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**SIMPLEST SWIFTEST & SUREST**

ON  
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# Progressive Shorthand

**monthly**

with

**Eng./GK/Reasoning**

READING & DICTATION  
EXERCISES FOR  
SPEED DEVELOPMENT

September 2024

₹60

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

**Exercise 1**

Sir, some days ago I had the honour of presenting to the House the report of the Planning Commission on <sup>20</sup> the Second Five-Year Plan. I presume that many Members have read it since then either fully or in parts.<sup>40</sup>

I have now the honour to move the following Resolution: “This House records its general approval of the principles, objectives <sup>60</sup> and programmes of development contained in the Second Five-Year Plan as prepared by the Planning Commission.”

Those Hon. <sup>80</sup> Members who have read this report have probably not found it very light reading. A report of this type can <sup>100</sup> hardly be termed light reading although, I believe, there are many parts of it which are exciting reading. Few of <sup>120</sup> us can say that we agree with every single word in this report, and with every single proposal. A report <sup>140</sup> of this type is the product of the labour of a great many persons, not only Members of the Planning <sup>160</sup> Commission, but a vast number of other people who have been consulted. Among them are experts of our own country <sup>180</sup> and of foreign countries and others representing various interests and professions in the country. As with all joint products, <sup>200</sup> there is an attempt to meet different view-points. I hope this House will view the report as a whole, keeping <sup>220</sup> in mind the unity of approach, objectives, methods and principles underlying it and not so much the details. It is <sup>240</sup> open, of course, to any hon. Member to criticize or to make suggestions in regard to any part of the <sup>260</sup> report, whether it be principles or details. But I submit that the important thing is to get hold of the <sup>280</sup> main principles. I propose, therefore, to deal with the broad principles only.

The subject of this report is obviously not <sup>300</sup> only of the highest importance but something that produces in me very great excitement. It is an exciting subject because <sup>320</sup> it deals with the future of 360 millions of people. To some extent that future will affect <sup>340</sup> the future of other countries and even of the rest of the world. It therefore becomes an enthralling and exciting <sup>360</sup> subject. We are engaged in the shaping of the future of India: Surely, there could be few subjects more exciting <sup>380</sup> than this. It is, therefore, with a sense of the burden of history that I face this problem. <sup>400</sup>

ENTHRALLING : to charge;

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Exercise 3

We stand in the middle of the twentieth century, and this period has seen far-reaching changes all over the 20 world. There have been wars and revolutions. The tempo of change is very great. Any plan that we make, like 40 this Five Year Plan, is subject to the great political, economic and technological changes that we are witnessing.

All of 60 us have some kind of ideology, some kind of philosophy of life. We may not be philosophers, but without some 80 kind of philosophical or ideological approach, we would have no yardstick to measure things by. And yet, our ideologies and 100 philosophies of life somehow do not fit in with this middle of the twentieth century. This may be due to 120 the fact that though facts change and circumstances become different, we still hold on to old lines of thinking. The 140 human mind is singularly conservative, and it does not change easily. We hold on, if I may venture to say 160 so, to some out-of-date philosophical or ideological approaches. Take the question of war. Many people say that because 180 of various developments in the world, war has become, or ought to become, out of the question. War was useful 200 whether good or bad—if it helped you to realize your objective. When it does not do that, when in 220 fact it does the reverse, then no person should indulge in war.

I should like to extend that parallel a 240 little further. If a war, atomic or other, is now something that can only be considered excessively foolish, cold war 260 becomes more and more absurd. Cold war exists; it goes on, but really, analysed in the circumstances of today, it 280 has little meaning. Likewise, certain other approaches—some economic approaches, which may have a great deal of truth—just do 300 not fit in with the present circumstances.

The major fact of today is the stupendous growth of technology, the tremendous 320 growth of the productive apparatus of society, the tremendous power that human beings possess and are likely to possess in 340 the form of atomic energy. These things are not quantitative changes, but qualitative changes in society.

Of course, in India 360 we have not been very powerfully affected by the technological process. We have read about it, but we have no 380 real sensation of it. In planning, however, we have to think in technological terms for production of wealth on large scale. 400

TEMPO : thrust; IDEOLOGICAL : based on idea; STUPENDOUS : greatness;

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#### Exercise 4

We are now going to have annual plans. Every year a report of the Annual Plan will be placed here <sup>20</sup> which will give a more precise indication of the targets for that year. I hope to place a report of <sup>40</sup> the Annual Plan of the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan before this House during the next session. <sup>60</sup>

We have said that our objective is a socialistic pattern of society. I do not propose to define precisely what <sup>80</sup> socialism means in this context because we wish to avoid any rigid or doctrinaire thinking. Even in my life I <sup>100</sup> have seen the world change so much that I do not want to confine my mind to any rigid dogma. <sup>120</sup> But broadly speaking, what do we mean when we say "socialist pattern of life"? We mean a society in which <sup>140</sup> there is equality of opportunity and the possibility for everyone to lead a good life. Obviously, this cannot be attained unless <sup>160</sup> we produce the wherewithal to have the standards that a good life implies. We have, therefore, to lay great stress <sup>180</sup> on equality, on the removal of disparities, and it has to be remembered always that socialism is not the spreading <sup>200</sup> out of poverty. The essential thing is that there must be wealth and production.

There is a good deal of <sup>220</sup> talk about ceilings, and one naturally tends to agree with it because one wants to remove disparities. But one has always <sup>240</sup> to remember that the primary function of a growing society is to produce more wealth; otherwise it will not grow, <sup>260</sup> and one will have nothing to distribute. If in the process of fixation of ceiling or in any other method <sup>280</sup> of producing some kind of equality, you stop this process of wealth accumulation, then you fail in your objective. Therefore, <sup>300</sup> whether it is in industry or agriculture, the one and the primary test is whether you are adding to the <sup>320</sup> wealth of the country by increasing the production of the country. If not you become stagnant in that field. In <sup>340</sup> order to reach equality, as I hope we shall, sometime or other, we need not follow the road of some <sup>360</sup> artificial fixation of ceilings but a hundred paths which gradually take us there. An artificial attempt may indeed prevent us <sup>380</sup> from reaching it.

Remember this: while we plan, while we work, our population also grows. I gave the House just <sup>400</sup> now the estimated figure of our national income in the next twenty years. By the end of that period the <sup>420</sup> population of India will be round about five hundred million. This rate of population growth is not that very great. <sup>440</sup>

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**PRECISELY** : exactly;

**DOCTRINAIRE** : based on principles; **CEILING** : upper limit;

**ACCUMULATION** : to pile up doctrinaire; **DOGMA** : backed by authority;

### Exercise 5

It is obvious that one of the major problems we have to face is unemployment. It is a terrific human <sup>20</sup> problem which we cannot ignore. Merely giving some kind of occupation to a large number of persons does not <sup>40</sup> ultimately increase employment or lessen unemployment. We delude ourselves if we think so. An Hon. Member of this House remarked— <sup>60</sup> outside the House, I believe—that a good method of giving employment to a large number of people would be <sup>80</sup> by abolishing the railways. In that event there will probably be some kind of hand-carts. If many people will <sup>100</sup> be pushing them, some, no doubt, will be sitting in them. That would be a completely wrong approach to this <sup>120</sup> problem. Employment comes through newer and more effective means of wealth production. The whole experience of the past two hundred <sup>140</sup> years shows that it comes with the growth of technological methods. It is true that technological growth often leads to <sup>160</sup> human misery. But precautions can be taken. Do not imagine that minus technological progress we are going to deal with <sup>180</sup> the problem of unemployment. We cannot. Every country which boasts of full employment today is a country which is technologically <sup>200</sup> advanced. Every country which is not technologically advanced has unemployment or under-employment. Therefore, if India is to advance, India must <sup>220</sup> advance in science and technology, and India must use the latest techniques, always keeping in view, no doubt, that in <sup>240</sup> doing so, the intervening period, which always occurs, must not cause unhappiness or misery. We have to provide for that <sup>260</sup> even at the cost of progress because that is no progress which brings suffering and misery in its train.

Now <sup>280</sup> we have been planning more or less methodically for the last seven years or so. As we have tried to <sup>300</sup> plan, we have, if I may say so with all respect, grown a little more expert in planning. We are getting <sup>320</sup> more educated in this process. We have had the advantage of discussing these matters with many experts in India and <sup>340</sup> elsewhere, realizing that the problems will have to be solved by us, not by the experts. But the experts throw <sup>360</sup> light on different aspects of the problems and make us think, and they point out our mistakes.

So, gradually, <sup>380</sup> through painful process of thought,

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we have proceeded along this path of planning. We want to pursue it further. <sup>400</sup>

**DELUDE** : to mislead; **ABOLISHING** : to end;  
**INTERVENING** : to come in between; **MISERY** : painful;

### Exercise 6

**E**ven people who do not believe in planning—they are becoming fewer and fewer—people who believe in what is <sup>20</sup> called free enterprise, are gradually realizing the limitations of free enterprise. In a country like India, situated as we <sup>40</sup> are, there can be no free enterprise in the absolute sense. In our circumstances, I am quite certain that with <sup>60</sup> an unplanned “free enterprise” approach, we cannot make any progress at all. If there is any progress, it will be <sup>80</sup> lop-sided. We can put up factories here and there, but it will result only in riches here and greater <sup>100</sup> poverty there. That is not what India aims at. Further, the total wealth production of the country will not be <sup>120</sup> as great as through planned effort. That is a patent fact requiring no proof. The essence of planning is to <sup>140</sup> find the best way to utilize all resources—of man-power, of money and so on—and the essence <sup>160</sup> of free enterprise is to leave these things more or less to chance. Well, if chance is a more satisfactory <sup>180</sup> way of dealing with the problems of life than carefully-thought out methods, then, of course, there need be <sup>200</sup> no planning at all. It means trusting to luck. It is the old idea of fate. This is no good. <sup>220</sup>

All over the world the idea of planning is being appreciated more and more. For an under-developed country, particularly, <sup>240</sup> planning is essential. It may not be so necessary in developed countries; they can perhaps do without it. But there <sup>260</sup> is no other way but planning for an under-developed country like ours.

Again, India is part of a region <sup>280</sup> South Asia or a good part of Asia—which is more or less undeveloped. As a matter of fact, even <sup>300</sup> the progress and development of India necessitates the development of the countries around India. I do not mean to say <sup>320</sup> that we cannot develop unless those countries also develop, or that we should interfere with them. My point is that <sup>340</sup> it is in our interest that other countries also develop. To think that the development of other countries comes in <sup>360</sup> our ways is true only in a colonial pattern of society where we want to buy cheap raw materials from <sup>380</sup> a country under our influence and impose our goods in a protected market. That does not apply to free countries. <sup>400</sup> It is in our interest,

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politically and economically, that other countries in Asia and Africa should also develop. We cannot, unfortunately, help them much, because our resources are limited. But tried our fast to help them in their development programme.

PATENT : a privilege conferring a limited monopoly; COLONIAL : to a colony;

Exercise 7

I take your leave, Sir, and the indulgence of the House, to refer to certain incidents which took place in this House as well as the other House in the course of the last week, and which somewhat disturbed the normal serenity of the work of Parliament. Unfortunately I was not here then, but since my return, I have endeavoured to acquaint myself fully with what happened in both the Houses of Parliament.

