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with

Eng./GK/Reasoning

**READING & DICTATION
EXERCISES FOR
SPEED DEVELOPMENT**

Reading and Dictation Passages have been marked for 20 words each, so that the same can be dictated for 80 to 160 wpm speed.

INDIAN CONSTITUTION Ex 1 - 12

Exercise 1

Sir, the House would recall that, when I introduced the Constitution 64th Amendment Bill, I had said that Government intended ²⁰ to bring forward in the Monsoon Session major legislation relating to the urban local bodies. We are now fulfilling that ⁴⁰ commitment. Already, in common parlance, the Bill I introduced in the last Session is called the Panchayati Raj Bill and ⁶⁰ this the Nagarpalika Bill. Allow me, Sir, to use these familiar names rather than the somewhat difficult official titles. The ⁸⁰ Nagarpalika Bill supplements the Panchayati Raj Bill. The theme of this Bill is the same as that of the other ¹⁰⁰ Constitutional sanction for maximum democracy and maximum devolution. Even as we see the strengthening of the Panchayati Raj system as ¹²⁰ the key to eliminating the power brokers from the life of rural India, so do we see this Bill as the ¹⁴⁰ key instrument for reducing and eventually eliminating the role of the power brokers in urban India. We seek through these Bills ¹⁶⁰ to vest power in the only place where power rightfully belongs in a democracy - in the hands of the people. ¹⁸⁰ In the past few days, we have been sad witness to the gravest assault on democracy since the founding of ²⁰⁰ our Republic, the abandonment of the Lok Sabha by a section of the elected representatives of the people. In the ²²⁰ last general elections, the people gave the Congress an overwhelming mandate to govern the country for the five years. In the ²⁴⁰ same elections, they returned a few Opposition Members to occupy the Opposition Benches for the same five years. The Members ²⁶⁰ of the Opposition were elected to fulfil the vital democratic function of contesting the Government and its policies right here ²⁸⁰ on the floor of this House, not in the streets or in the columns of newspapers. We respect those democratic ³⁰⁰ and independent minded Members of the Opposition who are here with us today to democratically debate the issues of fundamental ³²⁰ national importance which I shall be raising.

By the same token, we must deplore the behaviour of those other Members ³⁴⁰ of the Opposition who have simply run away from this highest forum. They have abused this noble institution. They have ³⁶⁰ violated their mandate. They have betrayed their constituents. They have eroded democracy itself. Why have they tried to destroy democracy ³⁸⁰ in Parliament? I have no doubt that it is primarily because they could not bear to see democracy prosper here. ⁴⁰⁰

PARLANCE: way of speaking; DEVOLUTION: distribution;
ABANDONMENT: to give up, forsake; MANDATE: authoritative
command, political instruction of the electorate.

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

Exercise 2

The people will, of course, consign to the dustbin of history those who have resigned the seats to which they ²⁰ were elected to the present Lok Sabha. Yet, this only increases the responsibility of those of us who have remained in ⁴⁰ this House to strengthen the foundations of our democracy. Democracy in Parliament and in the State Legislatures remains fragile so ⁶⁰ long as the roots of our democracy do not reach down to the villages and mohallas where the people live. ⁸⁰ Our Constitution detailed the provision for democracy in Parliament and in the State Legislatures. Therefore, democracy in these institutions has ¹⁰⁰ survived every vicissitude and flourished. However, our Constitution did not make democracy in local self-government a Constitutional obligation. And so ¹²⁰ democracy in the Panchayats and Nagarpalikas has withered at the roots. With these two Bills we shall ensure that the ¹⁴⁰ democracy at the grassroot lives. No longer will democracy in local self-government be a passing political past time.

Through these Bills, ¹⁶⁰ democracy in local self-government becomes a solemn Constitutional obligation, an obligation that can neither be outcasted nor flouted ¹⁸⁰ for reasons of expediency or indifference. We wanted to come to this House only after consulting all the Chief Ministers. ²⁰⁰ Tragically, but in keeping with their position to avoid democratic discussions all but two of the non-Congress Chief Ministers stayed ²²⁰ away from the discussions. Many of them refused to let the elected representatives of their parties participate in the Nagarpalika ²⁴⁰ sammelans and I believe one of them has dismissed some of those who participated in those discussions. They denied permission ²⁶⁰ to their Municipal Officers to attend the conference of Municipal Officers called by the Ministry of Urban Development. We have ²⁸⁰ done our best. We have done all we can, to involve them in a nation-wide debate. They say there ³⁰⁰ must be consensus before the Constitution is amended, but refuse to come for a discussion. How can a consensus be ³²⁰ forged without dialogue? Their non-cooperation notwithstanding, we come to Parliament at the end of the widest and most intensive series ³⁴⁰ of consultations undertaken in the history of independent India. I have personally interacted with over of 25,000 knowledgeable and experienced ³⁶⁰ persons, most of whom are elected representatives of the people before coming to this House with the Panchyati Raj and ³⁸⁰ Nagarpalika Bills. Times out of number, we have stressed that this is not a Centre-State issue. Why should the ⁴⁰⁰ Constitutional enshrinement of democracy in the Panchayats be a bone of contention between the Centre and the States? Why should ⁴²⁰ reservations for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and women be a matter of confrontation between the Centre and the States? ⁴⁴⁰

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

FRAGILE: weak; VICISSITUDE: sudden change; FLOUTED
violated; CONSENSUS: agreement

Exercise 3

In according Constitutional status to the Nagarpalika, we are but responding to the joint resolution passed by the Central Council ²⁰ of Local Self-Government and the All India Council of Mayors pleading, for the conferment of Constitutional status on the urban ⁴⁰ local bodies. Ministers, Mayors and other elected representatives of the Opposition parties including political ⁶⁰ parties, represented in this House today and those that have run away were represented in these bodies. Ranging from the CPI(M) to the ⁸⁰ BJP and taking in much that lies in between, official spokesmen of all these parties, have again and ¹⁰⁰ again asked for Constitutional recognition for the Nagarpalikas. As recently as in their representation to the National Commission on Urbanization, ¹²⁰ the Calcutta Corporation, headed by a CPI(M) Mayor, argued that a country wedded to grassroots level democracy ¹⁴⁰ must bless its local institution with a Constitutional status. They went on to say that this bold initiative would become much ¹⁶⁰ more meaningful if the roles, functions, responsibilities and obligations of various levels of Government are Constitutionally defined.

