more relevant. ⁴⁰⁰

The primary object should be to make the first degree course more relevant and responsive to the development needs of ⁴²⁰ the community and link education with work in

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 cover the right half of the page.

the field and practical experience. In a competitive environment, in which satisfaction⁴⁴⁰ of one's material needs is the primary consideration, education cannot but be related to the imparting of enough skill and⁴⁶⁰ knowledge for eking out one's livelihood. But it ought to be more than that. It should aim at more than⁴⁸⁰ mere transmission of a body of settled knowledge. It should endeavour to promote the scientific habit of mind. An ignorant⁵⁰⁰ person is prone to form hasty opinions and hold on to them doggedly. The scientist, on the other hand, is⁵²⁰ slow to believe and he believes only to the extent it is based on evidence. He is aware of the⁵⁴⁰ tentative nature of his opinion and the possibility of his having to change his belief, if fresh evidence warrants it.⁵⁶⁰ The development of such a scientific attitude of mind should be the goal of education. Today, with powerful mass media⁵⁸⁰ constantly pouring forth propaganda for commercial, political and other ends, a citizen needs more than ever to develop a capacity⁶⁰⁰ for sifting facts and evidence and to think objectively. It should be the aim of education to develop such capacity.⁶²⁰ The five year plans envisages that institutions of higher learning would be encouraged and enabled to involve themselves in the⁶⁴⁰ development activities of the community and provide support through extension services of students and of faculties. This would not only⁶⁶⁰ help the students to extend their frontiers of knowledge but also use their knowledge to help the community to solve⁶⁸⁰ some of its problems. Education is a process that never ends. One learns all one's life. The sources of knowledge⁷⁰⁰ are also countless. One does not learn only from the teachers, colleagues, people, one meets in life, and nature itself⁷²⁰ provide unlimited opportunities of acquiring knowledge. What is needed is the humility to admit that knowledge is available everywhere and⁷⁴⁰ the will to learn. Education must be thought of not merely as preparation for maturity but as a continuous development⁷⁶⁰ of mental faculties and continuous illumination of life. The formal education which we receive at school and college gives us⁷⁸⁰ the instrumentalities of mental growth. Our further development depends upon our observation and interpretation of experience. In this view education⁸⁰⁰ is a continuous life long process. I would like to thank you, the organisers for inviting me here today. I⁸²⁰ extend to the students, teachers and others associated with this college my warm greetings and wish them all success in their endeavours.⁸⁴²

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the printed text on the right, written in a cursive shorthand style.

FOSTER: to promote; IMPARTING: giving; EKing: support with difficulty; DOGGEDLY: tenacious, continuously; TENTATIVE: for the time being; SIFTING: to get out.

Handwritten shorthand notes for the definitions provided in the left column.

Exercise 20

Honourable Members, My Government which is committed to women-led development has started a new era of women empowerment.²⁰ Women in our country had been demanding greater representation in Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha for a long time. Today, they stand⁴⁰ empowered by the enactment of Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam. Over the past decade, various Government schemes have led to⁶⁰ greater economic empowerment of women. As you are aware, during the last 10 years, majority of the 4 crore PM⁸⁰ Awas houses have been allotted to women beneficiaries. Now, at the very start of the third term of my Government, approval for¹⁰⁰ construction of 3 crore new houses has been accorded. Most of these houses will be allotted to women beneficiaries.¹²⁰ Over the last 10 years, 10 crore women have been mobilised into Self Help Groups. My Government has started a comprehensive campaign¹⁴⁰ to make 3 crore women Lakhpati Didis. For this, financial support to the Self Help Groups is also being increased.¹⁶⁰ The endeavour of the Government is to improve skills and sources of income, and enhance respect for women.¹⁸⁰ The NAMO Drone Didi Scheme is contributing towards achieving this goal. Under this Scheme, women belonging to thousands of Self Help Groups²⁰⁰ are being provided with drones and also being trained as Drone Pilots. My Government has also recently started Krishi Sakhi Initiative.²²⁰ Under this initiative, till date, 30 thousand women belonging to Self Help Groups have been provided with Krishi Sakhi Certificates.²⁴⁰ Krishi Sakhis are being trained in modern agricultural practices so that they can help farmers in further modernization of Agriculture.²⁶⁰