Under our Constitution, Parliament consists of our two Houses, each functioning in the allotted sphere laid down in that Constitution. We derive authority from that Constitution. Sometimes we refer back to the practice and conventions prevailing in the Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom and even refer erroneously to an Upper House and a Lower House. I do not think that is correct. Nor is it helpful always to refer back to the procedure of the British Parliament which has grown up in the course of several hundred years and as a result of conflicts originally, with the authority of the King and later between the Commons and the Lords. We have no such history behind us, though in making our Constitution we have profited by the experience of others. Our guide must, therefore, be our own Constitution which has clearly specified the functions of the House of the People and the Council of States. To call either of these House an Upper House or a Lower House is not correct. Each House has full authority to regulate its own procedure within the limits of the Constitution. Neither House, by itself, constitutes Parliament. It is the two Houses together that make the Parliament of India.

The successful working of our Constitution, as of any democratic structure, demands the closest co-operation between the two Houses. They are, in fact, parts of the same structure and any lack of that spirit of co-operation and accommodation would lead to difficulties and come in the way of the proper functioning of our Constitution. It is, therefore, particularly to be regretted that any sense of conflict should arise between the two

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Houses. For those who are interested in the success of the <sup>360</sup> great experiment in nation-building that we have embarked upon, it is a paramount duty to bring about this close co-operation <sup>380</sup> where each other. There can be no constitutional differences between the two Houses, as the final authority is the Constitution. <sup>400</sup>

ENDEAVOURED : favoured; EMBARKED : to start with force;  
PARAMOUNT : chief, superior to all others; SERENITY : calm;

### Exercise 8

**T**hat Constitution treats the two Houses equally, except in certain financial matters which are to be the sole purview of <sup>20</sup> the House of the People. In regard to what these are, the Speaker is the final authority.

This position is <sup>40</sup> perfectly clear and cannot be and has not been challenged at any stage. Unfortunately, some words were used by my <sup>60</sup> colleague, the Law Minister, while speaking in the Council of States on April 29, which led to a misunderstanding. <sup>80</sup> That misunderstanding could have been easily removed by a direct reference to him. This was not done and the matter <sup>100</sup> was raised in the House. Further misunderstandings then arose as between the two House and questions of privilege were raised <sup>120</sup> and it was stated that the dignity of this House had been affected.

All of us are zealous of maintaining <sup>140</sup> the dignity and authority of this House and of the Speaker who represents this House. Indeed, all of us are <sup>160</sup> anxious to maintain the dignity and authority of both House which constitute Parliament. My colleague, the Law Minister, is <sup>180</sup> as anxious as any of us to maintain that dignity and authority and it has been a matter of the <sup>200</sup> greatest regret to him that any words of his should have led people to believe otherwise and further led to <sup>220</sup> certain occurrences in both House which disturbed for a while the co-operative and friendly atmosphere which must of necessity prevail <sup>240</sup> in both Houses of Parliament. Owing to some of these occurrences, he was placed in an embarrassing position, where to <sup>260</sup> carry out the directions of one House might appear as if he had ignored the directions of the other. In <sup>280</sup> this dilemma he might have produced an impression of not having shown the usual consideration which is the duty <sup>300</sup> of every Member. But that was far from his intention and he regret it and trusts that the House will <sup>320</sup> accept his apology for any mistake which he might have inadvertently committed.

So far as the facts are concerned, they are <sup>340</sup> clear, although unfortunately my colleague, the Law Minister, was

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not aware of all of them at the time the first <sup>360</sup> reference was made to this matter in the Council of States. It is clear and beyond possibility of dispute that <sup>380</sup> the Speaker's authority is final in declaring that a Bill is a Money Bill. When the Speaker gives his <sup>400</sup> certificate to this effect, this cannot be challenged. The Speaker has no obligation to consult anyone in coming to a <sup>420</sup> decision or in giving his certificate. But he has himself decided to ask for the opinion of the Law Ministry here. <sup>440</sup>

**ZEALOUS** : industrious; **EMBARRASSING** : awkward;  
**DILEMMA** : awkward situation; **INADVERTENTLY** : unintentionally;

### Exercise 9

I have listened attentively and with respect to many of the speeches made here, and sometimes, I have felt as <sup>20</sup> if I was being buffeted by the ice winds of the cold war. Coming from a warm country, I have <sup>40</sup> shivered occasionally at these cold blasts. Speaking here in this assembly chamber an old memory comes back to me. In <sup>60</sup> the fateful summer of 1938, I was a visitor at a meeting of the League of Nations in <sup>80</sup> Geneva, Hitler was advancing then and holding out threats of war. There was mobilization in many parts of Europe and <sup>100</sup> the tramp of armed men was being heard. Even so, the League of Nations appeared to be unconcerned and discussed <sup>120</sup> all manner of subjects, except the most vital subject of the day. The war had not started then. A year <sup>140</sup> later it descended upon the world with all its thunder and destructive fury. After many years of carnage, the war <sup>160</sup> ended, and a new age was ushered in by the terrible experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Fresh from these horrors, <sup>180</sup> the minds of men turned to thoughts of peace, and there was a passionate desire to put and end to <sup>200</sup> war itself. The United Nations took birth on a note of high idealism embodied in the noble wording of the <sup>220</sup> Charter. But there was also a realization of the state of the post-war world as it was. Therefore, provision <sup>240</sup> was made in the structure of the organization to balance certain conflicting urges. There were permanent members of the Security <sup>260</sup> Council and there was provision for unanimity amongst the great powers. All this was not very logical: But it represented <sup>280</sup> certain realities of the world as it was, and because of this, we accepted them.

At that time, large areas <sup>300</sup> in Asia and even more so in Africa were not represented in the United Nations and they were under colonial <sup>320</sup> domination. Since then the colonial part of the world has shrunk greatly, and we now welcome here many countries from <sup>340</sup> Africa in their

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new freedom. The United Nations has become progressively more representative. But we must remember that, even now, <sup>360</sup> it is not fully so. Colonialism still has its strong footholds in some parts of the world, and racialism are <sup>380</sup> still prevalent especially in Africa. The United Nations has often been criticized for its structure and for some of its activities. <sup>400</sup>

The structure of the United Nations, when it started, was weighted in favour of Europe and the Americas. It did <sup>420</sup> not seem to us to be fair to the countries of Asia and Africa. But we appreciated the difficulties of <sup>440</sup> the situation and did not press for any changes. With the growth of the United Nations and more countries coming <sup>460</sup> in, its structure today has become still more unbalanced. Even so, we wish to proceed slowly and with agreement and <sup>480</sup> not to press for any change which would involve an immediate amendment of the Charter and the raising of heated <sup>500</sup> controversies. Unfortunately, we live in a split world which is constantly coming up against the basic assumptions of the United <sup>520</sup> Nations. We have to bear with this and try to move even more forward to the conception of full co-operation <sup>540</sup> between nations. That co-operation does not and must not mean any domination of one country by another, any coercion or <sup>560</sup> compulsion forcing a country to line up with another country. Each country has something to give and something to take <sup>580</sup> from others.

The moment coercion is exerted on a country, not only is its freedom impaired but its growth suffers. <sup>600</sup> We have to acknowledge that there is great diversity in the world and that this variety is good and is <sup>620</sup> to be encouraged, so that each country may grow and its creative impulse might have full play in accordance with <sup>640</sup> its own genius. Hundreds and thousands of years of history have conditioned us in our respective countries, and our roots <sup>660</sup> go deep down into the soil. If these roots are pulled out, we wither. If these roots remain strong and <sup>680</sup> we allow the winds from four quarters to blow in upon us, they will yield branch, flower and fruit. <sup>700</sup>

Many of the speakers from this forum have surveyed the world scene and spoken on a variety of problems. I <sup>720</sup> would like to concentrate on what I consider the basic problem of all. My mind is naturally filled with problems <sup>740</sup> of my own country and our passionate desire to develop and to put an end to the poverty and low <sup>760</sup> standards of living which have been a curse to hundreds of millions of

our people. To that end we are <sup>780</sup> labouring, as indeed other underdeveloped countries are doing. Even so, there is something else which we consider is of greater <sup>800</sup> importance. That is peace. Without peace all our dreams vanish and are reduced to ashes. The Charter of the United <sup>820</sup> Nations declares our determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights. <sup>840</sup>

COERCION : mental pressure; GENIUS : intelligent;  
 VANISH : disappear; SCOURAGE : to lash, to punish;  
 TRAMP : beat of feet on ground; CARNAGE : great slaughter;

**Exercise 10**

**F**oreign policy cannot be divorced from a country's internal policy. Any country, any Government, any political party must decide what <sup>20</sup> it believes, conviction or belief. What is our foreign <sup>40</sup> policy? Some people take the word non-alignment and think that is the whole of our foreign policy. In a <sup>60</sup> way it is not the word non-alignment, but what non-alignment stands for, namely that we believe in, independently <sup>80</sup> judging all issues. We do not wish to be tied to any group or to any country.

We are today <sup>100</sup> nearer to twenty-first century than we are to the nineteenth. But, unfortunately, we find that over large portions of <sup>120</sup> the world, thinking is still very much in the nineteenth century. The world has changed; we helped to change it <sup>140</sup> because of India's freedom movement, because of India becoming free, and other countries in Asia and Europe becoming free. This <sup>160</sup> has been the greatest change in the world. Although it was obvious to us that we would become free and <sup>180</sup> that our freedom would lead to the freedom of other countries, this process came somewhat as a shock to the <sup>200</sup> colonial powers.

For some time they seemed to be stunned by that shock, but it has not taken long for <sup>220</sup> them to recover. And since they have recovered, we see another very subtle changes coming over the world, rather dangerous <sup>240</sup> changed colonialism. This has actually happened in some places <sup>260</sup> and in other places there have been attempts that it should happen. Therefore, the difficulties before the developing countries are <sup>280</sup> still very great. And we can face them not merely by idealism, not merely by sentimentalism, but by very clear <sup>300</sup> thinking and hard-headed analysis of the situation. I am glad that the seminar has had the benefit of the <sup>320</sup> analyses of the various people who have spoken here about different problems in different

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parts of the world. I am <sup>340</sup> told there were certain criticisms. We are used to criticism of our foreign policy because any independent path is so <sup>360</sup> much more difficult to pursue and so much more difficult for people to understand than if we follow some beaten <sup>380</sup> path. There are those who say that non-alignment has not served our purpose or it has not been a success. <sup>400</sup>

Many of those who have been against non-alignment all these years and who criticised my father and myself for <sup>420</sup> trying to pursue this path are today not attacking non-alignment as such, but are saying that we are not <sup>440</sup> truly non-aligned. The great attack today, the greatest weapon which is used against foreign policy, is to say that <sup>460</sup> in effect we are following the Soviet line. Perhaps they think their saying so will frighten us into trying to <sup>480</sup> give up our friendship with the Soviet people. Perhaps they merely think that they will be able to blow up <sup>500</sup> the image of independence which we have amongst our own people and amongst the world. Let us very clear <sup>520</sup> that, regardless of what our big newspapers say here, the image of India is very clear outside. It is not <sup>540</sup> an image of a country which follows any group or country; it is an image of a country standing or <sup>560</sup> trying to stand squarely on its own feet. It does not mean that they always think we are right. Many <sup>580</sup> of the countries think that we make mistakes. And on many occasions we go wrong. On all the occasions when <sup>600</sup> we seem to support the Western countries, it is the Eastern group which says we have gone wrong or we <sup>620</sup> have not been strong enough. On those occasions when we have supported the Soviet people, or more likely the African <sup>640</sup> Asian countries, the Western world thinks we have gone wrong.