And I cannot ¹⁸⁰ resist quoting also their categorical conclusion that urban problems cannot be solved without giving local governments their rightful place in ²⁰⁰ the country's Constitutional framework itself. What has happened to change their minds? Let me phrase the question in a ²²⁰ different way: What has happened to change their principles? Is it that they are getting too used to the company ²⁴⁰ of those with diametrically opposed ideologies and those with no principle or ideology at all? We have heard the argument ²⁶⁰ that there is no need for a Constitutional Amendment to bring democracy to the grassroots and endow power to the ²⁸⁰ people. It has been argued that what is needed is political will. I respectfully submit, that it takes more political ³⁰⁰ will to amend the Constitution than it does to pass a municipal law. I would also respectfully submit that our ³²⁰ Constitutional Amendment creates the necessary political will where that will does not exist. There is no place in any of ³⁴⁰ this for a holier than thou attitude. No party in India can claim an unblemished record in local self-government. Equally, ³⁶⁰ there is no major political party in India which has not something to its credit in regard to local self-government. ³⁸⁰ There are some Congress Governments that have done better than others though there are some shortfalls which can be rectified. ⁴⁰⁰

DIAMETRICALLY: directly/completely; IDEOLOGIES: principles;

ENDOW: to give; bestow; UNBLEMISHED: without a black spot

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style and include some additional markings like 'CPM' and 'BJP'.

Exercise 4

Equally, there are Opposition-run Governments which have done sometimes better than others, sometimes worse, indeed sometimes better than their ²⁰ own past record, while sometimes falling short of their past achievement. Our approach to the Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika Bills ⁴⁰ has been non-partisan. We have drawn from the experience of all. We are beholden to all. We now bring forward ⁶⁰ a Bill which makes democratic decentralization to the Nagarpalikas a keystone of the country's Constitution having discovered that there ⁸⁰ is an irresistible groundswell of popular support for the Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika Bills, one Opposition party has now ¹⁰⁰ come up with an alternative proposal for a Constitutional Amendment. The proper forum to table such amendments would be the ¹²⁰ floor of this House. But since the party mainly responsible for these alternative proposals has failed its democratic responsibilities, their ¹⁴⁰ proposals cannot even be considered. Let us see what happens in the other House where, in glaring contrast to their ¹⁶⁰ behaviour here, they cling like fixers to their seats. Then there are the purists of the Opposition who say that ¹⁸⁰ in no circumstances will they have any truck with Constitutional provisions for local self-government. Their purity is, however, called into ²⁰⁰ question when one discovers that, as recently as at the February this year a joint meeting of the Central Council ²²⁰ for Local Government and the All-India Council of Mayors, the delegations of the Telugu Desam Government of Andhra Pradesh, ²⁴⁰ the Left Front Government in Kerala and the Left Front Government of West Bengal, were all party ²⁶⁰ to a resolution which demanded a Constitutional Amendment in relation to the Nagarpalikas. There are yet other constituents of the ²⁸⁰ National Front who demanded at the 11th Joint Meeting a uniform statute for all Nagarpalikas in the country. How can ³⁰⁰ there be a uniform statute without a Constitutional Amendment? And even assuming for a moment that this is achieved by ³²⁰ some legal debate, the essential differences between a Constitutional Amendment and a Municipal statute remains. The consequences of a Constitutional ³⁴⁰ Amendment cannot be retraced. Our proposals would enshrine democracy in the local bodies in the most sacred basis of our modern ³⁶⁰ nationhood. In contrast, any model Bill will have no binding significance for State Legislatures and no guarantee of outlasting changes ³⁸⁰ of party or personality. If we really want democracy and devolution in the Nagarpalikas, there is no alternative to the ⁴⁰⁰ kind of Constitutional amendments we propose. The starting point of the Nagarpalika Bill is the recognition that those who live ⁴²⁰ in urban settlements are entitled to the same democratic rights, and the same rights and responsibilities for development. ⁴⁴⁰

PARTISAN: partial; AMENDMENT: alteration; CONSTITUENTS: making parts of the whole; UNIFORM: sameness; SACRED: pious.

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style, using various symbols and abbreviations to represent the words and phrases of the original text.

Exercise 5

Let us now see how decentralized democracy in the Nagarpalika compares with decentralized democracy in the Panchayats. Democracy in village²⁰ panchayats have two distinctive characteristics. First, the individual voter has a close, personal relationship and ready access to the elected⁴⁰ representative because, on an average, each Panch represents between 100 to 500 voters. Second, each Panch has a⁶⁰ voice which counts for a great deal in the Panchayat. It is the combination of these two factors, the personal⁸⁰ contact between the voters and the elected representative, and the importance of the elected representative in the elected body, which¹⁰⁰ is the first essential step towards eliminating the power broker from the polity. In contrast to the three levels of Panchayati¹²⁰ Raj, we have so far only had single-tier municipal administration. This works fairly satisfactorily in smaller towns because the¹⁴⁰ wards are small and the Municipal Council compact. However, as the town grows larger, the distance between the voter and¹⁶⁰ his representative increases, the number of Members of the Municipality also tends to increase. By the time towns grow¹⁸⁰ into cities, and cities into metropolises, the medium size of the ward expands to 30,000 and more, extending in²⁰⁰ the case of one Delhi ward, even to two lakhs and above. The membership of the Corporation also expands to²²⁰ nearly one hundred and fifty Members.

To bring democracy in urban settlements closer to the people in the - mohallas and²⁴⁰ the neighbourhoods where they live, the Nagarpalika Bill proposes two changes. These changes are by no means a radical new²⁶⁰ departure. They build upon existing informal arrangements and administrative structure. In all urban settlements, with a population of a lakh²⁸⁰ or more, we propose the constitution by direct election of Wards Committees to whom the Municipality will devolve local powers³⁰⁰ and local responsibilities, and such finances as are required to carry out their assigned tasks. We leave it to State³²⁰ Legislatures to determine the territorial area and size of population which will be served by a Wards Committee. We would³⁴⁰ hope the jurisdiction of a Committee would be sufficiently compact to give citizens a sense of personal involvement in the³⁶⁰ affairs of their neighbourhood and ready access to the elected representative to deal with their ward-level problems. The Ward Councillor³⁸⁰ will be a member of the Wards Committee and will constitute the link between the Ward and the Municipality.

400

ACCESS: reach; ELIMINATING: ending; POLITY: State;
JURISDICTION: legal boundary

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style, using various symbols and abbreviations to represent the words and phrases of the text.

Exercise 6

In cities with a population above three lakhs we propose that the chairpersons of the Wards Committees be constituted into a Zonal Committee. The determination of the territorial area and size of population falling within a Zonal Committee is left ⁴⁰ to the State Legislatures to decide. Powers, responsibilities and finances will devolve to the Zonal Committee from the Municipal Corporation. ⁶⁰ A great advantage of the introduction of a two-tier system of municipal administration in the larger Municipal Councils, and ⁸⁰ of a three-tier system of municipal administration in Municipal Corporation, is that it will leave Councillors and corporators free ¹⁰⁰ to deal with city-level issues, with matters of policy such as city-wide infrastructure, overall economic and social development, ¹²⁰ linkages with neighbouring Municipalities and economic interaction with the district as a whole. Hitherto, the absence of effective representative local ¹⁴⁰ self-government has introduced a glaring distortions in our system. If a drain in a mohalla gets blocked, the Ward Councillor, ¹⁶⁰ the President of the Municipality, the MLA, the MP and the local Minister are all together approached ¹⁸⁰ to get the drain unblocked. Sometimes the unblocking of the drain even requires the intervention of the Prime Minister.