The effort of my Government is also to maximise the savings of women. We are well aware of the popularity of²⁸⁰ Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana under which a higher interest rate is being provided to girls on their bank deposits. Women are also immensely³⁰⁰ benefitting from the schemes providing free ration and affordable gas cylinders. Now my Government has also brought a scheme³²⁰ to bring down the electricity bill to zero and generate income by selling electricity. Solar panels are being installed on the³⁴⁰ rooftops of houses under PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana. For this, my Government has been providing a support³⁶⁰ of upto Rupees 78,000 per family. More than One crore families have already been registered under this scheme³⁸⁰ within a very short time. The electricity bill of houses with rooftop solar installation has come down to zero.⁴⁰⁰

Honourable Members, Achieving the goal of Viksit Bharat will be possible only when the poor, youth, women and farmers of this country⁴²⁰ are empowered. Therefore, top most priority is being accorded to these four pillars in the schemes of my Government.⁴⁴⁰

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Our effort is to ensure that the benefit of every Government Scheme reaches them. This is the saturation approach.⁴⁶⁰ When the Government works with the intention that not a single person is left out of the Government schemes, it benefits everyone.⁴⁸⁰ It is because of the implementation of Government Schemes with the saturation approach over the last 10 years that⁵⁰⁰ 25 crore Indians have been brought out of poverty. This includes families of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes⁵²⁰ and all other social and regional groups. In the last 10 years, focus on last mile delivery has changed the lives⁵⁴⁰ of these sections. The change is more evident especially in the tribal communities. A scheme like PM JANMAN with an⁵⁶⁰ allocation of more than Rupees 24,000 crore is proving to be a means of development of the most backward tribal communities.⁵⁸⁰ The Government is also providing soft loans to the disadvantaged groups through PM-SURAJ portal for making livelihood⁶⁰⁰ opportunities available. My Government is developing affordable indigenous assistive devices for Divyang brothers and sisters. PM Divyasha Kendras are also⁶²⁰ being expanded to all parts of the country. This commitment to serve the deprived is true Social Justice.

As a⁶⁴⁰ mark of respect for the country's labour force, the welfare and empowerment of workers are my Government's priority. My Government⁶⁶⁰ is integrating all the Social Security Schemes for workers. The coverage of accident and life insurance is being expanded by⁶⁸⁰ leveraging the networks of Digital India and the Post Offices. The scope of PM Svanidhi will be expanded⁷⁰⁰ and street vendors in rural and semi-urban areas will also be brought under its ambit. Baba Saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar⁷²⁰ believed that the progress of any society depends on the progress of the lower strata of the society. Empowerment of the⁷⁴⁰ poor has been the foundation of the achievements and progress of the nation in the last 10 years.⁷⁶⁰ For the first time my Government has made the poor realise that the Government is at their service. In the difficult times⁷⁸⁰ of the Corona pandemic, the Government started PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana to provide free ration to 80 crore persons.⁸⁰⁰ The benefit of this scheme is also being given to those families who have come out of poverty, so that⁸²⁰ they do not slip back into poverty. Swachh Bharat Mission has also made the dignity of the poor as well.⁸⁴⁰

President: Droupadi Murmu

ENDEAVOUR: strong effort;

DEPRIVED: to disposses, poor;

STRATA: levels;

AMBIT: scope.

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

Exercise 21 (Legal)

Sir, Given that the intent was not to package the Code as a fresh opportunity for creditors and claimants who did not²⁰ exercise their remedy under existing laws within the prescribed limitation period, the Committee thought it fit to insert a⁴⁰ specific section applying the Limitation Act to the Code. The relevant entry under the Limitation Act may be on⁶⁰ a case-to-case basis. It was further noted that the Limitation Act may not apply to applications of⁸⁰ corporate applicants, as these are initiated by the applicant for its own debts for the purpose of CIRP¹⁰⁰ and are not in the form of a creditor's remedy. A perusal of the above would show that considering¹²⁰ that the Limitation Act applies only to courts, unless made statutorily applicable to tribunals, the Committee was of the view that such¹⁴⁰ Act should be made to apply to the IBC as well, observing that though the IBC¹⁶⁰ is not a debt recovery law, the trigger being "default in payment of debt" would render the exclusion of the¹⁸⁰ law of limitation "counter-intuitive". Thus, it was made clear that an application to the IBC should not amount²⁰⁰ to resurrection of time-barred debts which, in any other forum, would have been dismissed on the ground of limitation.²²⁰