On one occasion, the American ambassador complained to me that <sup>660</sup> we had supported the Soviet Union on more occasions in the United Nations than we had supported other countries. I <sup>680</sup> said: "Let us look at each occasion." I did not have details with me there and then, because this remark <sup>700</sup> was made at a party. But I said: "If you look at the occasions on which we have seemed to <sup>720</sup> side with the Soviet Union, what do you find? Were they not issues in which India and the developing countries <sup>740</sup> were vitally interested? And if this was so, would it not be more true to say that the Soviet Union <sup>760</sup> has supported the stand taken by the developing countries, by the African and Asian countries, and not that we had <sup>780</sup> gone out of our way to support the Soviet Union?" Afterwards I put this question to the Ministry of External <sup>800</sup> Affairs and actually

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when we counted up, we found that it was not even true to say that we had <sup>820</sup> voted with the Soviet Union on more occasions than we had voted with the other countries of the western block. <sup>840</sup>

FRIGHTEN : to terrify; SQUARELY : on equal footing;  
NON-ALIGNMENT : independent approach; SUBTLE : clever;

### Exercise 11

The main purpose of the United Nations is to build up a world without war, a world based on the <sup>20</sup> co-operation of nations and peoples. It is merely a world where war is kept in check by a balancing <sup>40</sup> of armed forces. It is much deeper than that. It is a world from which the major causes of war <sup>60</sup> have been removed and social structures built up which further peaceful co-operation within a nation as well as between nations. <sup>80</sup> In the preamble of the constitution of the UNESCO it is stated that war begins in the minds of men. That <sup>100</sup> is essentially true, and ultimately it is necessary to bring about the change in our minds and to remove fears <sup>120</sup> and apprehensions, hatreds and suspicion. Disarmament is a part of this process, for it will create an atmosphere of co-operation. <sup>140</sup> But it is only a step towards our objective, a part of the larger efforts to rid the world of <sup>160</sup> war and the causes of war.

In the present context, however, disarmament assumes a very special importance for us, overriding <sup>180</sup> all other issues. For many years past, there have been talks on disarmament and some progress has undoubtedly been made <sup>200</sup> in so far as the plans and proposals are concerned. Still we find that the race of armaments continues, as <sup>220</sup> also the efforts to invent even more powerful engines of destruction. If even a small part of these efforts was <sup>240</sup> directed to the search for peace, probably the problem of disarmament would have been solved by this time.

Apart from <sup>260</sup> the moral imperative of peace, every practical consideration leads us to that conclusion. For, as everyone knows, the choice today <sup>280</sup> in this nuclear age is one of utter annihilation and destruction of civilization or of some way to have peaceful <sup>300</sup> co-existence between nations. There is no middle way. If war is an abomination and an ultimate crime which has to <sup>320</sup> be avoided, we must fashion our minds and policies accordingly. There may be risks, but the greatest risks is to <sup>340</sup> allow the present dangerous drift to continue. In order to achieve peace we have to develop a climate of peace <sup>360</sup> and tolerance and to avoid speech and action which tend to increase fear and hatred and at the present it <sup>380</sup> may not be possible to reach full disarmament in one step, though every step would be

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conditioned to that end. <sup>400</sup>

We live in an age of great revolutionary changes brought about by the advance of science and technology. There in lies <sup>420</sup> the hope for the world and also the danger of sudden death. Because of these advances, the time we have <sup>440</sup> for controlling the forces of destruction is strictly limited. If within the next three or four years, effective disarmament is <sup>460</sup> not agreed to and implemented, then all the goodwill in the world will not be able to stop the drift <sup>480</sup> to certain disaster. In the context of things as they are today, the great nations, the United States of America <sup>500</sup> and the Soviet Union, hold the key to war and peace. There is a great responsibility. But every country, big <sup>520</sup> or small, is concerned in this matter of peace and war, and, therefore, every country must shoulder its responsibility and <sup>540</sup> work to this end. In order to deal with these bit issues effectively, we have to take big and impersonal <sup>560</sup> views. It is only the United Nations as a whole that can ultimately solve these problems. Therefore, while all efforts <sup>580</sup> towards disarmament must be welcomed, the United Nations should be closely associated with such efforts.

The question of disarmament has <sup>600</sup> been considered at various levels. There is the question of general disarmament, and of the ending of test explosions of <sup>620</sup> nuclear and thermo nuclear weapons. So far as test explosions are concerned, considerable progress has been made in the discussions of <sup>640</sup> the committee which has been meeting in Geneva. Indeed, it would appear that an agreement has been reached on many <sup>660</sup> basic issues and only a little more effort is needed to complete this agreement. I suggest that a final agreement <sup>680</sup> on this subject should be reached as early as possible. This is not, strictly speaking, disarmament, but undoubtedly any such <sup>700</sup> agreement will bring a large measure of relief to the world. Disarmament must include the prohibition of the manufacturer, storage <sup>720</sup> and use of weapons of mass destruction, as well as the progressive limitation of conventional weapons.

It is admitted that <sup>740</sup> disarmament should take place in such stages as to maintain broadly the balance of armed power. It is only on <sup>760</sup> this basis that success can be achieved and this pervading sense of fear countered. It must also be clearly understood <sup>780</sup> that disarmament and a machinery for control must go together, and neither of these can be taken up singly and <sup>800</sup> now a proposal has been made that the question of disarmament should be referred to a committee of experts. In <sup>820</sup> fact, experts have been considering this matter during the past years,

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

and we have had the advantage of their views. 840

APPREHENSIONS : fears; PERVADING : to exist all through;  
ABOMINATION : something detestable; DISARMAMENT : ending arms;  
PREAMBLE : introductory features; ANNIHILATION : complete destruction;

Exercise 12

Basically, what do we want from our foreign policy? What is the ideal we pursue? Is that ideal divorced from the practical interest of the country, or is it allied with it? As it happens, our ideal and practical interests are the same. No Government can afford, however idealistic it may be, to leave or neglect the practical interest of the country. We have believed that freedom is indivisible, that peace is indivisible, that economic prosperity is indivisible. And these are the fundamentals on which our foreign policy is based. We have stood for the freedom of all countries. Even when we were not free, when we were in no position to help other countries, we went out of our way to give them whatever moral and other support we could. And I know that that moral support was welcomed and it did help these countries. Today we have the same stand. We know that joining together with the Afro-Asian group is not going to immediately strengthen any of the countries who belong to that group. But we know there is no other way of strengthening them either. We share the common problems, common difficulties, common threats, having stability within our country and by having economic progress. We think we can have stability and progress only if we take a particular economic path, the path of socialism through which we give social justice to our people.

It is the same social justice in the international sphere for which we stand. We believe that while there is poor nations and rich nations, there is bound to be tension. There is not only tension between the poor and the rich, but there is tension among the rich because of their desire to control or to influence the developing nations. This is how in the past most wars took place and this is the reason for much of the tension today. Yet you find that in spite of this tension, again and again countries try to follow the path which we have advocated, namely the path of conciliation and of trying to solve problems by means of negotiation rather than by war. In my Independence Day speech I spoke about two recent events. No two countries could have fought more bitterly than the Soviet Union and Germany.

Now foreign policy has to be based on one's historical and geographical background. That is, we see the world

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



from <sup>420</sup> where we are. Other countries see the world from where they are. So we cannot possibly see it from exactly <sup>440</sup> the same angle. We have certain countries for our neighbours. So it is important what relationship we have with our <sup>460</sup> neighbouring countries. If we are a long way from other countries, we can look at them from different angles.

We <sup>480</sup> also find that in the making of the foreign policy of any country, and perhaps especially of India, there are <sup>500</sup> certain intangible elements which are just as important or decisive in forming our point of view. It perhaps is easier <sup>520</sup> to pursue foreign policy and fashion our relations with other countries if one is a rich and a powerful nation. <sup>540</sup> Now, India is not a rich or a powerful nation, and we have to keep that in view. It is <sup>560</sup> no use going as we are. But we have made up for our lack of riches and power with some <sup>580</sup> other quality.

Earlier, because we were in the forefront of the freedom struggle, that gave us a certain influence. Also <sup>600</sup> because we had leaders of stature who were able to give inspiration to other countries who were in similar position <sup>620</sup> as we were. Today that situation has changed. All these countries have been free for a number of years; they <sup>640</sup> are all trying to stand on their own feet and none of them would like to be guided by any <sup>660</sup> other country. They would like to have friends, but they would not like to feel that any one country is <sup>680</sup> superior to them. We ourselves perhaps would not like that position. So we can understand that other countries and especially <sup>700</sup> countries which are smaller, do not like the position, and we should be very careful that at no time we <sup>720</sup> give an impression that we are wanting to take a leading position. That would immediately mean that we are trying <sup>740</sup> to push them towards a somewhat backward position.

So, when we find ourselves in the situation which were in, <sup>760</sup> that is, in an extremely difficult economic and political situation where you do not have power, then either you have <sup>780</sup> to stand firm on your convictions and try to strengthen yourself, or you strengthen yourself through alliances. As I said <sup>800</sup> earlier, there are people in our country who think that we could ally ourselves with some people and perhaps that <sup>820</sup> way we would be safer and I think the feeling of security which one would get could be rather deceiving. <sup>840</sup>

CONCILIATION : to win over;

ALLIANCES : coming together;

INTANGIBLE : which cannot be seen;

NEGOTIATION : to discuss for an agreement;

Handwritten shorthand notes in a cursive style, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written on a series of horizontal lines, with some lines being dotted. The handwriting is dense and fills most of the right half of the page.

### Exercise 13

Ever since the beginning of the Community Development Programme, I have taken deep interest in it. It did much good<sup>20</sup> but it became clear later that something else should be done to give fresh vitality to our work in rural<sup>40</sup> areas. This impetus was provided by the Panchayati Raj programme which was not only an extension of Community Development,<sup>60</sup> but was also qualitatively somewhat different. It also went deeper into the roots of our village structure. Therefore, I was<sup>80</sup> deeply interested in it and attached great importance to it. It struck me as an attempt to strike at the<sup>100</sup> roots of our weakness, specially in rural areas. The measure of success it may attain depends on the workers connected<sup>120</sup> with it as well as a large number of others, who are closely associated with it.

To what extent it has<sup>140</sup> succeeded it is difficult for me to say without more detailed information, but I am convinced that it is working<sup>160</sup> on right lines and if the people connected with it realize its inner significance, its success is assured. On achieving<sup>180</sup> independence, we inherited not only various psychologies and habits of the British times, but also an administrative apparatus which, though<sup>200</sup> good in its own way for the purpose the British Government has in view, did not fit into the new<sup>220</sup> order that we were trying to build. Many of our officials were well trained and good but naturally they were<sup>240</sup> too much tied up with the old order.

We came to realize gradually that the whole outlook of our administrative<sup>260</sup> structure has to change if real progress is to be made. In particular, it has to change in the lower rank<sup>280</sup> and in rural India. The old attitude was no good. It had to be replaced by full identification with the<sup>300</sup> mass of our people and a growing responsibility being cast on the people themselves. After all, the main aim of Community<sup>320</sup> Development and Panchayati Raj was to develop this outlook and a spirit of self-reliance amongst the people. The fact<sup>340</sup> that those people were quite often not trained and had other failings was obvious. Nevertheless, the only way to train<sup>360</sup> them and to lessen their failing was to give them the chance of shouldering responsibility and learning by their own<sup>380</sup> mistakes. We have to undertake many development schemes but the biggest project of all is to build men and women.<sup>400</sup>

We have met after a fairly long interval since January last. The last time we met was soon after Emergency<sup>420</sup> was

declared in the wake of Chinese invasion. That Emergency is still with us, though it has lost some of<sup>440</sup> its immediate urgency, but we have to prepare to meet the threat which is still there. It is clear that<sup>460</sup> even from the point of view of the Emergency it is of the utmost importance for our development work to<sup>480</sup> go on. Emergency does not merely mean raising soldiers or getting aircraft. It means production, production for defence specially. All other<sup>500</sup> types of production, more particularly on the agricultural front, is equally necessary.