The ²⁰⁰ removal of such distortions requires a system change so that each level focusses on its level of responsibility. The establishment ²²⁰ of Wards Committees will give the people of the mohalla, the locality or neighbourhood, a sense of personal involvement in ²⁴⁰ their civic affairs. It will afford an opportunity for public-spirited citizens to serve their locality. It will help focus ²⁶⁰ attention on how the people themselves view their problems and the solutions they suggest. It will help mobilise local participation ²⁸⁰ and local resources for local development. It will give voluntary organisations a neighbourhood forum in which to share ideas and ³⁰⁰ explore the scope for citizen action. The city will then truly belong to the people. The importance of this, ³²⁰ the poorer parts of the city, cannot be over-emphasised. Today, the unrecognised and unwanted are left uncared for. They ³⁴⁰ huddle together in growing slums. They are unrecognised because they are unauthorised. They wait in dread of the moment when ³⁶⁰ they will be uprooted. Uprooted, they settle themselves elsewhere, to be settled somewhere they must. That they are unauthorised does not ³⁸⁰ mean they do not exist. They do and for their protection they turn to the slum bully, who terrorises them ⁴⁰⁰ into submission but in exchange offers a measure of protection. The children of the unwanted are then thrown into the ⁴²⁰ underworld. The Wards Committee offer these unfortunates a new hope of a new dawn. The mohalla can begin looking after its own. ⁴⁴⁰

DEVOLVE: throw; GLARING: surprising; DISTORTIONS: to twist out of shape; EXPLORE: to discover

Exercise 7

EXERCISE 7

Sir, the Election Commission had estimated that if the voting age is reduced an additional number of 47 million will ²⁰ become entitled to vote. They will have to be enumerated on the basis of a door-to-door survey. The ⁴⁰ Election Commission will take necessary steps in this regard once both Houses of Parliament approve the Bill. With your permission, ⁶⁰ I shall now deal with the provisions of the Representation of the People Bill. Over the years, there has been ⁸⁰ an increasing tendencies to vitiate the electoral process. Malpractices and lawlessness have been on the increase. We had, therefore, to ¹⁰⁰ think in terms of effective measures to check such evil tendencies. The Election Commission is a Constitutional authority and is ¹²⁰ vested with plenary powers in the matter of superintendence, direction and control on all matters prior to and the actual ¹⁴⁰ conduct of elections to Parliament and Legislative Assemblies of the States. It is to be strenthened to take all necessary ¹⁶⁰ measures for ensuring free and fair elections. As the Members are aware, the Election Commission is dependent on the machinery ¹⁸⁰ of the State Governments concerned both in respect of the work of preparation, revision and correction of electoral rolls and ²⁰⁰ the work in respect of the actual conduct of elections. Such staff functions under the superintendence, direction and control of ²²⁰ the Election Commission in so far as the work relating to elections is concerned. They do this work in addition ²⁴⁰ to their normal functions under the State Governments. Thus, the State Government employees are subject to dual control, one by ²⁶⁰ the State Government concerned in respect of the regular work and another by the Election Commission in respect of the ²⁸⁰ election work. It is, therefore, felt necessary that the disciplinary control over the State Government staff in respect of work ³⁰⁰ relating to elections should be vested in the Election Commission.

An amendment, therefore, has been proposed that such staff would ³²⁰ be deemed to be on deputation to the Election Commission so that they are brought under its disciplinary authority. The ³⁴⁰ exercise of jurisdiction by the State Governments over their staff in relation to their normal work even during the period ³⁶⁰ of elections would continue to rest with the State Governments. India is a Parliamentary democracy based on party system. A ³⁸⁰ large number of political parties are also functioning. The democratic election process is to be sustained by the political parties. ⁴⁰⁰

VITIATE: impair quality; **PLENARY:** not subject to any limitations

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a religious or scholarly document, written on lined paper. The text is dense and covers most of the page.

Exercise 8

At present, there is no statutory definition of a political party. It is proposed to rectify this defect by incorporating ²⁰ a statutory definition in the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Section 8 of the Act already deals ⁴⁰ with disqualification on the ground of conviction for certain offences. In order to control the nexus between persons with criminal ⁶⁰ record and election activity, and to include more offences in this section, suitable provisions have been incorporated in the Bill. ⁸⁰ In this connection, I may mention that we have included conviction for certain economic and social offences also in the ¹⁰⁰ purview of disqualification. Offences under the recently enacted Religious Institutions Act, 1988 have also been included as disqualification. ¹²⁰

Modernised tools based on latest technology are increasingly being resorted to as aids to decision making. The proposal for the ¹⁴⁰ introduction of electronic voting machine side by side with the existing ballot paper system should be viewed in this light. ¹⁶⁰ There are other advantages claimed for the electronic voting machine. It is cost reducing, easy to operate and can act ¹⁸⁰ as an indirect check on rigging, ballot paper rejections etc. Since the Representation of People Act makes a specific mention ²⁰⁰ of the ballot paper system of voting, the Supreme Court has held, in an election case some time ago, that ²²⁰ without a formal provision in the statute, it would not be legally permissible for the electronic voting machines to be ²⁴⁰ used. The Election Commission would, however, exercise this discretion after considering the availability of machines, the standards of voters, prevalence ²⁶⁰ of anti-social activities, etc. I am sure that all the Members of the House will agree with me that the ²⁸⁰ evil of booth capturing has to be put down with a firm hand. If it is allowed to remain unchecked, ³⁰⁰ serious distortions may result apart from extreme lawlessness. It has, therefore, been proposed to make booth capturing an offence and ³²⁰ also a corrupt practice. It has also been proposed that the Election Commission shall in cases of large scale booth ³⁴⁰ capturing, countermand the election in the whole constituency in addition to ordering of repoll in particular booths. On several occasions, ³⁶⁰ election meetings are disturbed by vested interests and goondas. The present fine provided for in the statute is meagre, namely ³⁸⁰ a mere fine of Rs. 250. It is now proposed to amend this provision to provide for a ⁴⁰⁰ sentence of imprisonment and enhanced fine of Rs. 1000. There was a proposal that delimitation of the constituencies could ⁴²⁰ be undertaken afresh and the reserved seats be rotated without bringing about any change in the total number of seats. ⁴⁴⁰

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 include some dates like '1951', '1988', and '250'.