From the above, it is clear that the principle of Section 9 of the Limitation Act is to be strictly adhered to,²⁴⁰ namely, that when time begins to run, it cannot be halted, except by a process known to law. One question²⁶⁰ that arises before this Court is whether Section 18 of the Limitation Act, which extends the period of limitation depending²⁸⁰ upon an acknowledgement of debt made in writing and signed by the corporate debtor, is also applicable under³⁰⁰ Section 238A, given the expression "as far as may be" governing the applicability of the Limitation Act to the IBC.³²⁰ The aforesaid question is no longer valid as two recent judgments of this Court have applied the provisions³⁴⁰ of Section 14 and Section 18 of the Limitation Act to the IBC. Thus, in Sesh Nath Singh³⁶⁰ V B. D. Co-operative Bank Ltd., Civil Appeal No. 9000 of 2019, after setting out the issues³⁸⁰ that arose in that case in paragraph 57, and after referring to Section 238A of IBC.⁴⁰⁰

Similarly under Section 18 of the Limitation Act, an acknowledgement of present subsisting liability, made in writing in respect of⁴²⁰ any right claimed by the opposite party and signed by the party against whom the right is claimed, has the⁴⁴⁰ effect of commencing of a fresh period of limitation,

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, including references to CIRP, IBC, and Section 238A.

from the date on which the acknowledgement is signed. However, the⁴⁶⁰ acknowledgement must be made before the period of limitation expires. As observed above, Section 238A of the⁴⁸⁰ IBC makes the provisions of the Limitation Act, as far as may be, applicable to proceedings before the⁵⁰⁰ NCLT and the NCLAT. The IBC does not exclude the application⁵²⁰ of Section 6 or 14 or 18 or any other provision of the Limitation Act to proceedings under the⁵⁴⁰ IBC in the NCLT. All the provisions of the Limitation Act are applicable to proceedings in the⁵⁶⁰ NCLT, to the extent feasible. We see no reason why Section 14 or 18 of the Limitation Act, 1963⁵⁸⁰ should not apply to proceeding under Section 7 or Section 9 of the IBC. Of course, Section 18⁶⁰⁰ of the Limitation Act is not attracted in this case, since the impugned order of the NCLAT⁶²⁰ does not proceed on the basis of any acknowledgement.

Nearer home, in Laxmi Pat Surana V. Union Bank of India,⁶⁴⁰ a judgment earlier delivered, this Court, after referring to various judgments of this Court, including the judgment⁶⁶⁰ in Babulal then held: The purport of such observation has been dealt with in the case of Babulal. Suffice it to observe that⁶⁸⁰ this Court had not ruled out the application of Section 18 of the Limitation Act to the proceedings under the Code,⁷⁰⁰ if the fact situation of the case so warrants. Considering that the purport of Section 238A⁷²⁰ of the Code, as enacted, is clarificatory in nature and being a procedural law had been given retrospective effect⁷⁴⁰ which included application of the provisions of the Limitation Act on case-to-case basis. Indeed, the purport of amendment in the⁷⁶⁰ Code was not to reopen or revive the time barred debts under the Limitation Act. At the same time,⁷⁸⁰ accrual of fresh period of limitation in terms of Section 18 of the Limitation Act is on its own under⁸⁰⁰ that Act. It will not be a case of giving new lease to time barred debts under the existing law⁸²⁰ as such. Notably, the provisions of Limitation Act have been made applicable to the proceedings under the Code, as far as may be applicable.⁸⁴²

IMPUGNED: to dispute the truth;

STATUTORILY: as per framed law;

RE-SURRECTION: to give life again;

ADHERE: to follow;

FEASIBLE: practicable; **RETROSPECTIVE:** with effect from back date.

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, including references to sections 238A, NCLT, NCLAT, IBC, and Section 18 of the Limitation Act, 1963. The notes appear to be a summary or commentary on the legal text provided on the left.