We have done many things which are creditable<sup>520</sup> to us. But the overall picture is not one of fast progress, specially in the agricultural domain. This is rather<sup>540</sup> distressing because agriculture, is the basis of all our development work. If we fail in agriculture, it does not matter<sup>560</sup> what else we achieve, how many plants we put up, our economic development will not be completed. Agriculture is more<sup>580</sup> important than anything else, not excluding big plants, because agricultural production sets the tone to all economic progress. It is<sup>600</sup> agriculture that gives the material for progress. If we fail in agriculture, then we fail inevitably in industry also. I<sup>620</sup> am laying stress on this because in spite of the emphasis on this, it appears to me that agriculture is<sup>640</sup> often considered a routine job, not deserving to be taken charge of by the brightest of the Ministers.

Agriculture is<sup>660</sup> more important by itself than any Chief Minister. You may say Chief Ministers are all-important in a Government. Of<sup>680</sup> course, from the point of the departments and administration, Chief Minister's portfolio is most important. I should not be sorry<sup>700</sup> if the Chief Minister himself took charge of agriculture. It must be done by a man with a sense of<sup>720</sup> devotion to work, with energy and enthusiasm and some ideas. That is unfortunately not so<sup>740</sup> now. In any case, that is not the impression we get.

Progress has not been satisfactory even in regard to<sup>760</sup> another matter, land reforms. It is intimately connected with agricultural progress and as a problem it has been with us<sup>780</sup> ever since we became independent. Indeed, even before that, nothing exercised our minds so much as land reform. most of<sup>800</sup> the States, or nearly all of them, ultimately based legislation, but in some places its progress was held up by<sup>820</sup> the courts until finally it was passed. In Japan I believe the ceiling on land is 7 acres only.<sup>840</sup>

APPARATUS : equipment      IMPETUS : give stress  
 CREDITABLE: noteworthy    DOMAIN: area  
 STRESS: Importance        CEILING: binding upper limit

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

### Exercise 14

One of our State which in comparison to others in more prosperous is Punjab where there is hardly any big<sup>20</sup> plant, but there are plenty of small industries. Some States which are full of big plants are low down in<sup>40</sup> the scale of per capita income, in spite of the development of industry, because agriculture is not developing. So I<sup>60</sup> beg of you to think a great deal more about developing agriculture and, as a part of the programme of<sup>80</sup> and reform. That programme must be completed. After 60 years of independence, our programme of land reform has not been<sup>100</sup> fully implemented for various reasons and because of various pressures. This must be borne in mind.

I hope you all<sup>120</sup> realize that this business of planning, of development, is not a thing for each State to do by<sup>140</sup> itself or for the Centre alone. It is an activity in which there has to be the fullest co-operation between<sup>160</sup> the Centre and the States and between the States because real development cannot ultimately take place in one corner of<sup>180</sup> India while the other is neglected. There is sometimes and unfortunate rivalry between States over something or the other. Healthy<sup>200</sup> competition is good, but this rivalry is not a good thing and you must look upon this whole planning and<sup>220</sup> developmental process as one complete whole for India, with the States and the Centre co-operation all the time.

In the<sup>240</sup> last 12 or 13 years, we have gathered much experience in planning, through success and failures. I think that, on<sup>260</sup> the whole, we plan well. I think also that on the whole, we do not implement well. It is not<sup>280</sup> good to have a theoretical plan and not implement it fully. Planned development is a complicated matter which takes you<sup>300</sup> right down to the lowest rungs of the administrative ladder.

To some extent, I have a feeling that these rungs<sup>320</sup> of administrative ladder are not functioning as they ought to. We have some very good administrator but it is<sup>340</sup> not a good man by himself who can do much. The whole tone of the administration has to be improved,<sup>360</sup> right down to the revenue official and other officials. Some times there is a conflict between one department and another. Therefore<sup>380</sup> each State has to tone up its administration and Ministers have to give little more time to administrative work.<sup>400</sup>

One of the things we have learnt from planning these last few years, and this has been stressed in the<sup>420</sup> Third Plan report, is the need for perspective planning. You cannot plan for a year,

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely a student's attempt at shorthand for the text on the left. The notes are written on lined paper and cover the right side of the page.

or even for five<sup>440</sup> years, you have to think 20 years ahead and work up to those objectives. What happens is that we plan<sup>460</sup> for five years as if we are going to start a new scheme of things at the beginning of every<sup>480</sup> plan. There is no such thing. Planning is a continuous process. If you have got to do something in the<sup>500</sup> Fourth Plan, you have to begin here and now, not, of course, spending large sums of money but, still, laying<sup>520</sup> the foundations for it, so that when the time for the Fourth Plan comes, it assured of a<sup>540</sup> good start. We lose much time in the initial stages on any project. This is totally unnecessary. Therefore, I<sup>560</sup> think, in your agenda there is provision for the preparation of the Fourth Plan. Those arrangements must proceed now in<sup>580</sup> the middle of the Third Plan.

In the notes supplied to me, I remember to have read a statement that<sup>600</sup> we are now in the middle of the 55 years of planning since independence. Fifty-five years is an<sup>620</sup> adequate time and therefore half of this period is a good time to make an appraisal of the situation.<sup>640</sup> I would beg of you to remember that although what you have already done is important it is not<sup>660</sup> very important by itself, an odd factory or factories or something else you put up, you have to go to<sup>680</sup> the roots of the economic problem. The roots lie in agriculture and the enormous material in the form of<sup>700</sup> 950 million or more people.

The other most important things is training the people, apart from top level<sup>720</sup> scientists, technicians, engineers etc., and we are getting more and more of them now, general training for the masses engaged<sup>740</sup> in agriculture is necessary. That leads you to mass education. Education has no doubt increased. Unfortunately, I have heard that<sup>760</sup> in some States the Emergency has led to a slowing down in the rate of expansion of education. That I<sup>780</sup> think, is tragic. I do not wish to use milder terms because the whole progress of India depends on the<sup>800</sup> educational apparatus from the bottom to the top. These are some of the things I should like you to<sup>820</sup> bear in mind. We can't neglect education in case because with that rests the future of the Indian people.<sup>840</sup>

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style with many loops and flourishes, typical of shorthand systems like Pitman or Gregg.

**COMPLICATED:** difficult    **RUNGS:** cadre  
**PERSPECTIVE:** futuristic    **APPRAISAL:** evaluate  
**ENORMOUS :** huge

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, located at the bottom right of the page.

## Exercise 15

I am here to welcome you all to this conference which is the first of its kind. We have here many representatives<sup>20</sup> from a large number of Asian countries, eminent demographers and experts from various other countries. The subjects you are going<sup>40</sup> to tackle are of high importance to all of us, indeed to the world at large, but more particularly to<sup>60</sup> Asia. We are looking forward to this Conference and the advice that all of you may give, so that we<sup>80</sup> can tackle these problems effectively. Our country has gone in for planning for economic and social growth. But it<sup>100</sup> is obvious that planning depends on whom you plan for, how many people you plan for. Unless we have a<sup>120</sup> fair idea of the population of a country as it is going to be, it is difficult to plan.<sup>140</sup> Population growth becomes highly important not only for planning but for the social well-being of the country.

We<sup>160</sup> in India have been trying to tackle this problem as best as we could. I confess that we have<sup>180</sup> not succeeded remarkably and the growth of population in this big country is rather alarming. It is not merely a<sup>200</sup> question of providing food for a growing population, although that is a primary consideration, but, generally, it is a question<sup>220</sup> of providing the means for a good life, a healthy life, for all the people who live in the country.<sup>240</sup> We have thus to face a kind of race between the rate of economic growth and the rate at which<sup>260</sup> population grows. Obviously, unless there is marked difference between the two, there won't be much economic growth. As population grows,<sup>280</sup> it rather overwhelms the efforts we make towards economic growth. However, much we may try, we as we do try, to<sup>300</sup> increase the pace of economic growth, the fact of population growing even at a reduced pace comes in the way<sup>320</sup> of any marked improvement.

I would like to congratulate the ECAFE and the associate organizations who have<sup>340</sup> convened this Conference. The ECAFE has recently held a very successful Conference here. I think, to discuss<sup>360</sup> economic and trade matters. This brought together representatives of various countries in Asia and made them view the problems of<sup>380</sup> this region in an integrated way. I believe very good work has been done and I congratulate the authorities.<sup>400</sup>

Although we are primarily concerned with food production there are many other things which affect us as population growth<sup>420</sup> goes on. Immediately, there is the question of schools, health measures and housing facilities which have all to be<sup>440</sup> increased

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

very rapidly in order to come anywhere near the level we want. Therefore, apart from its political and economic<sup>460</sup> aspects, it becomes a social problem of great magnitude. It is fairly well known that countries which are under developed<sup>480</sup> and which are relatively poor appear to have more rapid population growth.

I believe there is a tendency<sup>500</sup> among the affluent countries also to increase their population. This policy may not affect them very much at<sup>520</sup> present, but ultimately it is also bound to affect them in other ways. Anyhow, this is a problem of world<sup>540</sup> importance because it will create all kinds of social conflicts, and ultimately political conflicts and the like. Obviously, this cannot<sup>560</sup> be left to take its own course because that course would bring tremendous difficulties in its trail. We have<sup>580</sup> to tackle it with some foresight and with some efforts at planning. In the main, the countries of Asia are<sup>600</sup> most affected by this and I suppose that all of them have their experiences and their suggestion to make.<sup>620</sup>

I imagine that Japan has succeeded most in dealing with this problem. We will be glad to have the advice<sup>640</sup> of Japanese experts who have come here, on how we should deal with our problem, and other countries will also<sup>660</sup> profit by it. Possibly, this Conference is the first effort on behalf on the associated organizations of the United Nations,<sup>680</sup> on behalf of the ECAFE, to deal with social problems in this way. They have been<sup>700</sup> dealing with economic problems and they brought to bear on them the combined experience and wisdom of the countries associated<sup>720</sup> with them.

Now, the importance of social problem is being felt more and more. A new advance in this direction<sup>740</sup> is being made by ECAFE. I think this is to be welcomed, but economic and<sup>760</sup> social problems are so intimately connected that you cannot separate them. Therefore, I welcome particularly this Conference which will deal<sup>780</sup> mainly with population growth, and also other problems connected with it. After all, we are aiming at the social advancement<sup>800</sup> of our people, and unless we advance as a whole, mere economic growth which might be unbalanced may not<sup>820</sup> lead to the results we aim at. I trust, therefore, that this aspect of the problem should also be considered.<sup>840</sup>

TACKLE: take care of, solve  
 MAGNITUDE: large  
 AFFLUENT: richer class  
 TRAIN : follow

L H  
 C J

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a transcription of the printed text. The notes are written on lined paper and include some corrections and additional markings. The word 'ECAFE' is written in English in several places within the Urdu text.

### Exercise 16

I am grateful to you for inviting me here today, though I rather doubt if I can help you very<sup>20</sup> much in your deliberations. All I can do is to encourage you and to express the goodwill and the earnest<sup>40</sup> desire of the Government to see that science flourishes in India, and scientists have every opportunity to do good work.<sup>60</sup> My friend has surveyed the field of our work here fairly comprehensively, what has been done, what is<sup>80</sup> being done and, to some extent, what he hopes will be done. Largely, I agree with what he has said.<sup>100</sup>

A little more than five years ago, we passed the Scientific Policy Resolution. I was reading it today and I<sup>120</sup> felt that it was a good resolution. If we had to sit down to draft it today, probably it would<sup>140</sup> not be very difficult from what we did then. The question that arises now is how far have we lived up<sup>160</sup> to it. We have perhaps not implemented it as fully as many of us had hoped.