STATUTORY legal; NEXUS connection; CONVICTION verdict of
being guilty; COUNTERMAND negate; MEAGRE small.
DELIMITATION determine limits

Exercise 9

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, these two Bills now coming before us are coming after a big talk throughout the country ²⁰ by the Government that major electoral reforms, are being brought forward by the Government. But I find that such a ⁴⁰ big effort is not being made by the Government on this fundamental question. Mr. Minister, while explaining the objectives and ⁶⁰ reasons behind this legislation stated that in bringing forward these amendments the Government had taken into account the total experience ⁸⁰ of the last 50 years, and on the basis of that experience these amendments were being brought forward. He also ¹⁰⁰ claimed that they held consultations with the Opposition political parties too, and that they held consultations in their party also ¹²⁰ and after taking all these things into account they had brought forth this legislation. Sir, before I go into the ¹⁴⁰ details of these things, I must say that the Election Commission is going to be a body which is absolutely ¹⁶⁰ neutral and they are going to supervise the elections in the country. I do not want to say anything about ¹⁸⁰ them. But the reason given today for not holding Parliamentary elections in States, my humble opinion does not stand ²⁰⁰ to logic. Only that much I want to say because I do not want to go beyond that. Coming to ²²⁰ the other question of elections, it means that maximum democratic opinion has to be mobilised for those who are to ²⁴⁰ govern the country. But the experience hitherto has been, the Central Government has had democratic elections, that under the present ²⁶⁰ system of elections with 30 per cent of votes the electorate enables you to rule the country sometimes it may ²⁸⁰ be 33 per cent or it may be 40 per cent. That means that majority of the electorate opinion is ³⁰⁰ not giving you support to rule the country.

Therefore, our party all along was saying that elections should be based ³²⁰ on the principle of proportional representation, which is also called the List system. What are the merits? Merits are many. ³⁴⁰ The main thing is that the country will be ruled by the will of the majority of voters, that is ³⁶⁰ one thing and the second thing is that the significance of the caste or community of the candidates in election ³⁸⁰ will not come into play. It will not be said that we belong to this caste or this community. ⁴⁰⁰

ELECTORAL: relating to elections.

LEGISLATION: law passed by a elected body.

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

Exercise 10

At the present moment, these things take precedence over the party to which the candidate belongs, which is relegated to ²⁰ the back position. It is the party which should come to the forefront. If we follow the system of proportional ⁴⁰ representation or the list system, it will be the party which will come to the forefront. There are many other ⁶⁰ malpractices associated with election, which come into play during the elections, all these should be eliminated. Therefore, all along, our ⁸⁰ suggestion has been that there should be proportional system of elections, which has not been accepted. We talk about so many ¹⁰⁰ evils of the elections, that is muscle power, money power, and sometimes Government using its own power to scuttle the ¹²⁰ election processes, and at times, this process is interrupted. I may here give an instance as to what happened in ¹⁴⁰ the recent elections in Tripura. We can understand normal rigging during elections. But this is the latest and the only ¹⁶⁰ event in the history of elections in India. A candidate was declared elected by the authorities that he has been ¹⁸⁰ so elected; the All India Radio broadcasted that man was elected; the Election Commission agreed that he has been ²⁰⁰ elected. But the next morning, we read in the newspaper that some other person has been elected. Can you imagine ²²⁰ this thing? In the Tripura elections, a candidate who had been elected and so announced on the All India Radio ²⁴⁰ and also agreed by the Election Commission was declared defeated the next morning.

The fact is that after the election ²⁶⁰ result was declared, the Electoral Officer in charge was *gheraed* and threatened not only by the goondas but by the ²⁸⁰ paramilitary forces, the military forces at the disposal of the Central Government, so that this man was afraid for ³⁰⁰ his life and he had to say that somebody else had been elected. That is the situation. Therefore, while we ³²⁰ go into these questions and we make electoral laws or bring about fundamental changes in our Constitution, we should be ³⁴⁰ above party lines and should see that no party should do anything against the law that we make in Parliament. ³⁶⁰ This experience has not been taken into consideration by the Government while bringing about these amendments. It is not enough ³⁸⁰ to say that muscle power or governmental power is misused during elections. We have before us Constitution Amendment Bill, lowering the ⁴⁰⁰ age to 18 years. That is a good step. It has been said that they were discussing it all along. I ⁴²⁰ do not mind what they had been discussing all along; I agree to this amendment but with some minor reservations. ⁴⁴⁰

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

PRECEDENCE: example; RELEGATED: to put to an inferior position; SCUTTLE: retreat in an undignified way; GHERAOED: confinement, isolation.

Exercise II

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Constitution Bill and the Representation of the People Bill as passed ²⁰ by the Lok Sabha yesterday. I welcome these two Bills because their provisions are aimed at creating such qualitative changes ⁴⁰ in our electoral system as are bound to make elections cleaner and fairer. To sustain democracy in the desired spirit, ⁶⁰ elections have to be as clean and as fair as possible and it is on the basis of the experiences, ⁸⁰ certain changes are proposed to be made in the election laws of the land based on our experiences after ¹⁰⁰ the passing of the Representation of the People Act by the Parliament. We must not forget as my friend was ¹²⁰ just saying that there has been a lot of talk about such reforms. On the one hand, the Opposition parties ¹⁴⁰ have been demanding and on the other our ruling party, the Congress party, has also had its own exercises on ¹⁶⁰ the subject. As the Minister was telling us, in early 70's a Joint Parliamentary Committee discussed this problem. And last ¹⁸⁰ year, I must tell you, our own party, the Congress Parliamentary Party, had its workshop on this very subject. After ²⁰⁰ the Parliamentary Party's discussions, I mean, first of all, the Parliamentary Party discussed it. Then the Congress Working Committee and the ²²⁰ AICC discussed it. And after the recommendations of the AICC were available the Prime ²⁴⁰ Minister consulted various Opposition parties on the subject. After all this, as promised by the Prime Minister earlier, this Session ²⁶⁰ has been extended just to pass these two Bills. Thereby the ruling party will be fulfilling one of the very ²⁸⁰ important promises made to the electorate.

As the Fifty-second Amendment to the Constitution went a long way in preventing ³⁰⁰ defection amongst political parties, these changes in the election law are also going to have far-reaching consequences and they ³²⁰ are bound to make elections much cleaner and that is the reason why these changes are most welcome. But we ³⁴⁰ must not forget that it is always a continuing process in a democracy. You cannot have an ideal law just ³⁶⁰ today or at any particular time. You have to have experiences and on the basis of those experiences you make ³⁸⁰ changes in the law, just as after 50 years we are going to make these important changes in the election law. ⁴⁰⁰

DEFECTION: to go to the opposite side; REFORMS: changes

Exercise 12

Our electoral system is based mainly on the British pattern. Our election law is based on the British election law.²⁰ But so far there were two main differences. One, their voting age was 18; in our case it was 21.⁴⁰ The second difference is and will perhaps remain to be so, that there are no reservations of seats under the⁶⁰ British law as we have here for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates which, of course, is because of our⁸⁰ own peculiar social conditions. That is why I said, perhaps that is going to stay for some time more. So¹⁰⁰ this is indeed a very welcome step that we are going to reduce the voting age from 21 to 18.¹²⁰ This reduction in voting age will be in consonance with the practice in most of the developed and underdeveloped countries¹⁴⁰ in the world. In the World Atlas of Education 39 countries are mentioned. In 35 countries out of 39 including¹⁶⁰ USA, UK etc. the voting age is 18 years, in one case viz., Japan, the voting age¹⁸⁰ is 20 year, and in only three cases out of 39, the voting age is 21 years. So as I said,²⁰⁰ we are going to be progressive that way; not only progressive, we are going to do justice to our youth²²⁰ that has been due; that our youth has been demanding for long in India, and very legitimately too.