Exercise 22 (Budget)

Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, Our government will implement following 3 schemes for 'Employment Linked Incentive', as part of the Prime Minister's package.²⁰ These will be based on enrolment in the EPFO, and focus on recognition of first-time employees,⁴⁰ and support to employees and employers. This scheme will provide one-month wage to all persons newly entering the workforce⁶⁰ in all formal sectors. The direct benefit transfer of one-month salary in 3 instalments to first-time employees, as registered⁸⁰ in the EPFO, will be up to Rs. 15,000. The eligibility limit will be a¹⁰⁰ salary of Rs. 1 lakh per month. The scheme is expected to benefit 210 lakh youth. This scheme will¹²⁰ incentivize additional employment in the manufacturing sector, linked to the employment of first-time employees. An incentive will be¹⁴⁰ provided at specified scale directly both to the employee and the employer with respect to their EPFO¹⁶⁰ contribution in the first 4 years of employment. The scheme is expected to benefit 30 lakh youth entering employment,¹⁸⁰ and their employers.

This employer-focussed scheme will cover additional employment in all sectors. All additional employment within a salary²⁰⁰ of Rs. 1 lakh per month will be counted. The government will reimburse to employers up to Rs. 3,000²²⁰ per month for 2 years towards their EPFO contribution for each additional employee. The scheme is expected²⁴⁰ to incentivize additional employment of 50 lakh persons. We will facilitate higher participation of women in the workforce through setting up²⁶⁰ of working women hostels in collaboration with industry, and establishing creches. In addition, the partnership will seek to organize²⁸⁰ women-specific skilling programmes, and promotion of market access for women SHG enterprises. I am happy to announce³⁰⁰ a new centrally sponsored scheme, as the 4th scheme under the Prime Minister's package, for skilling in collaboration with state governments³²⁰ and Industry. 20 lakh youth will be skilled over a 5-year period. 1,000 Industrial Training Institutes will be³⁴⁰ upgraded in hub and spoke arrangements with outcome orientation. Course content and design will be aligned to the skill³⁶⁰ needs of industry, and new courses will be introduced for emerging needs. The Model Skill Loan Scheme will be revised³⁸⁰ to facilitate loans up to Rs. 7.5 lakh with a guarantee from a government promoted Fund to help students every year.⁴⁰⁰

For helping our youth who have not been eligible for any benefit under government schemes and policies, I am happy⁴²⁰ to announce a financial support for loans upto Rs. 10 lakh for higher education in domestic institutions. E-vouchers for this purpose⁴⁴⁰ will be given directly to 1 lakh students every year for annual interest subvention of 3 per cent of the⁴⁶⁰ loan amount. Our government is

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the content of the printed text. The notes are written on a grid of horizontal lines and include various symbols and abbreviations. Some legible words include 'EPFO', 'SHG', and '7.5'. The notes are written in a cursive style and cover the right side of the page.

committed to all-round, all-pervasive and all-inclusive development of people, particularly, farmers, youth,⁴⁸⁰ women and poor. For achieving social justice comprehensively, the saturation approach of covering all eligible people through various programmes⁵⁰⁰ including those for education and health will be adopted to empower them by improving their capabilities. Implementation of schemes meant⁵²⁰ for supporting economic activities by craftsmen, artisans, self-help groups, scheduled caste, schedule tribe and women entrepreneurs, and street vendors,⁵⁴⁰ such as PM Vishwakarma, National Livelihood Missions, and Stand-Up India will be stepped up. The states in the⁵⁶⁰ Eastern part of the country are rich in endowments and have strong cultural traditions. We will formulate a plan, Purvodaya, for the⁵⁸⁰ all-round development of the eastern region of the country covering Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.⁶⁰⁰ This will cover human resource development, infrastructure, and generation of economic opportunities to make the region an engine to attain⁶²⁰ Viksit Bharat. On the Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor, we will support development of an industrial node at Gaya. This corridor⁶⁴⁰ will catalyze industrial development of the eastern region.

The industrial node at Gaya will also be a good model for developing our⁶⁶⁰ ancient centres of cultural importance into future centres of modern economy. This model shall showcase "Vikas bhi Virasat bhi" in⁶⁸⁰ our growth trajectory. Our government has made concerted efforts to fulfil the commitments in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act.⁷⁰⁰ Recognizing the need for a capital, we will facilitate special financial support through multilateral development agencies. In the current financial year⁷²⁰ Rs. 15,000 crore will be arranged, with additional amounts in future years. Our government is fully committed⁷⁴⁰ to financing and early completion of the Polavaram Irrigation Project, which is the lifeline for Andhra Pradesh and its farmers.⁷⁶⁰ This will facilitate our country's food security as well. Under the Act, for promoting industrial development, funds will be provided⁷⁸⁰ for essential infrastructure such as water, power, railways and roads on the Vishakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor and Orvakal node on Hyderabad-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor.⁸⁰⁰ An additional allocation will be provided this year towards capital investment for economic growth. Three crore additional houses under the⁸²⁰ PM Awas Yojana in rural and urban areas in the country have been announced, for which the necessary allocations are being made.⁸⁴³