I think there is a<sup>180</sup> general appreciation in India of the importance of science and technology. Its importance is, no doubt, growing in<sup>200</sup> our universities and special institutes. More and more students are taking to the study of technical and scientific subjects. Yet,<sup>220</sup> I do not suppose it will be true to say that the background of general thinking in India is governed<sup>260</sup> the educational process, and the industrial and technological changes that are coming about in the country. As a matter of<sup>280</sup> fact, the two are closely allied.

There is one criticism that is often made about the financial resources that are<sup>300</sup> made available for scientific work. Although we are now spending more on scientific work than previously, it is, I suppose,<sup>320</sup> true to say that we are rather slow-moving in that direction and some of our scientific work has suffered<sup>340</sup> because of lack of money. Some months back, a Committee was appointed, I think, with Dr. Bhabha as Chairman, to<sup>360</sup> look into this matter and to recommend what more could be done to help scientific research, and also where it<sup>380</sup> is possible to economize. The object of that Committee was really to encourage useful and profitable expenditure for scientific research.<sup>400</sup>

We did not want merely to say that so many crores of rupees would go into scientific research, but rather<sup>420</sup> to have it examined how it should be done. That Committee, so far as I know, has not yet produced<sup>440</sup> any report or

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a student's attempt at shorthand or a translation of the text. The notes are written on lined paper and cover the right side of the page.



recommendations. But I wish to assure you that in spite of our very considerable difficulties at the<sup>460</sup> present moment, because of the Emergency and for other reasons, Government will not hesitate to supply more funds for scientific<sup>480</sup> research, provided some kind of a reasoned approach is made. It is not enough merely to say give more funds,<sup>500</sup> but if it is explained where more funds are required, I am sure, and I have, in fact, been told by<sup>520</sup> our Finance Minister, that he will certainly meet such demands wherever necessary.

Ultimately, it is the educational apparatus; behind all<sup>540</sup> this that counts, specially universities and specialized technical institutions. They are growing, I hope they are growing both in quantity<sup>560</sup> as well as in quality, and behind that, again, the general level of mass education is also improving. During these days<sup>580</sup> of Emergency when very considerable defense burdens were cast upon us, we decided, in spite of those burdens, that we<sup>600</sup> must not slacken in our efforts at development, because such a development was itself basic to strengthening the country. Any<sup>620</sup> attempt to cut down on that would ultimately weaken the country.

In that scheme of development, I attach the greatest<sup>640</sup> importance to education. Some people seem to think that, useful as it is, education is not so important as putting<sup>660</sup> up a factory. I might sacrifice any number of factories, but I will not sacrifice human beings and their education,<sup>680</sup> because it is the human being who sets up the factories and produces the things we want. Factory, by itself,<sup>700</sup> is very useful and desirable, but unless it makes that impact on the human being, it will not be useful.<sup>720</sup>

After all, what is our purpose in life? There are certainly many purposes, raising the level of living and all<sup>740</sup> that, I would put producing good, trained human beings as the main purpose. It is the trained human being that<sup>760</sup> produces the rest. If you do not have trained human beings then you get lopsided growth and you do<sup>780</sup> not make such progress as you should. It is not merely technology you impart to the human being, but also<sup>800</sup> other kinds of training which enable him to think and lead what might be called a good life. Science is<sup>820</sup> most important. But it is not complete by itself unless you use the term science in a sense than mere technology.<sup>840</sup>

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

**EARNEST:** real  
**MANDATE:** verdict  
**LOPSIDED:** on sided

**FLOURISH:** to give boost  
**IMPACT:** effect  
**IMPART:** to give

Exercise 17

Sir, the very basis of the Bill has also been questioned, that is whether the restructuring of the capital of the<sup>20</sup> institutions is at all needed. It is our view that a developmental agency should be organisationally independent and its Board<sup>40</sup> professionalised. Having fully fed the Industrial Development Bank of India since its infancy for a decade, the Reserve Bank has placed it<sup>60</sup> in a position of importance. The Government have, therefore, taken the view that the time has arrived to elevate<sup>80</sup> status of the Development Bank to that of the principal financial institution. Just as the Reserve Bank is the Central<sup>100</sup> Bank of the country, the Life Insurance Corporation of India is the principal investment institution, the Development Bank should achieve the<sup>120</sup> status of the principal financial institution, all the three being directly owned by the Government. The Bill seeks to achieve<sup>140</sup> this purpose.

Further, the Board of the principal financial institution should reflect the various impulses of different States of<sup>160</sup> India particularly those which are industrially backward. As I have already explained, you will see from Clause 6 of the<sup>180</sup> Bill that in a Board of 25 members, excepting two who are Government officials and two employees of the<sup>200</sup> financial institutions, the rest are professionals in the sense that they represent all-India and State level financial institutions, banks and<sup>220</sup> various fields like science technology, industry, economics, industrial cooperative marketing etc.

The Reserve Bank as the Central Bank of the<sup>240</sup> country will be represented at the level of a Deputy Governor on the Board and on the Executive Committee of<sup>260</sup> the Development Bank. The Reserve Bank is, therefore, in a position to continue to make its positive contribution to the<sup>280</sup> operations of the Development Bank and through it, to all the other financial institutions. It has also been argued that<sup>300</sup> after the restructuring of the Development Bank, neither the volume of credit to industry will increase nor<sup>320</sup> will the cost of credit decrease and thus there is no economic rationale for the Bill. In any event the<sup>340</sup> mobilisation of resources and their channelling will be done in close coordination with the Reserve Bank of India. Having elevated the status<sup>360</sup> of the IDBI and made it statutorily responsible for the coordination, the Development Bank and the other<sup>380</sup> financial institutions will work with greater cohesion and to that extent there will be better development of resources all round.<sup>400</sup>

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A point has also been raised that with the transfer of the shareholding of the Industrial Development Bank of India<sup>420</sup> from the Reserve Bank to the Government, large industrial group would have easier access to institutional finance than before. In<sup>440</sup> the second note of dissent by my Hon. friends, a similar point has been made that the credit policies to be followed by the institutions have not<sup>460</sup> been defined. The policy of financing industry including small scale industry, cooperatives etc., and the large industrial groups, is determined,<sup>480</sup> it is perhaps not very material whether the Industrial Development Bank of India<sup>500</sup> is directly owned by Government or owned through the Reserve Bank. Parliament has therefore, the opportunity to oversee the policy<sup>520</sup> being followed by the Development Bank and the other institutions in financing industry in general and the larger industrial groups<sup>540</sup> in particular.

The Hon. Member has in their Minute of Dissent referred to the position that the employees' representatives will<sup>560</sup> not be elected on the Board but will be selected in a manner prescribed by the Government. They have referred to<sup>580</sup> the practice prevailing in regard to the appointment of Directors on the Boards of the nationalised Banks. I may inform<sup>600</sup> the House that in the case of the nationalised banks, the scheme framed under the Banking Nationalisation Act does not<sup>620</sup> provide, as such for a direct election by workmen of their representatives on the Boards of the banks and a<sup>640</sup> representative is chosen out of a panel of three names suggested by the Federation, which on verification by the Central<sup>660</sup> Labour Commissioner, has the largest number of workmen as members. A more or less similar procedure will be drawn up<sup>680</sup> in this case also for selection of the employees representatives.

I now take this opportunity of paying a tribute<sup>700</sup> to the services rendered by the Reserve Bank of India in feeding the Industrial Development Bank of India from its infancy<sup>720</sup> and having brought it up to its present status so that it, could take up the leadership of the other<sup>740</sup> financial institutions independently. As I have already stated earlier, the Industrial Development Bank of India will continue to be as<sup>760</sup> much a concern of the Reserve Bank as of the Government in the new set-up as well. I have<sup>780</sup> every hope that the development bank as the principal with its enlarged<sup>800</sup> role should be able to play an effective part in the balanced industrial development of the country in accordance with<sup>820</sup> national priority and aspirations. With these remarks, I commend the Bill to the Honourable House for consideration for useful debate.<sup>840</sup>

INFANCY: earlier stages;

RATIONALS: reasons;

VERIFICATION: to check genuineness;

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a shorthand or summary of the text on the left. The notes are written on a grid of horizontal lines and cover most of the right half of the page.

### Exercise 18

Madam Speaker, I rise to present the Budget for 2018-19. Madam, four years ago, we pledged to the<sup>20</sup> people of India to give this nation an honest, clean and transparent Government. We promised a leadership capable of<sup>40</sup> taking difficult decisions and restoring strong performance of Indian economy. We promised to reduce poverty, expedite infrastructure creation and build<sup>60</sup> a strong, confident and a New India. When our Government took over, India was considered a part of fragile five;<sup>80</sup> a nation suffering from policy paralysis and corruption. We have decisively reversed this. The Government, led by Prime Minister, has<sup>100</sup> successfully implemented a series of fundamental structural reforms. With the result, India stands out among the fastest<sup>120</sup> growing economies of the world. The journey of economic reforms during the past few years has been challenging but rewarding.<sup>140</sup> As a result of the reforms undertaken by the Government, foreign direct investment has gone up. Measures taken by the<sup>160</sup> Government have made it much easier to do business in India. Natural resources are now allocated in a transparent and<sup>180</sup> honest manner. There is a premium on honesty. There was a time when corruption was common-place. Today, our people, especially<sup>200</sup> our youths, are curious to lead their lives honestly. The indirect tax system, with introduction of Goods and Services Tax,<sup>220</sup> has been made simpler. Benefits to the poor have been targeted more effectively with use of digital technology.

The demonetization<sup>240</sup> of high value currency has reduced the quantum of cash currency and circulation in India. It has increased the taxation<sup>260</sup> base and spurred greater digitization of the economy. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has changed the lender-debtor relationship.<sup>280</sup> The recapitalized banks will now have a greater ability to support growth. All these structural reforms in the medium and long run<sup>300</sup> will help Indian economy achieve stronger growth for a long time. Indian economy has performed very well since our<sup>320</sup> Government took over in May, 2014. India achieved an average growth of 7.5% in first three years<sup>340</sup> of our Government. Indian economy is now 2.5 trillion dollar economy – seventh largest in the world. India is<sup>360</sup> expected to become the fifth largest economy very soon. On Purchasing Power Parity basis, we are already the third largest<sup>380</sup> economy. Indian society, polity and economy had shown remarkable resilience in adjusting with the structural reforms in the economy.<sup>400</sup>

Our GDP growth at 6.3% in the second quarter signaled turnaround of the economy. We hope to grow at 7.2% to 7.5%<sup>420</sup> in the second half. IMF, in its latest Update, has forecast that India will grow at 7.4%<sup>440</sup> next year. Manufacturing sector is back on good