I²⁴⁰ do not know in how many countries they can contest also. I do not have that information. I cannot enlighten²⁶⁰ you that perhaps you must do. But at least this will enable them to get themselves involved in the election²⁸⁰ process. They are already involved. They already take out processions. They do everything. They address meetings also. Only they do³⁰⁰ not vote. But no election is fought without the help of our young friends. So they are there. At 18³²⁰ years they are sufficiently literate, also educated. I think more than 70 per cent in the age group of 18³⁴⁰ to 21 years are literate. When the founding fathers of our Constitution adopted universal adult suffrage what was the incidence³⁶⁰ of education in India? Four-fifths of our people were not even literate, and still people like Pandit Nehru and Mr. Rajendra³⁸⁰ Prasad said: no literate or not literate, we must give them this right to vote, right to participate in elections.⁴⁰⁰ There are so many other arguments for this. And that is why it was granted to them although they were⁴²⁰ illiterate. Some people objected also at that time in the Constituent Assembly because they were not aware about it.⁴⁴⁰

IN CONSONANCE: in agreement to:

ADULT SUFFRAGE: right to vote to adults

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the text above, written in a cursive shorthand style.

Exercise 13

No-Confidence motions have become such a routine that we are not, at any rate as such not bothered²⁰ by their frequency, except that by repeated and unsuccessful use their utility will be blunted. Though we have been in full⁴⁰ power, we have brought this country to a stage where in many States there are Government of non-Congress⁶⁰ nature, either headed by single parties or by coalitions. This in itself is proof that we do not want to⁸⁰ cling to power, that we do not want to act undemocratically. The fact is that the Congress Party allowed the¹⁰⁰ Constitution to work. I am saying allowed because in other countries which have a constitution there are parties which have¹²⁰ adopted other methods, and have not functioned like this. This has happened in many countries of the world, and it¹⁴⁰ is an aspect that we cannot ignore. There is a changed situation in India. But it is not a sudden¹⁶⁰ change. We seem to think that because there was an election, a sudden change has come about. This change has¹⁸⁰ been a gradual one; it has been coming about little by little, not only in every election but also between²⁰⁰ elections. We have been watching the change coming over the people and we have been consistently saying that these are²²⁰ the growing pains of democracy, that these are the roots, which democracy is striking in our country. We have encouraged²⁴⁰ this. And today we see entirely new situation. One of the first things that I did was to extend²⁶⁰ my hand of co-operation and friendship to the non-Congress Chief Ministers of certain States. I am very happy to²⁸⁰ say that they responded in a like manner, and they have assured me that we can work together. It is³⁰⁰ not an easy situation, because not only are the economic and the food situation difficult, but the whole complexity of³²⁰ this new political situation is there. But we will not fail for want of trying. That is the utmost we³⁴⁰ can say on this issue. So I think it is extremely unfair of Members of the Opposition to pick out³⁶⁰ one instance where things have not gone smoothly. Everywhere else, where there are non-Congress Governments, the transition has been³⁸⁰ a very smooth and even speedy one. I wish it had been so in Rajasthan and in other States also.⁴⁰⁰

This is something which we can do only with the full co-operation of the States. It is something which we⁴²⁰ must sit down and discuss, and formulate a plan which can

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

be carried out and implemented in all parts of⁴⁴⁰ the country. Some have said that we would rather starve than import food. I am afraid I cannot agree with⁴⁶⁰ this and I feel that it is an irresponsible statement to make in the present conditions. When I talked of⁴⁸⁰ co-operation with Hon'ble Members outside, it was not on small matters of procedure and things like that, although they are⁵⁰⁰ important, and if we can work together, it is a good thing. But far more important is to get co-operation⁵²⁰ in matters of national importance and of life and death for our people. Certainly, food comes in that category. Food⁵⁴⁰ and drought relief are the foremost problems for us. Last year we faced the same kind of problem and it⁵⁶⁰ was only through a herculean effort that we were able to avert a great human tragedy. This year is even⁵⁸⁰ more difficult because reserves are depleted and there is considerable uncertainty about supplies. The Minister has already outlined the⁶⁰⁰ programme of short-term crops and we must all see that this programme is made a success. There is also the⁶²⁰ need to accelerate intensive cultivation programmes all over the country. Many steps are being taken to deal with the immediate⁶⁴⁰ problem in Bihar and Eastern UP. Some people here mentioned Rajasthan. I would like to say that we have⁶⁶⁰ not forgotten at all that Rajasthan also faces this problem and so do areas of other States. There was the⁶⁸⁰ Joint Emergency Committee for Bihar set up under the Food Minister with the Bihar Chief Minister and his colleagues. It⁷⁰⁰ has already met three times. Drinking water is an acute problem in Bihar and schemes worth over Rs.5 crores⁷²⁰ have been sanctioned by the Central Government. The election have thrown up certain political challenges. But the real challenge is⁷⁴⁰ the economic challenge of prices and production. Many Hon'ble Members opposite have talked about the economic situation. This is natural⁷⁶⁰ because it is a serious thing. But, as usual, the diagnosis as well as the treatment has differed from person⁷⁸⁰ to person. This is what I mean when I say that we should get together on certain things. Let us⁸⁰⁰ have some kind of a minimum programme on which we can agree, at least on one or two national issues.⁸²⁰ Higher production and budgetary discipline can give some respite from high price. Streamlining the administration and procedures is the first need.⁸⁴⁰

FREQUENCY: occurrence; **TRANSITION:** changeover;

FORMULATE: express in a formula;

DIAGNOSIS: examination; **STREAMLINING:** smoothening.

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

Exercise 14

I have great pleasure in welcoming you to this inaugural meeting of the National Commission of Unesco. This is in ²⁰ some ways a memorable occasion, for the constitution of the National Commission, gives concrete shape to our efforts for international ⁴⁰ co-operation in the fields of education, science and culture. It would, therefore, perhaps be appropriate if I should describe in ⁶⁰ some detail aims and objectives of Unesco and the manner in which it has attempted to carry out its ⁸⁰ purposes.