REIMBURSE: to receive the payment made earlier;;

SUBVENTION: grant, subsidy paid;

SATURATION: to reach to the full; **CATALYSE:** chemical reaction;

TRAJECTORY: path of a moving object.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely corresponding to the definitions provided on the left. The notes are written in a dense, cursive style on lined paper.

Exercise 23

It is at a level where there is a segment of our population which has not been able to benefit from²⁰ the benefits of that growth process, and therefore, when the President's Address very enthusiastically mentions phrases of great achievements⁴⁰ which have helped those sectors, the hard reality is that that sector is still underprivileged. There is also another segment⁶⁰ which is an aspirational India where the aspirations are larger, and understandably so, and therefore, this mandate also reflects on the⁸⁰ Government desire and the electorate desire to really perform as far as these areas are concerned. Sir, I had¹⁰⁰ said in the beginning as to what role we intend to play. In any Westminster system, the conventional role of the Opposition¹²⁰ is to-oppose. But in evolving and maturing democracy, this role has also evolved, and therefore, as I said, our¹⁴⁰ principal object when we will be guided by national interest is, how to strengthen the country. We have to strengthen¹⁶⁰ this country in terms of making its borders secure, we have to strengthen this country in fighting terror within the country,¹⁸⁰ we have to strengthen this country in our endeavour to help the Government so that it can vanish all forms²⁰⁰ of poverty and sufferings.

We have to strengthen this country by even pursuing the goal of social justice. Now, these are²²⁰ several areas of strengthening the country. One of the principal desires of an aspirational India is to become a developed²⁴⁰ economy by 2020. Now, in each of these endeavours, there are areas where we will support the Government, there are²⁶⁰ areas where we will caution the Government, and there are certain areas where we will be required to fiercely²⁸⁰ oppose the Government, and when I read and when I heard the hon. President's Address, I was a little disappointed³⁰⁰ on one score. I did expect a mention, an emphatic mention, of the manner in which racial attacks are being carried³²⁰ out against persons of the Indian origin in Australia. Now, this is something which is very current and contemporary, and³⁴⁰ any sensitive Government which says with a sense of pride that we have million of Indians in our diaspora living³⁶⁰ abroad and living all over the world, would have been concerned with the plight of the Indian community which is³⁸⁰ being subjected to such inhuman and racial attacks. I think, it is an oversight as far as the Address is concerned.⁴⁰⁰

When I read the Address, I also read my party's manifesto and I have no hesitation in saying that there are⁴²⁰ several areas which are of common national cause for the entire

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

political community; our roads may be different, but the⁴⁴⁰ ultimate destination is really the same, and, therefore, the emphasis which the President's Address has given on achieving⁴⁶⁰ a high growth and a low inflation, I think, is something on which we will stand solidly behind the Government.⁴⁸⁰ The President's Address, in terms of the desire of the Government to legislate the Food Security Act so that the impoverished⁵⁰⁰ people in India living below the poverty line can have the benefit of 25 kilograms of foodgrains at affordable prices,⁵²⁰ is an inherent path of the Right to Food. And we do believe that this Right to Food,⁵⁴⁰ as a large number of liberal economists say, is a populist scheme; this free distribution of rice or cheaper distribution of rice⁵⁶⁰ or wheat is a burden on the Exchequer, but in the political community, since we are directly concerned with the plight⁵⁸⁰ of people who suffer, this is, in fact, far from populism. It is a Right of Food and the⁶⁰⁰ benefit of the Government resources, the Exchequer reaching the weakest man and, therefore, in States which have been implementing, particularly⁶²⁰ Chhattisgarh,—now, I am told, Orissa has also started it— it has worked every effectively. And if the Government brings⁶⁴⁰ this, really implements this Right to Food, I have not the least doubt in saying that we, in the Opposition,⁶⁶⁰ would strongly stand behind the Government in implementing this across the country.