2018-19  
Budget  
Madam Speaker  
I rise to present  
the Budget for  
2018-19  
Madam, four years  
ago, we pledged  
to the people of  
India to give this  
nation an honest,  
clean and  
transparent  
Government.  
We promised a  
leadership capable  
of taking  
difficult  
decisions and  
restoring strong  
performance of  
Indian economy.  
We promised to  
reduce poverty,  
expedite  
infrastructure  
creation and  
build a strong,  
confident and a  
New India.  
When our  
Government took  
over, India was  
considered a part  
of fragile five,  
a nation  
suffering from  
policy paralysis  
and corruption.  
We have  
decisively  
reversed this.  
The Government,  
led by Prime  
Minister, has  
successfully  
implemented a  
series of  
fundamental  
structural  
reforms.  
With the  
result, India  
stands out among  
the fastest  
growing  
economies of  
the world.  
The journey of  
economic  
reforms during  
the past few  
years has been  
challenging but  
rewarding.  
As a result of  
the reforms  
undertaken by  
the Government,  
foreign direct  
investment has  
gone up.  
Measures taken  
by the  
Government have  
made it much  
easier to do  
business in  
India.  
Natural resources  
are now  
allocated in a  
transparent and  
honest manner.  
There is a  
premium on  
honesty.  
There was a  
time when  
corruption was  
common-place.  
Today, our  
people,  
especially our  
youths, are  
curious to lead  
their lives  
honestly.  
The indirect  
tax system,  
with  
introduction of  
Goods and  
Services  
Tax, has been  
made simpler.  
Benefits to the  
poor have been  
targeted more  
effectively with  
use of digital  
technology.  
The  
demonetization  
of high value  
currency has  
reduced the  
quantum of  
cash currency  
and circulation  
in India.  
It has  
increased the  
taxation base  
and spurred  
greater  
digitization of  
the economy.  
The  
Insolvency and  
Bankruptcy  
Code has  
changed the  
lender-debtor  
relationship.  
The  
recapitalized  
banks will now  
have a greater  
ability to  
support  
growth.  
All these  
structural  
reforms in the  
medium and  
long run will  
help Indian  
economy  
achieve  
stronger  
growth for a  
long time.  
Indian  
economy has  
performed  
very well  
since our  
Government  
took over in  
May, 2014.  
India  
achieved an  
average  
growth of  
7.5% in  
first three  
years of our  
Government.  
Indian  
economy is  
now 2.5  
trillion dollar  
economy –  
seventh  
largest in  
the world.  
India is  
expected to  
become the  
fifth largest  
economy  
very soon.  
On  
Purchasing  
Power  
Parity  
basis, we are  
already the  
third largest  
economy.  
Indian  
society,  
polity and  
economy  
had shown  
remarkable  
resilience in  
adjusting  
with the  
structural  
reforms in  
the economy.  
Our  
GDP  
growth at  
6.3% in  
the second  
quarter  
signaled  
turnaround  
of the  
economy.  
We hope  
to grow at  
7.2% to  
7.5% in  
the second  
half.  
IMF, in  
its latest  
Update,  
has  
forecast  
that India  
will grow  
at 7.4%  
next year.  
Manufacturing  
sector is  
back on  
good

growth path. The services, mainstay of our growth, have also resumed their high growth rates<sup>460</sup> of 8% plus. Our exports are expected to grow at 15% in 2017-18.<sup>480</sup> We are now firmly on course to achieve high growth of 8% plus. We have taken up programmes to<sup>500</sup> direct the benefits of structural changes and good growth to reach farmers, poor and other vulnerable sections of our society<sup>520</sup> and to uplift the under-developed regions. This year's Budget will consolidate these gains and particularly focus on strengthening agriculture<sup>540</sup> and rural economy, provision of good health care to economically less privileged, taking care of senior citizens, infrastructure creation and<sup>560</sup> working with the States to provide more resources for improving the quality of education in the country. Prime Minister as always<sup>580</sup> stressed importance of good governance. He has articulated the vision of "Minimum Government and Maximum Governance". This vision has inspired<sup>600</sup> Government agencies in carrying out hundreds of reforms in policies, rules and procedures. This transformation is reflected in improvement of<sup>620</sup> India's ranking by 42 places in last three years in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' with India<sup>640</sup> breaking into top 100 for the first time. I would like to congratulate all those who worked to achieve this.<sup>660</sup>

Now, our Government has taken Ease of Doing business further by stress on 'Ease of Living' for the common men<sup>680</sup> of this country, especially for those belonging to poor & middle class of the society. Good governance also aims at<sup>700</sup> minimum interference by the government in the life of common people of the country. Government is providing free LPG connections<sup>720</sup> to the poor of this country through Ujjwala Yojana. Under Saubhagya Yojna 4 crore household are being<sup>740</sup> provided with electricity connections. More than eight hundred medicines are being sold at lower price through more than three thousand<sup>760</sup> Jan Aushadhi Centres. Cost of stents have been controlled. Special scheme for free dialysis of poor have been<sup>780</sup> initiated. Persons belonging to poor and middle class are also being provided a great relief in interest rates on<sup>800</sup> housing schemes. Efforts are being made to provide all government services, whether bus or train tickets or individual certificates on line.<sup>820</sup> These include passports which may be delivered at doorstep in two or three days or Company registration in one day time and these facilities have benefited a large section of our country.<sup>853</sup>

- TRANSPARENT:** open, apparent;
- FRAGILE:** not strong, weak;
- RESILIENCE:** capacity to adjust;
- VULNERABLE:** easy to be hurt;
- ARTICULATE:** to state with all parts;
- SPURRED:** to grow very fast.

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a translation or summary of the printed text, covering the same content as the left column.

### Exercise 19

I am glad that I have been asked to lead our discussions on energy issues. As a developing country, it<sup>20</sup> is a question of vital concern to us in India both for our rural population and our industries. Each country<sup>40</sup> has its own energy perspective and must develop those sources of energy where it can derive the best results not<sup>60</sup> just in terms of immediate profit but in the long term interests of its people. Conditions of every country,<sup>80</sup> availability of basic sources of energy and capability will determine its choice of the technology of energy.

When coal and<sup>100</sup> oil begin to be used as motive power for industry and transport, there was a great transformation which brought forth<sup>120</sup> both prosperity and poverty on a scale hitherto unknown to man. Coal, and later, oil, fuelled the age of machine. Oil<sup>140</sup> began to replace coal because of its cheapness and superior utility, its cheap price and assured supply lulled the industrial<sup>160</sup> world into a sense of complacency, with the result that despite the known limited period of exhaustion, no efforts were<sup>180</sup> made to study alternatives. The world suddenly awakened with a shock to find that these treasures are finite and that<sup>200</sup> they could be very expensive. In fact it is quite safe to presume that even the current prices would hold<sup>220</sup> good for more than a short period. Consequently, we have all to become conservatives or conservationists, if you like and<sup>240</sup> the wasting spree has to come to an end. It is certain that if we go on burning up the<sup>260</sup> fossil fuel like this, the lights will go out everywhere much sooner than expected. Is it for such a fate<sup>280</sup> of chilly darkness that human intelligence has striven all these centuries progressively to a happier state of living? What avails<sup>300</sup> it if man, in an attempt to exploit nature, should be vanquished by his own folly of extravagance? This wisdom<sup>320</sup> which has dawn on us was prefigured in our own country. Gandhiji tried to put across to his countrymen that<sup>340</sup> man should not become a slave to the machine and victim of the machine age. He wanted us to develop<sup>360</sup> an integral personality in communion with the environment and with fellowmen. Advanced countries have now begun to see how dangerous<sup>380</sup> it is to measure progress in terms of energy consumption per capita. We must correct such concepts and replace them.<sup>400</sup>

We cannot, of course, reverse the clock of development in modern age. Pollution is one of the worst of them<sup>420</sup> and the sources of energy has to be so chosen that the evils of pollution and degradation of environment are<sup>440</sup> reduced to the minimum. We have a fairly abundant reserve of coal. But coal is also

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.

exhaustible and has to be<sup>460</sup> exploited in an efficient way including lower grades of coal and lignite. The pollution would also have to be seriously<sup>480</sup> tackled. Hydroelectric power is the next most important and promising source of energy, not only for India but for<sup>500</sup> other countries as well. What is better still is that with hydropower the risk of pollution is neither so<sup>520</sup> strong nor unmanageable. We should systematically survey our hydel power potential and cooperate with neighbours to tap it for mutual<sup>540</sup> benefit. Unlike oil, hydel power comes ever fresh and endless, from the snow mountains and rain-fed rivers. To tap<sup>560</sup> this fully in South Asia is a challenge to both engineering and fellowship.

Modern science has opened up the atom<sup>580</sup> and released its power for use by man, nuclear power be harnessed for electricity, but there are well-known<sup>600</sup> difficulties which have not been fully resolved as yet, notably the proper reactor and the disposal of waste. Two other<sup>620</sup> sources of energy must claim our attention biogas and solar energy. The advantage of using biogas plants in the villages<sup>640</sup> is that it fits in with the technology of rural areas. There are, I believe, some problems yet<sup>660</sup> resolved before it can be popularised in a large way to help the smaller peasants. In India, we are trying<sup>680</sup> to work a strategy of community biogas plants, this is one energy sources which would be relevant to conditions in<sup>700</sup> small countries as well as large ones in towns as well as in villages. Large concentration of cattle population in<sup>720</sup> villages and dairies particularly lend themselves to exploitation of this source of domestic use and small power requirements. It also<sup>740</sup> provides a good opportunity for regional technical cooperation amongst countries.

Solar energy is already beginning to be applied to a<sup>760</sup> number of purposes, such as improved drying of agricultural produce, pumping water, desalination, heating and air-conditioning. Many countries are<sup>780</sup> carrying on research into the application of solar energy. All our countries are blessed with abundant sunlight and we should<sup>800</sup> therefore have a primary interests in speeding up the commercial development of practical appliances using solar energy. India recently hosted<sup>820</sup> a Conference on Solar Energy and we were gratified by the interests it generated. Here also immediate prospects are good.<sup>840</sup>

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, appearing to be a translation or commentary on the English text, covering the entire page.

COMPLACENCY	: self-satisfaction;
FINITE	: quantifiable, limited;
VANQUISHED	: disappeared;
EXTRAVAGANCE	: lavishness;
DESALINATION	: to end salt content;
HARNESSED	: used profitably.

Exercise 20

Madam Speaker, My Government is committed for the welfare of farmers. For decades, country's agriculture policy and programme<sup>20</sup> had remained production centric. We have sought to effect a paradigm shift. Honourable Prime Minister gave a clarion call to<sup>40</sup> double farmers' income by 2022 when India celebrates its 75<sup>th</sup> year of independence. Our emphasis is<sup>60</sup> on generating higher incomes for farmers. We consider agriculture as an enterprise and want to help farmers produce more from the<sup>80</sup> same land parcel at lesser cost and simultaneously realize higher prices for their produce. Our emphasis is also<sup>100</sup> on generating productive and gainful on-farm and non-farm employment for the farmers and landless families. Madam Speaker, as a result<sup>120</sup> of the hard work of our country's farmers agriculture production in our country is at a record level.<sup>140</sup> During the year 2016-17 we achieved a record food grain production of around 280 million tonnes and<sup>160</sup> around 300 million tonnes of fruits and vegetables.

Madam Speaker, in our party's manifesto it has been stated<sup>180</sup> that the farmers should realize at least 50 per cent more than the cost of their produce, in other words, one and a half<sup>200</sup> times of the cost of their production. Government have been very much sensitive to this resolutions and<sup>220</sup> it has declared Minimum support price

for the majority of rabi crops at least at one and a half times<sup>240</sup> the cost involved. Now, we have decided to implement this resolution as a principle for the rest of crops.<sup>260</sup> I am pleased to announce that as per pre-determined principle, Government has decided to keep MSP for the<sup>280</sup> all unannounced crops of kharif at least at one and half times of their production cost. I am confident that<sup>300</sup> this historic decision will prove an important step towards doubling the income of our farmers. Our Government works with the<sup>320</sup> holistic approach of solving any issue rather than in fragments. Increasing MSP is not adequate and it is<sup>340</sup> more important that farmers should get full benefit of the announced MSP. For this, it is essential that<sup>360</sup> if price of the agriculture produce market is less than MSP, then in that case Government should purchase<sup>380</sup> either at MSP or work in a manner to provide MSP for the farmers through some other mechanism.<sup>400</sup>

For better price realization, farmers need to make decisions based on prices likely to be available after its harvest.<sup>420</sup> Government will create an institutional mechanism, with participation of all concerned Ministries, to develop appropriate policies and practices for price<sup>440</sup>

Handwritten notes in Hindi corresponding to the English text, including phrases like '2022', '75th', '2016-17', '280', '300', '50%', '1.5 times', 'MSP', and 'price realization'.



and demand forecast, use of futures and options market, expansion of warehouse depository system and to take decisions about specific<sup>460</sup> exports and imports related measures.