After the experience of two world wars within the course of barely twenty-five years, thinking men and women ¹⁰⁰ all over the world realise, as never before, that there must be a change in the outlook of man to ¹²⁰ avert the calamity of a future disaster. It was out of this universal desire to find an instrument for the ¹⁴⁰ settlement of disputes without resort to war that there arose the United Nations with renewed hope for afflicted humanity. All ¹⁶⁰ conflicts have their ultimate origin in the mind of man and it was felt that unless the causes of fear, ¹⁸⁰ suspicion, distress and jealousy could be eradicated from human minds no efforts by politicians and statesmen could remove the possibility ²⁰⁰ of future wars. At the time of the preliminary discussions for setting up a United Nations Organisation, it was therefore ²²⁰ decided that there should also be an organisation for promoting closer collaboration among different peoples of the world in the ²⁴⁰ fields of education, science and culture. Accordingly, Unesco was set up to achieve these ends. At the time of the ²⁶⁰ constitution of Unesco, it was realised that co-operation and understanding among nations could be built only if there was co-operation ²⁸⁰ and understanding among the different elements within the nation itself. If within a nation itself there were divergent elements whose ³⁰⁰ differing points of view had not been fully co-ordinated, such a nation could hardly serve as a harmonious unit in ³²⁰ the international setting. Experience showed that there was not only large ignorance about different nations but in many cases members ³⁴⁰ of the same nation were ignorant of one another's attitudes, beliefs, customs and faith. This was an experience which was ³⁶⁰ almost universal except in the case of a very few small and homogeneous nations. Further, it was felt that closer ³⁸⁰ co-operation between different elements in our national life would lead to a promotion of activities in all other fields also. ⁴⁰⁰

The constitution of Unesco provides that only States can be Members. This guarantees that there will be no possibility of ⁴²⁰ adding to international complications through

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

its activities. There is, however, another aspect of the question which cannot be ignored. The ⁴⁴⁰ nature of education, science and culture is such that their cause can be served better by private and voluntary agencies. ⁴⁶⁰ This is the reason why Unesco constitution insists that there should be voluntary bodies or National Commissions to perform its ⁴⁸⁰ functions in the national fields. Unfortunately, the experience of the last three years has not fully justified the hopes which ⁵⁰⁰ were raised by the establishment of the United Nations Organisation. In spite of the initial agreement with which it started, ⁵²⁰ it has today become the arena for struggles between rival blocks. It is true that the struggle is yet ⁵⁴⁰ only a cold war. This is, however, little consolation to those who seek peace on an enduring basis.

It is ⁵⁶⁰ tragic that even today nations have not given up the old attitudes which so often led to war. The one ⁵⁸⁰ ray of hope offered in this gloomy picture today is the manner in which Unesco, an allied organisation of the ⁶⁰⁰ United Nations, has been attempting to establish better relations among human beings in the fields of education, science and culture. ⁶²⁰ It is obvious that in the realm of material clash of interests, compromise is difficult while in the fields of ⁶⁴⁰ the creative spirit, co-operation and compromise are not only possible, but are the natural law. The division of material wealth ⁶⁶⁰ leads to a diminution in its quantity while the distribution of spiritual wealth leads to mutual enrichment. Unesco has also ⁶⁸⁰ rightly recognised that all conflicts, even in the material field, have their ultimate origin in the mind of man. It ⁷⁰⁰ was therefore felt that unless the causes of fear, suspicion, distress and jealousy could be eradicated from the human mind, ⁷²⁰ no efforts by the politicians and statesmen alone could remove the possibility of future conflicts. This is the justification of ⁷⁴⁰ Unesco as well as the reason why it has become a rallying ground for the faith and hope of all ⁷⁶⁰ who want to avert the disaster of a third worldwar. In its brief life of three years, Unesco has already ⁷⁸⁰ made considerable progress towards the achievement of its objects. The very fact of associating together a large number of people ⁸⁰⁰ of different nations with marked differences in language, background social habits and outlook, is a considerable achievement. The obligation ⁸²⁰ under the constitution of holding the General Conference in a different country each year has added to its burdens now. ⁸⁴⁰

CALAMITY: misfortune. AFFLICTED: physical or mental pain.

DISTRESS: pain; HARMONIOUS: consistency;

DIMINUTION: reduction; ERADICATED: removed.

Handwritten shorthand notes in a cursive script, likely representing the shorthand system being taught in the document. The notes are organized into several lines, with some lines starting with a vertical line, possibly indicating a new section or a specific shorthand symbol.

Exercise 15

Immediately after I assumed charge of the Ministry of Education in January this very year, I looked into the development ²⁰ projects which had been accepted in principle but not carried out in practice. Of these, one of the most outstanding ⁴⁰ was the scheme for a Central College of Training for Teachers. The Central Advisory Board of Education had, in ⁶⁰ December this year, recommended the establishment of two training colleges - one for men and the other for women, each providing for ⁸⁰ an intake of 200 students for the service of the Centrally Administered Areas and the smaller provinces and States. ¹⁰⁰ On the grounds of economy, the Government of India modified that recommendation and decided to establish one college for both men ¹²⁰ and women, with a capacity of 300. Provision was accordingly made in the Budget as per the recommendations of the Committee ¹⁴⁰ for the establishment of the college.

When I took office, I was therefore surprised to find that the whole ¹⁶⁰ programme had been held up on the ground of shortage of building materials. I was aware of the difficulties in ¹⁸⁰ securing steel and cement and other equipment and I could understand the delay in the implementation of the building programme. ²⁰⁰ I could not, however, understand why this led to a postponement of the entire scheme. Even if buildings were lacking, ²²⁰ the institute could have been started in temporary structures or hired houses, but here, as in so many other cases, ²⁴⁰ programmes of educational development were held up on the ground of lack of accommodation. This undue stress upon buildings has ²⁶⁰ always seemed to me to be an instance of confusing ends with means. Buildings are only a means of which ²⁸⁰ the end is education, and yet it seemed to me that many of our educational planners were so engrossed with ³⁰⁰ building projects that they could not think of carrying on educational work in their absence. I, therefore, decided forthwith that ³²⁰ the institution must be started immediately with whatever accommodation was readily available. The period was an exceedingly difficult one and ³⁴⁰ all the attention of the Government was concentrated first on the disturbances in the Punjab and later on the impending ³⁶⁰ division of the country. Even then, a small house was secured in the Delhi University area in July this very year. ³⁸⁰ I realised that this was not adequate for our needs now and the work of the institute in the future. ⁴⁰⁰