As for the determination which the Government has ostensibly⁶⁸⁰ expressed for having a zero tolerance as far terrorism is concerned, my party had occasionally felt, in the last five years,⁷⁰⁰ that the Government was soft on terror, and we were amongst people who were considered as those who really⁷²⁰ stand by this phrase 'zero tolerance on terror'. Accusations were hurled at us. I am not going to say, for⁷⁴⁰ a moment, that it is my ideological victory or my party's ideological victory that you have been compelled to use⁷⁶⁰ the same language, after 26/11, which we have been using, but if the Government, really, effectively implements this⁷⁸⁰ zero tolerance towards terror, there is no reason why we will not stand behind the Government while this is done.⁸⁰⁰ Sir, the 'one rank-one pension' issue was raised by us in our manifesto. The Government had said that they would⁸²⁰ examine it. I would seriously urge the Government to not merely examine it but also to concede to this demand.⁸⁴⁰

SEGMENT: part;

UNDERPRIVILEGED: having little rights;

FIERCELY: violently;

DIASPORA: dispersed people;

IMPOVERISHED: extremely poor;

OSTENSIBLE: expessed outwardly.

Handwritten notes in Progressive Shorthand (Monthy) script, covering approximately 18 lines of text, corresponding to the printed text on the left.

Exercise 24

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I risk to speak with a deep sense of anguish and a deep sense of helplessness.

What²⁰ can you say about the atrocities against women in a country like ours? Even yesterday we saw noisy scene in ⁴⁰ both the Houses. All over the country people are up in arms when there is a suggestion, when there is ⁶⁰ an amendment to suspend Article 21 of the Constitution of India; all over the country people are up in arms, 80 people are objecting, people are talking from rooftops about the precious right to life and the precious right to liberty. ¹⁰⁰ And yet, in the same country when you take a woman and burn her, you will be defended in the ¹²⁰ name of religion. In this background even to talk about atrocities against women is an exercise in futility, and the ¹⁴⁰ only thing that is worse than atrocities against women is to give up, not to speak about it ¹⁶⁰ and not to fight against it.

And, Sir, this is the only reason why I am here today at least ¹⁸⁰ to show that as far as women are concerned, however, helpless we may be, however hopeless we may be and ²⁰⁰ however much the people may refuse to look at the problems, we will still fight till the last, till the ²²⁰ end, to protect our own rights because we know for sure that nobody else is going to protect our rights ²⁴⁰.

Sir, I also want to express my anguish over the speeches that were made just before me. Sir, the Honourable ²⁶⁰ Lady Member spoke. This is the tragedy of the situation. The Honourable Lady Member who spoke said so much about ²⁸⁰ the atrocities that were being committed against women. Sir, I am not hiding any brief for any Government or for ³⁰⁰ any political party. The men who commit these crimes, the men who commit these wrong doing, the society under the ³²⁰ patriarchal system, that reinforces these wrong-doing, are these because of the patriarchal system not because of any Government. This ³⁴⁰ is the tragedy that we attempt to trivialise the serious issue of problems relating to women. The Honourable Lady Member ³⁶⁰ referred to the present Government. I want to ask her whether under any other Government, no atrocities against women ³⁸⁰ took place. I am a women first and I will defend to my last breath the right of women. ⁴⁰⁰

One more thing I would like to say about what she has said before I go on to the main ⁴²⁰ speech which I want to make on this subject. The Honourable Lady Member referred to the Budget. I only want ⁴⁴⁰ to place it on record that this is not shameful thing that the price of sindoor has been lowered. ⁴⁶⁰ It may be that she agrees with it, may be that she does not agree with it. Many women ⁴⁸⁰ do use it or do not use it. But merely because the price of sindoor has been reduced, you cannot ⁵⁰⁰ say that it is an insult to women. It is not an insult to women. Secondly, Sir, the Budget does ⁵²⁰ have a provision by which women's cooperatives have been given certain exemptions and there are certain provision by which the ⁵⁴⁰ Government has shown that it is its desire to ameliorate the conditions of women and to uplift the cause of ⁵⁶⁰ women, to promote the cause of women. Therefore, it is not as if there is anything special about it and ⁵⁸⁰ I certainly take strong objection to her statement ⁶⁰⁰ and I refute it. It is not a political issue at all and the issue is entirely different. It is social issue which has to be addressed in that spirit.