Madam Speaker, last year, I had announced strengthening of e-NAM and to expand coverage<sup>480</sup> of e-NAM to 600 APMCs., 470 APMCs have been connected to<sup>500</sup> e-NAM network and rest will be connected by March, 2018. More than 86% of our<sup>520</sup> farmers are small and marginal. They are not always in a position to directly transact at APMCs<sup>540</sup> and other wholesale markets. We will develop and upgrade existing 22,000 rural haats into Gramin Agricultural Markets.<sup>560</sup> In these markets, physical infrastructure will be strengthened using MGNREGA and other Government Schemes. These, markets electronically linked to e-NAM and exempted<sup>580</sup> from regulations of APMCs, will provide farmers facility to make direct sale to consumers and bulk purchasers.<sup>600</sup>

Task of connecting all eligible habitations with an all-weather road has been substantially completed, with the target date brought forward<sup>620</sup> to March, 2019 from March 2022. It is now time to strengthen and widen its ambit<sup>640</sup> further to include major link routes which connect habitations to agricultural and rural markets, higher secondary schools and hospitals.<sup>660</sup> Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana Phase III will include such linkages. For several years, we have been stating that India is primarily an agriculture based country. As India is<sup>680</sup> primarily an agriculture based country. As India is primarily and agriculture based country our districts can specialize in some or<sup>700</sup> other agricultural produce and be known for it. But special attention is lacking in this regard. There is a need<sup>720</sup> to develop cluster based model in a scientific manner for identified agriculture produces in our districts in the same manner<sup>740</sup> as we have developed model for industrial sector. Cultivation of horticulture crops in clusters bring advantages of scales of operations and<sup>760</sup> can spur establishment of entire chain from production to marketing, besides giving recognition to the districts for specific crops.<sup>780</sup> The Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare will reorient its ongoing Schemes and promote cluster based development of agri-commodities and<sup>800</sup> regions in partnership with the Ministries of Food Processing, Commerce and other allied Ministries. Our Government has promoted organic farming<sup>820</sup> in a big way. Organic farming by Farmer Producer Organizations and Village Producers' Organizations in large clusters, preferably of 1000 hectares each, will be encouraged.<sup>845</sup>

PARADIGM: example; AMBIT: coverage;

SIMULTANEOUSLY: at the same time;

CLUSTER: group; HORTICULTURE: gardening

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, including dates like 1000 2018, 2019, 2022, and 2023, and the phrase "See above".

### Exercise 21

Honourable Members, I extend my heartiest congratulations and best wishes to all the newly elected members of the 18th Lok Sabha.<sup>20</sup> You all are here after winning the trust of voters of the country. Very few get this privilege to serve<sup>40</sup> the nation and the people. I am confident that you will fulfil your responsibilities in the spirit of Nation First<sup>60</sup> and will be a medium to fulfil the aspirations of 140 crore Indians. I wish Shri Om Birla Ji<sup>80</sup> the very best for performing his exalted role as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. He has vast experience in<sup>100</sup> public life. I am confident that he will be successful in taking democratic traditions to new heights with his skills.<sup>120</sup> I also express my gratitude to the Election Commission of India on behalf of crores of Indians today. This was<sup>140</sup> the largest election in the world. About 64 crore voters performed their duty with enthusiasm and zeal. Women cast<sup>160</sup> their votes in huge numbers this time also. A very heartening aspect of this election emerged from Jammu and Kashmir.<sup>180</sup> The Kashmir Valley broke all records of voter turnout of many decades. In the last four decades, we had witnessed<sup>200</sup> low voter turnout amidst shutdowns and strikes in Kashmir. Enemies of India continued to spread false propaganda at global forums,<sup>220</sup> projecting it as an opinion of Jammu and Kashmir.

But this time the Kashmir Valley has given a befitting<sup>240</sup> reply to every such element within the country and outside. For the first time, the home voting facility was made<sup>260</sup> available in this Lok Sabha Election. I convey my appreciation for the work done by all the personnel associated with<sup>280</sup> the Lok Sabha elections and also extend my congratulations to them. The whole world is talking about the Lok Sabha<sup>300</sup> Elections 2024. The world is witnessing that the people of India have elected a stable Government with clear<sup>320</sup> majority, consecutively for the third term. This has happened after six decades. At a time when the aspirations of people of India<sup>340</sup> are at their highest ever, people have reposed faith in my Government for the third consecutive term.<sup>360</sup> The people of India have full faith that only my Government can fulfil their aspirations. Therefore, this election of 2024<sup>380</sup> has been an election of trust in policy, intention, dedication and decisions of the Government for the future of India.<sup>400</sup>

It is a mandate that the work of making India a developed nation continues uninterrupted and India attains its goals.<sup>420</sup> The 18th Lok Sabha is historic in many ways. This Lok Sabha has been constituted in the early years of<sup>440</sup> Amrit Kaal. This Lok

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the text of the exercise. The notes are written on lined paper and include some numbers like 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, 360, 380, 400, 420, 440, which correspond to the superscripted numbers in the printed text.

Sabha will also be witness to the 75th year of adoption of the Constitution of India.<sup>460</sup> I am confident that this Lok Sabha will script a new chapter on decisions for public welfare. My Government will present<sup>480</sup> its first budget in the forthcoming session. This budget will be an effective document of the Government's far-reaching policies<sup>500</sup> and futuristic vision. Along with major economic and social decisions, many historic steps will also be seen in this budget.<sup>520</sup> The pace of reforms will be further accelerated in tune with the aspirations of people of India for rapid development.<sup>540</sup> My Government believes that there should be healthy competition among the states to attract investors from all over the world.<sup>560</sup> This is the true spirit of competitive cooperative federalism. We will continue to move ahead with the belief that the<sup>580</sup> development of the country lies in the development of the States.

The resolve to Reform, Perform and Transform has made<sup>600</sup> India the fastest growing economy in the world today. In 10 years, India has risen to become the 5th largest economy<sup>620</sup> from being the 11th ranked economy. From 2021 to 2024, India has grown<sup>640</sup> at an average rate of 8 percent annually. And this growth has not been achieved under usual circumstances. In recent years,<sup>660</sup> we have seen the biggest pandemic in 100 years. India has achieved this growth amidst the global pandemic and despite<sup>680</sup> ongoing conflicts in different parts of the world. This has been made possible due to reforms and major decisions undertaken<sup>700</sup> in the national interest in the last 10 years. Today, India alone is contributing 15 percent of the global growth.<sup>720</sup> Now, my Government is striving to make India the 3rd largest economy in the world. Achieving this goal<sup>740</sup> will also strengthen the foundation of a developed India. My Government is giving equal importance to all the three pillars<sup>760</sup> of the economy Manufacturing, Services and Agriculture. PLI schemes and Ease of Doing Business have contributed to increasing<sup>780</sup> investments and employment opportunities on a large scale. Along with the traditional sectors, sunrise sectors are also being promoted<sup>800</sup> in mission mode. Be it semiconductor or solar, be it electric vehicles or electronic goods, be it green hydrogen or batteries,<sup>820</sup> be it aircraft carriers or fighter Jets, India is expanding in all these sectors. My Government is also making continuous efforts to reduce the cost of logistics.<sup>849</sup>

**EXALTED:** raised, elevated;

**MANDATE:** command, order; **STRIVING:** trying focely;

**LOGISTICS:** science of moving & storing.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script on lined paper, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes include the number '75' at the top and '2024' in the middle. The script is dense and fills most of the right-hand page.

Exercise 22

Madam Speaker, Our ecology supports cultivation of highly specialized medicinal and aromatic plants. India is also home to a large number of small and cottage industries that manufacture perfumes, essential items and other associated products. Our Government shall support organized cultivation and associated industry. I propose to allocate a sum of Rs.200 crore for this purpose. Food processing sector is growing at an average rate of 8% per annum. PM Krishi Sampada Yojana is our flagship programme for boosting investment in food processing. Allocation of Ministry of Food Processing is being doubled from Rs.700 crore in RE 2017-10 to Rs.1400 crore in 2018-19. Government will promote establishment of specialized agro-processing financial institutions in this sector.

Tomato, onion and potato are basic vegetables consumed throughout the year. However, seasonal and regional production of these perishable commodities pose a challenge in connecting farmers and consumers in a manner that satisfies both. My Government proposes to launch an "Operation Greens" on the lines of "Operation Flood". "Operation Greens" shall promote Farmer Producers Organizations, agri-logistics, processing facilities and professional management. I propose to allocate a sum of Rs.500 crore for this purpose. India's agri-exports potential is as high as 100 billion against current exports of US \$ 30 billion. To realize this potential, export of agri-commodities will be liberalized. I also propose to set up state-of-the-art testing facilities in all the forty two Mega Food Parks. I further, propose to extend the facility of Kisan Credit Cards to fisheries and animal husbandry farmers to help them meet their working capital needs. Small and marginal farmers will get more benefits. Bamboo is 'Green Gold'. We removed bamboo grown outside forest areas from the definition of trees. Now, I propose to launch a Re-structured National Bamboo Mission with an outlay of Rs.1300 crore to promote bamboo sector in a holistic manner. (Many farmers are installing solar water pumps to irrigate their fields. Generation of solar electricity is harvesting of Sun by the farmers using their lands. Government of India will take necessary measures and encourage State Governments to put in place a mechanism that their surplus solar power is purchased by the distribution companies or licencees at reasonably remunerative rates. Our Government set up a Long Term Irrigation Fund in for funding requirement.