It is hardly necessary for me to relate at length the

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importance of an institute of this kind. With literacy ⁴²⁰ figures so low as only 15 per cent, the paramount importance of expanding the facilities of education is obvious. The ⁴⁴⁰ acceptance of democracy as the pattern of our State has, if anything, added to the urgency of the problem. It ⁴⁶⁰ is also self-evident that the first step towards expanding the facilities of education is to provide for an increase ⁴⁸⁰ in the number of trained teachers. Equally necessary is an institution to assess the results of educational methods followed till ⁵⁰⁰ now, and devise improvements, demanded in the changing circumstances of today. It will be noticed that the institution, which was ⁵²⁰ started in December this very year, was the Central Institute of Education and not the training college which had ⁵⁴⁰ originally been planned in 1944 and 1945. This meant not merely a change in nomenclature, but ⁵⁶⁰ a considerable expansion in the purpose and functions of the institution. I felt that changes were necessary in two directions. ⁵⁸⁰ First, it should not be merely a college for training teachers but also an institution for research in the ⁶⁰⁰ fields of education. Secondly, its services should not be restricted to the Centrally Administered areas but should extend to the ⁶²⁰ whole of India. The Central Institute will therefore both train teachers for higher and secondary schools and also carry on ⁶⁴⁰ research on the problems of basic and secondary education. The stage at which a child should be introduced to a ⁶⁶⁰ craft as distinct from activity, the relative emphasis on craft and academic subjects and their correlation, the production of a ⁶⁸⁰ new type of school literature to bring out the social functions of all human activity, the degree of abstraction possible ⁷⁰⁰ in the earlier stages of education, the stage at which there may be some bifurcation between academic subjects and crafts, ⁷²⁰ the grouping of children according to aptitude, taste and ability, the place of art in the school curriculum - these are ⁷⁴⁰ only a few of the many problems which arise out of a new conception of basic education and require constant ⁷⁶⁰ and careful study in a research institution. There are also problems relating to adult education which demand fresh and careful ⁷⁸⁰ scrutiny. It is a commonplace that the methods which are suitable for children cannot without modification be applied to adults. ⁸⁰⁰ No doubt, a good deal of work in this connection has been done in other countries of the world but ⁸²⁰ each country has its own peculiar problems arising out of its social and economic background and its political history now. ⁸⁴⁰

ENGROSSED: occupied fully; IMPENDING: hanging; PARAMOUNT: supreme; NOMENCLATURE: system of naming; BIFURCATION: division into two; SCRUTINY: close examination

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Exercise 16

We have as one of the items for discussion today a problem which raises fundamental issues of law and justice. ²⁰ Till now, the State has looked upon an offence as a crime for which the offender must pay. Such offences, ⁴⁰ whether you call them crimes or sins, were regarded as evil and attracted as their inevitable consequence, punishment. Punishment, ⁶⁰ was therefore, regarded as a consequence of crime and justified in itself. The classic exposition of this view is in ⁸⁰ the principle "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." Later ages, however, raised the question of the ¹⁰⁰ utility or justification of punishment. Critics arose who asked how a murdered person benefited by the slaughter of his murderer. ¹²⁰ In fact, the only result was the loss of life of two individuals instead of one. Punishment was, therefore, sought ¹⁴⁰ to be justified on grounds of its deterrent character, but even this did not satisfy critics who pointed out that, ¹⁶⁰ as a matter of fact, punishment did not deter.

A new school of thought arose, which approached the problem of ¹⁸⁰ punishment from the point of view of reform of the offender. Instead of a retributive theory of punishment, we thus ²⁰⁰ find the emergence of an educative and reformatory theory of punishment. This dispute between the different theories of punishment has ²²⁰ not yet been settled, but on one point there is almost unanimous agreement among both theorists and practical men of ²⁴⁰ affairs. All agree that in the case of juveniles, there must be a change of outlook with regard to ²⁶⁰ punishment. For one thing, young persons, without maturity of judgment, cannot be held fully responsible for their actions. For another, ²⁸⁰ experience has shown that confinement of such juveniles in jails confirms them into criminals. In fact, children who may have ³⁰⁰ committed some crime through want of knowledge or on the impulse of the moment, become habitual criminals if they are ³²⁰ once sent to jail. Recognition of this fact has led many countries to provide separate establishments for juveniles. In India ³⁴⁰ we have had reformatories and houses of correction in different provinces, but it must be admitted that even these have ³⁶⁰ not fully met the purpose. The provision of such reformatories or juvenile jails has, no doubt, separated the juvenile offenders ³⁸⁰ from the confirmed criminals, but as they themselves have been miniature jails, the educative aspect has not found the emphasis. ⁴⁰⁰

The position with regard to the care and management of juvenile delinquents is thus obviously unsatisfactory. In the first place, ⁴²⁰ not all the provinces that have Children's

Handwritten shorthand notes in a cursive style, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written on lined paper and cover the right half of the page.

Acts on their statute-books are working them adequately. The work is chiefly ⁴⁴⁰ confined to bigger cities and even there it leaves much to be desired. The probation officers have not the requisite ⁴⁶⁰ training; nor have the magistrates of the Juvenile Courts, the required qualifications. The Certified Schools are not working properly and ⁴⁸⁰ aftercare is all but non-existent. A little consideration will show that in a matter like the problem of juvenile delinquency ⁵⁰⁰ and the proper methods of dealing with it, there must be uniformity among the different provinces. It is also ⁵²⁰ desirable that the practice of this country should conform, as far as possible, to that of other enlightened countries of ⁵⁴⁰ the world.

In the U.K., the persons between the age of 8 and 17 are regarded as juveniles and ⁵⁶⁰ are tried by special Juvenile Courts. Panels of magistrates are selected from Justices of Peace and, according to present regulations, these ⁵⁸⁰ panels consist of two or three persons selected every three years. In metropolitan courts one of the magistrates must be ⁶⁰⁰ a woman, while outside London this practice is observed as far as possible. The administration of the courts is ⁶²⁰ under the Home Officer, but Special Advisory Committees were set up in 1910 in order to make the attitude ⁶⁴⁰ of the administration more progressive. In the past, punishment for the juvenile delinquents was in proportion to the gravity of ⁶⁶⁰ the offences, but in recent times, the trend is towards the reclamation of the future citizen rather than the punishment of an offender. ⁶⁸⁰ The changeover from punishment to education is almost complete in the U.S.A., and in ⁷⁰⁰ some of the European countries. In the U.S.A., the upper age-limit for juvenile delinquents is 21. ⁷²⁰ Up to the age of 18, the offender is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the juvenile courts, but from 18 to 21 ⁷⁴⁰ these courts exercise a concurrent jurisdiction with the ordinary courts. The trend of legislation is to make the ⁷⁶⁰ juvenile courts independent of the ordinary system of criminal justice. In addition to the special magistrates, the U.S.A., ⁷⁸⁰ provides for referees to assist in the hearing and disposition of the cases. Where the delinquent is a girl, it ⁸⁰⁰ is the practice to associate a properly qualified woman referee with the Court. The U.S.A. has no advisory ⁸²⁰ bodies, perhaps because social service agencies play an important part in all cases before the juvenile courts as such. ⁸⁴⁰

DETERRENT: discouragement, hinder; RETRIBUTIVE: vengeance, recompensate for evil; JUVENILE: children in teens; DELINQUENTS: offenders, violators, RECLAMATION: to win back;

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

Exercise 17

On behalf of the Government and the people of India, I extend a most cordial welcome to all of you.²⁰ We appreciate the spirit in which you have accepted our invitation, for in spite of the difficulties imposed by distance⁴⁰ and by pre-occupations in your own countries, you have responded to our call. I also wish to place on record⁶⁰ my thanks to Unesco for having acceded to our request to hold its first Asian Seminar in our country and⁸⁰ extending to us assistance and co-operation in all possible ways. You have met here today to discuss what is perhaps¹⁰⁰ the most important and vital problem for all Asia. The welfare, progress and prosperity of any State depends upon the¹²⁰ quality of its citizens, and this in turn depends upon the education which moulds their character and shapes their thoughts.¹⁴⁰ A sound system of education is important for all countries, it is still more important for the countries of¹⁶⁰ Asia. Here we are witnessing a new awakening after centuries of slumber and inactivity. The past glorious traditions of the¹⁸⁰ Asian countries demand that this new awakening must bring to the world a new message even as our ancient civilisations²⁰⁰ sent forth to the farthest corners of the globe, for Asia gave to the world its religions, philosophies, cultures and²²⁰ civilisations.