Sir, time ⁶²⁰ and again, in this House, outside the House, on public platforms, in rallies, in women's groups; demands are made and ⁶⁴⁰ demonstrations are held and laws are passed and jokes are written. Even our colleagues say in the lobbies here, "Today, ⁶⁶⁰ it is Women's Day. You must speak about women's issues and all the women should get together. "But the tragedy ⁶⁸⁰ is that nothing has been done and the situation remains just the same and there is absolutely no amelioration of ⁷⁰⁰ any kind of the lot of women. Sir, the first point I wish to make very specifically is that ⁷²⁰ we have so much of legislation and, in fact, there is an abundance, an over-abundance of legislation. But all ⁷⁴⁰ this legislation is only on paper, I say this because, as long as there is no implementation, as long as ⁷⁶⁰ there is no effective implementation, of this legislation, as long as you do not bridge the gap between the Government ⁷⁸⁰ and the people, between the legislature and the people, all this legislation is not worthy the paper that it is ⁸⁰⁰ written upon. I want to quote only a very simple example. These laws are followed more in their breach than in their observance. ⁸²⁰ This popular observation on need to be changed in context to social harmony in the society in times to come here. ⁸⁴⁰

ELAPSED :expired; **JEOPARDY**: putting to danger;
ARBITRATION : dispute to be decided by person agreed by the disputing parties;

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Exercise 25 (Legal)

We have also examined Sections 61, 72 and 142 of the Customs Act to consider the²⁰ question of whether the Customs Act confers and creates statutory first charge on the customs dues, and are of the⁴⁰ opinion that the sections do not incorporate a statutory first charge to override the general law, as per the dictum⁶⁰ in Dena Bank. The provisions of the land revenue enactment applicable in the present case have not been relied upon⁸⁰ by the respondents, in which event, a legal issue relating to conflict of laws would have arisen and required an answer.¹⁰⁰ The provisions in the Customs Act do not, in any manner, negate or override the statutory preference in terms¹²⁰ of Section 529A of the Companies Act, which treats the secured creditors and the workmen's dues as¹⁴⁰ overriding preferential creditors; and the government dues limited to debts 'due and payable' in the twelve months next before the relevant¹⁶⁰ date, which are to be treated as preferential payments under Section 530 of the Companies Act, but¹⁸⁰ are ranked below overriding preferential payments and have to be paid after the payment has been made in terms of²⁰⁰ Section 529 and 529A of the Companies Act. Therefore, the prior secured creditors are entitled²²⁰ to enforce their charge, notwithstanding the government dues payable under the Customs Act.

The view and the ratio we have²⁴⁰ expressed is in consonance with the decision of this Court in Punjab National Bank Versus Union of India and Others.²⁶⁰ A similar view has also been expressed by a three judges' bench of this Court in Sundaresh Bhatt, Liquidator of²⁸⁰ ABG Shipyard Versus Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, with references to the provisions of the Insolvency³⁰⁰ and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and the Customs Act. In this context, the three judges' bench in Sundaresh Bhatt,³²⁰ Liquidator of ABG Shipyard has referred to Section 238 of the IBC to observe³⁴⁰ that Section 238 of the IBC clearly overrides any provision of law which is inconsistent with³⁶⁰ the IBC. This judgment has also made reference to Section 142A of the Customs Act, which³⁸⁰ reads to make recovery consistent to the other laws enforceable under the nations Acts enforceable as such in the country.⁴⁰⁰

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any Central Act or State Act, any amount of duty, penalty, interest or⁴²⁰ any other sum payable by an assessee or any

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, including references to sections 529A, 530, 238, and 142A, and case names like ABC and P.N.B.

Exercise 26

I am delighted that all of you have been able to join us here at this very important meeting.²⁰ This meeting is important in many ways but more so because the subject that you are going to discuss has⁴⁰ great relevance for improving our cooperative credit delivery system, which in turn is vital for a qualitative jump in the⁶⁰ performance of our agriculture. I would like a very frank and free discussion on how we can collectively give⁸⁰ effect to the recommendations of the Task Force on co-operative credit systems. Let me first thank Professor Vaidya and¹⁰⁰ his colleagues for their excellent work. They have produced a very useful and thought-provoking report and it is¹²⁰ now for the political leadership both at the Central and State to rise to the occasion to give their¹⁴⁰ ideas a practical shape.