Last year, I had announced setting up of Micro Irrigation Fund for facilitating expansion of coverage under micro irrigation and DPID Fund to help finance investment in dairying

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a shorthand transcription of the text on the left, covering the same topics: specialized medicinal plants, PM Krishi Sampada Yojana, Operation Greens, Kisan Credit Cards, bamboo, solar water pumps, and irrigation funds.

infrastructure. It is now time to expand such<sup>440</sup> focused investment Funds. I, now, announce setting up a FAID for fisheries sector and an<sup>460</sup> AHID Fund for financing infrastructure requirement of animal husbandry sector. Total Corpus of these two new Funds<sup>480</sup> would be Rs.10, 000 crore. Presently, tenant cultivators are not able to avail crop loans. Consequently, a significant proportion<sup>500</sup> of arable land remains fallow and tenant cultivators are forced to secure credit from money lenders. NITI Aayog, in consultation<sup>520</sup> with State Governments, will evolve a suitable mechanism to enable access of lessee cultivators to credit without compromising the<sup>540</sup> rights of the land owners. Government will extend a favourable taxation treatment to Farmer Producers Organisations for helping farmers aggregate their needs of<sup>560</sup> inputs, farm services, processing and sale operations. Air pollution in the Delhi-NCR region has been a cause of concern.<sup>580</sup> A special Scheme will be implemented to support the efforts of the governments of Haryana, Punjab, UP and the NCT<sup>600</sup> of Delhi to address air pollution and to subsidize machinery required for management of crop residue.<sup>620</sup>

Madam Speaker, the present top leadership of this country has reached at this level after seeing poverty at close quarters. Our leadership<sup>640</sup> is familiar with the problems being faced by the SC, ST, BC and economically weaker sections of the society. People belonging to poor and middle class are not case studies for them, on the other hand<sup>660</sup> they themselves are case study. The Lower and Middle Class have been the focus of our Government during the last three years.<sup>680</sup> This Government is continuously striving to alleviate all the small and major problems of the poor. We launched P M Ujjwala Scheme<sup>700</sup> to make poor women free from the smoke of wood. Initially our target was to provide free LPG<sup>720</sup> connections to about 5 crore poor women. But in view of the pace of implementation of Ujjwala scheme<sup>740</sup> and its popularity among the women, we propose to increase the target of providing free connection to 8 crore poor women.<sup>760</sup> Our Government has launched PM Saubhagya Yojana for providing electricity to all households of the country. Under this scheme,<sup>780</sup> four crores poor households are being provided with electricity connection free of charge. We are spending Rs.16000 crore under this scheme.<sup>800</sup> You can very well imagine our anxiety and restlessness even with one hour power cut. Think about those women<sup>820</sup> and children whose houses will not get electricity. Their life is going to change because of PM Saubhagya Yojana.<sup>840</sup>

- POTENTIAL:** inner strength;
- REMUNERATIVE:** compensatory;
- ALLEVIATE:** to raise;
- STRIVE:** to try hard.

Handwritten notes in Hindi, likely a shorthand transcription of the text on the left. The notes are written on lined paper and include various symbols and abbreviations. Key terms like 'FAID', 'AHID', 'NCR', 'NCT', 'LPG', 'SC', 'ST', 'BC', and 'Ujjwala' are visible in the notes.

**Exercise 23 (Legal)**

Having considered the provisions of the Companies Act, and the general principles of law, we would now proceed to examine<sup>20</sup> whether the Customs Act creates a first charge for payment of the customs dues, and if so, harmonise and resolve<sup>40</sup> the conflict between the Companies Act and the Customs Act. The importer<sup>60</sup> of any goods, other than goods intended for transit or transhipment, shall make entry thereof by presenting electronically on the<sup>80</sup> customs automated system to the proper officer a bill of entry for home consumption or warehousing in such form and<sup>100</sup> manner as may be prescribed: Provided that the Principal Commissioner of Customs or Commissioner of Customs may, in cases where<sup>120</sup> it is not feasible to make entry by presenting electronically on the customs automated system, allow an entry to be<sup>140</sup> presented in any other manner: Provided further that if the importer makes and subscribes to a declaration before the proper<sup>160</sup> officer, to the effect that he is unable for want of full information to furnish all the particulars of the<sup>180</sup> goods required under this sub-section, the proper officer may, pending the production of such information, permit him, previous to the<sup>200</sup> entry thereof: (a) to examine the goods in the presence of an officer of customs, or (b) to deposit the<sup>220</sup> goods in a public warehouse appointed under Section 57 without warehousing the same.

Save as otherwise permitted by the<sup>240</sup> proper officer, a bill of entry shall include all the goods mentioned in the bill of lading or other receipt given<sup>260</sup> by the carrier to the consignor. The importer shall present the bill of entry under sub-section (1) before the<sup>280</sup> end of the day preceding the day on which the aircraft or vessel or vehicle carrying the goods arrives<sup>300</sup> at a customs station at which such goods are to be cleared for home consumption or warehousing: Provided that the<sup>320</sup> Board may, in such cases as it may deem fit, prescribe different time limits for presentation of the bill of entry,<sup>340</sup> which shall not be later than the end of the day of such arrival: Provided further that a bill<sup>360</sup> of entry may be presented at any time not exceeding thirty days prior to the expected arrival of the<sup>380</sup> aircraft or vessel or vehicle by which the goods have been shipped for importation into India: at the due time.<sup>400</sup>

The importer while presenting a bill of entry shall make and subscribe to a declaration as to the truth of the<sup>420</sup> contents of such bill of entry and shall, in support of such declaration, produce to the proper officer the<sup>440</sup> invoice, if any, and such other

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.

documents relating to the imported goods as may be prescribed. The importer who presents<sup>460</sup> a bill of entry shall ensure the following, namely (a) the accuracy and completeness of the information given therein; (b) the authenticity<sup>480</sup> and validity of any document supporting it; and (c) compliance with the restriction or prohibition, if any, relating to the<sup>500</sup> goods under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force. (5) If the proper officer is<sup>520</sup> satisfied that the interests of revenue are not prejudicially affected and that there was no fraudulent intention, he may<sup>540</sup> permit substitution of a bill of entry for home consumption for a bill of entry for warehousing or vice versa.<sup>560</sup>

However, the goods were stored in a private bonded warehouse, in the terms of Section 68 of the Customs Act,<sup>580</sup> which reads as: Any warehoused goods may be cleared from the warehouse for home consumption, if (a) a bill of entry<sup>600</sup> for home consumption in respect of such goods has been presented in the prescribed form; (b) the import duty,<sup>620</sup> interest, fine and penalties payable in respect of such goods have been paid; and (c) an order for clearance of such<sup>640</sup> goods for home consumption has been made by the proper officer: Provided that the order referred to in clause (c)<sup>660</sup> may also be made electronically through the customs automated system on the basis of risk evaluation through appropriate selection criteria:<sup>680</sup> Provided further that the owner of any warehoused goods may, at any time before an order for clearance of<sup>700</sup> goods for home consumption has been made in respect of such goods, relinquish his title to the goods upon payment<sup>720</sup> of penalties that may be payable in respect of the goods and upon such relinquishment, he shall not be liable<sup>740</sup> to pay duty thereon: Provided also that the owner of any such warehoused goods shall not be allowed to relinquish<sup>760</sup> his title to such goods regarding which an offence appears to have been committed under this Act or any other<sup>780</sup> law for the time being in force. The goods were not released on non-payment of customs duty etc. and, thereupon,<sup>800</sup> show cause notices dated 17 February 2000 and 10 April 2000 were issued and two adjudication orders dated 15th September 2000<sup>820</sup> and 10th October 2000 were passed. In a similar factual matrix, a three judges' bench of this Court in Commissioner of Customs.<sup>840</sup>

**HARMONISE:** to bring into agreement;  
**TRANSIT:** in move make;  
**AUTHENTICITY:** genuininue;  
**COMPLIANCE:** to follow.

Handwritten notes and symbols, including a large '4' and other illegible marks.

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, including a list of items labeled (a), (b), and (c), and dates such as 17/2/2000, 10/4/2000, 15/9/2000, and 10/10/2000.

## Exercise 24 (Legal)

Both benches of the High Court, with due respect, gave to the provision a very wide and varied interpretation and that too<sup>20</sup> on literality and grammaticals seemingly overlooking the legal philosophy which permeates the provision, the same being that the<sup>40</sup> debts due and payable, so as to claim priority, must be appropriated to the period within 12 months next before the<sup>60</sup> relevant date and their liability for payment must be founded during that period and no other. To put it in<sup>80</sup> simpler words, the State has a priority over debts, liability and obligation of which was born within the time frame<sup>100</sup> of those twelve months and as such due and becoming due and payable within those twelve months next<sup>120</sup> before the relevant date, ascertainable if necessary later, if not already ascertained. We are in respectful agreement with the interpretation<sup>140</sup> put by the Court of Appeal to Section 264 of the English Companies Act in Airedale Garage case, analogous<sup>160</sup> as it is to the provision in hand, warranting the same interpretation; more so when any other interpretation would lead<sup>180</sup> to the results feared by the Company Law Committee extracted above.

In such view of the matter, we need not<sup>200</sup> elaborately comment, discuss or demolish, sentence by sentence, the reasoning given by the Single Bench as also the Division Bench<sup>220</sup> of the High Court towards interpreting the provision. The words 'having become due and payable within 12 months next before the<sup>240</sup> relevant date' need be understood to mean putting a restriction or cordoning off the amount for which priority is claimable and not<sup>260</sup> in respect of each and every debt on account of taxes, rates and cesses etc. which may be outstanding at that time<sup>280</sup> and payable. And further that such priority is in respect only of debts those of which become due and payable<sup>300</sup> because the liability to those is rooted, founded and belonging to that period of twelve months prior to the relevant<sup>320</sup> date and none other; both the conditions existing." D.A. Desai, J., as a judge of Gujarat High Court, had examined<sup>340</sup> the question of when a debt becomes payable, for this is a requirement to be satisfied, and only when the<sup>360</sup> debt becomes 'due and payable' during the twelve months next before the relevant date, does the debt get the character<sup>380</sup> of a preferential debt. After elaborate discussion, it was held that the debt becomes 'due' on the date the sale.<sup>400</sup>

Tax may become 'due' but may be payable in future in terms of the statute. In the context of the<sup>420</sup> Sales Tax Act in question 27, it was held that the sales tax became 'due and payable' when the returns were filed.<sup>440</sup> Determination or quantification



of the tax at the time of passing of the assessment order in terms of the<sup>460</sup> Sales Tax Act, holds, was not relevant. We need not refer to the Sales Tax Act relevant in Sales Tax Officer,<sup>480</sup> Parry for the purpose of the present case. On the other hand, we would have to refer to the provisions of the<sup>500</sup> Customs Act to ascertain the date on which the customs duty in respect of the goods in question became 'due and payable'.<sup>520</sup> We are answering this question, though not necessary, as the appellant at best, if the requirements of clause (a)<sup>540</sup> to Section 530 of the Companies Act are satisfied, the customs dues would fall under Section 530 of the<sup>560</sup> Companies Act and will be categorized as preferential payment. To decide this question, we shall also be examining the question of<sup>580</sup> whether the Customs Act creates a first charge overriding the charge in favour of the secured creditor, namely, the appellant.<sup>600</sup>

This Court in Dena Bank, while examining the issue of priority of government dues or Crown debts over the dues<sup>620</sup> of other creditors, opined that the Crown's preferential right to recovery of debts over other creditors is confined to ordinary<sup>640</sup> or unsecured creditors. The common law principles of equity and good conscience, as applicable in India and the common law<sup>660</sup> of England, do not accord the government or Crown dues a preferential right for recovery of dues or debts over<sup>680</sup> a mortgagee, pledgee of goods or a secured creditor. The common law doctrine giving preferential rights to the Crown debts<sup>700</sup> confined to ordinary or unsecured creditors constitutes 'law in force' within the meaning of Article 372 of the<sup>720</sup> Constitution of India, and accordingly, this law continues to be in force. This Court in Dena Bank specifically refers to<sup>740</sup> and approves the statement of law made in 'Rashbehary Ghose: Law of Mortgage, It seems a government debt in India<sup>760</sup> is not entitled to precedence over a prior secured debt. This principle also emanates from the decision of the Constitution bench<sup>780</sup> of this Court in Builders Supply Corporation Versus Union of India and Others, which was followed by a three judges' bench<sup>800</sup> in Collector of Aurangabad Central Bank of India. At the same time, we must record for clarity<sup>820</sup> that this principle, which vents from the 'law in force' India, must give way to a statutory charge by an enactment.<sup>840</sup>

**PERMEATES:** absorbs slowly

**ANALOGUS:** bearing a likeness,

**CESSSES:** taxes;

**PRECEDENCE:** priority.

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a student's summary or commentary on the text. The notes are written in a cursive style and cover the right side of the page. Some words are underlined or written in larger letters for emphasis. The notes appear to be a detailed transcription or analysis of the legal text on the left.