In the last decade, the growth of our agricultural sector has not kept pace with either¹⁶⁰ our needs or our legitimate ambitions. If our economy has to grow at 7-8 per cent per annum,¹⁸⁰ and it must do so if we have to eliminate poverty within the next decade, agriculture too must demonstrate a²⁰⁰ growth rate of about 4 per cent per annum. For this to happen, there has to be a major improvement in our²²⁰ agricultural production practices. There has to be greater commitment to innovation in the technologies that are brought²⁴⁰ to bear in farming and an enhancement in the investments being made in the entire agricultural production chain. This requires²⁶⁰ and that's inevitable growing monetisation and growing commercialisation of the agricultural economy, perhaps, at a pace never thought of before.²⁸⁰ As our agricultural system gets commercialised, with increasing participation of farmers in markets not only for agricultural products but³⁰⁰ also for agricultural inputs, farming starts taking on a new commercial and economic meaning. In such a scenario, and I³²⁰ dare say that such a transformation of our agriculture is essential, easy availability of agricultural credit has a very important influence on agricultural production, on agricultural investment and on³⁴⁰ technological upgradation of our agriculture. Therefore, we need to put in place a credit delivery system that is equal to the task³⁶⁰ and the challenges that our agricultural economy faces. In our institutional framework, agricultural credit was designed to be delivered through a³⁸⁰ multi-agency mechanism consisting of commercial banks, regional rural banks and the cooperative credit system. This multi-agency mechanism worked well over a period of time.⁴⁰⁰

Co-operatives have played an important role in the delivery of credit to the farm sector and have oiled the wheels of the⁴²⁰ rural economy. The system we must recognize developed an unparalleled penetrative reach, even in remote, far off areas.⁴⁴⁰ It is also clear that as compared to the commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks,

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cooperatives have a much higher proportion⁴⁶⁰ of clients from among small and marginal borrowers and they constitute the great majority of our farming community. However, it's⁴⁸⁰ also a fact that flaws and institutional bottlenecks have come to be observed in the last decade or more.⁵⁰⁰ The Cooperative Credit System, which has a very important role, has failed to live up to our expectations to the desired extent.⁵²⁰ The contribution of cooperatives to the supply of farm credit has dropped sharply from about 70 per cent to about 30 per cent.⁵⁴⁰ This has contributed to rural distress in large sections of our farming community. In my own travels across the⁵⁶⁰ country in rural areas, the problem of declining institutional credit for agriculture has been a common and persistent complaint of farmers⁵⁸⁰ in distress. This is why the National Common Minimum Programme places significant emphasis not only on enhancing rural credit but also⁶⁰⁰ revitalizing the cooperative sector. We had set an ambitious target last year of doubling agricultural credit flow in three years and⁶²⁰ we are on target so far. However, much more needs to be done. We need to ensure that the⁶⁴⁰ proportion of investment credit increases even as agricultural credit rises. We need to ensure that the needs of small and⁶⁶⁰ marginal farmers, who are even more dependent on informal sources of credit, are met through the institutional credit system⁶⁸⁰ so that they can be rescued from the clutches of the traditional village money lender.

All this of course, requires a⁷⁰⁰ strong, healthy, dynamic and efficient cooperative credit system. Cooperatives may not have delivered as per our expectations but⁷²⁰ they need to be revitalized and made effective. I recall in the early 50s Prof. D.R. Gadgil presided over a⁷⁴⁰ path-breaking report on rural credit and the theme of that report was - 'Cooperatives have failed but cooperative must succeed'.⁷⁶⁰ I think that theme is as relevant today as it was, if India's rural economy is to measure up to the challenge⁷⁸⁰ of its regeneration and revitalisation. Cooperatives are today at the crossroads. In many States we only have cooperatives in name,⁸⁰⁰ with very little stakeholder participation in their management. There have been no elections held for years. Government officials and⁸²⁰ ministers at the State level run the affairs of many of these so called cooperatives. There is no proper audit, little accountability often and poor governance.⁸⁴⁶

LEGITIMATE: as per law/rules;

INNOVATION: positive change;

TRANSFORMATION: marked change;

PENETRATIVE: getting deep; **REVITALIZING:** to re-strengthen;

RESCUE: to save from dangerous situation.

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