The challenge of our ancient traditions and the spiritual poverty of our immediate past both require from the peoples²⁴⁰ of Asia an exceedingly great effort for the reconstruction of their lives in all spheres. This involves a basic reconstruction²⁶⁰ of our modes of education, for without such education we cannot fulfil our hopes. Ours is essentially a democratic age²⁸⁰ and the spirit of equality, fraternity and liberty is sweeping over all the peoples of the world. The Asian countries³⁰⁰ must reconstruct their polity and their society in conformity with this spirit. It is universally recognised today that education of³²⁰ the future citizens is one of the prime duties of the State. On such education depends, our prosperity and welfare.³⁴⁰ Of even greater urgency is the problem of educating the adult population. They determine the present which in its turn³⁶⁰ will shape our future destiny. Education of the future generations can only be planned if the present generation recognises the³⁸⁰ importance of such education. Material prosperity or spiritual welfare cannot be achieved unless the citizen of today accepts the challenge.⁴⁰⁰

When we contrast the demands which democracy makes upon citizens of a State with the actual condition of education in⁴²⁰ the different countries of Asia, the picture

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is one of grave and anxious concern. It is true that in some ⁴⁴⁰ exceptional cases the problem has been largely mastered. We have Japan which according to figures available for 1996, ⁴⁶⁰ has a literacy figure of 99 per cent and illiteracy of only 1 per cent. Lebanon in the Middle ⁴⁸⁰ East is also reputed to have a high literacy figure. In 1995-96, literacy in Turkey was ⁵⁰⁰ 60 per cent in the towns and 40 per cent in the villages. The Philippines with its figure of ⁵²⁰ 52.6 per cent is also comparatively well-placed. The same remarks would apply to Ceylon, Thailand, Burma ⁵⁴⁰ and China. We cannot, however, gauge the magnitude of the problem by percentages alone. China has a literacy figure of ⁵⁶⁰ over 50 per cent. If we take the total population of China to be 950 millions, this would ⁵⁸⁰ give an adult population of about 425 millions. It is unlikely that the percentage of literacy will be ⁶⁰⁰ the same for adults as for children and adolescents. Even if this questionable assumption is granted, the number of adult ⁶²⁰ illiterates in China would be some 225 millions.

If we take the figures for India, we find that ⁶⁴⁰ in pre-partition India the total number of literates, according to the 1941 Census, was 37 millions, ⁶⁶⁰ assuming that the number of adult literates is about 40 per cent of the total number of literates, this gives ⁶⁸⁰ a figure of a little over 15 millions. This refers only to the pre-partition Indian provinces. Partition meant a loss ⁷⁰⁰ of about 26 per cent of the total population and assuming that the reduction in the number of literates was ⁷²⁰ in the same proportion and allowing for fluctuations owing to normal processes of birth and death, we may put the ⁷⁴⁰ figure for adult literates in the Indian provinces after partition at roughly 11 millions. To this we have to add ⁷⁶⁰ the number of adult literates in the States. This is estimated to be about 6 millions. The number of adult ⁷⁸⁰ literates in India on the basis of 1941 Census is therefore approximately 17 millions against a total adult ⁸⁰⁰ population of about 180 millions, which gives a literacy percentage of slightly less than 10 for adults. This ⁸²⁰ is not only unsatisfactory but positively disturbing. Naturally, the Government of India propose to give the first priority to it. ⁸⁴⁰

ACCEDED: agreed; SLUMBER: long sleep; FRATERNITY: brotherhood; GAUGE: measure; ADOLESCENTS: individuals between childhood and adulthood; FLUCTUATING: sudden changes.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the same text as the printed version, with some additional markings and corrections.

WORK HARD, ROME WAS NOT BUILT IN A DAY

Exercise 18

It is just over a month ago that we had assembled to participate in the inauguration of this Unesco Seminar²⁰ on Rural Adult Education. We had then met with high hopes and intentions and I am glad that though only⁴⁰ a month has passed we can now look back with satisfaction on the work accomplished. I must sincerely congratulate the⁶⁰ Director, the Consultants, the Chairmen of the Groups, the delegates and other participants of the Seminar for the energy and⁸⁰ competence with which they have carried out their important task. I have every hope that all the countries participating in¹⁰⁰ this Seminar will benefit by the recommendations you have made and carry out your constructive suggestions for solving one of¹²⁰ the most pressing problems of the world. I can assure you that so far as India is concerned, we shall¹⁴⁰ examine every one of your recommendations with care and sympathy in order to give effect to them as far and¹⁶⁰ as soon as may be possible.

I cannot naturally go into any details regarding your various recommendations. They are the¹⁸⁰ result of hard work and careful thought and deserve close attention before any judgement is passed on them. I must,²⁰⁰ however, express my sense of satisfaction for the way in which you have set down to work and divided the²²⁰ different aspects of a colossal problem for study by special groups. The provision of literacy may not by itself be²⁴⁰ enough for the education of adults, but there is no denying that it is the basis of all real education.²⁶⁰ The first Study Group which dealt with different methods of teaching readings to adults has made suggestion which will be²⁸⁰ of value to all countries. The second Group dealing with specific problems of health and family life has discussed questions³⁰⁰ which are vital for any scheme of social welfare. No community can flourish until and unless the individuals constituting it,³²⁰ are happy and no individual can be happy without health and a satisfactory home life. Women have a special role³⁴⁰ to play in this and I am glad to hear that your Group has not overlooked the imperative necessity of³⁶⁰ securing to women an adequate knowledge of home-craft and health. The third Group dealing with the economic aspects of rural³⁸⁰ adult education has attacked what is perhaps the most immediate concern to all rural adult educators of the free India.⁴⁰⁰

I must not, however, anticipate the action which different Governments may take on your various recommendations. So far as India⁴²⁰ is concerned, I can

It is just over a month ago that we had assembled to participate in the inauguration of this Unesco Seminar²⁰ on Rural Adult Education. We had then met with high hopes and intentions and I am glad that though only⁴⁰ a month has passed we can now look back with satisfaction on the work accomplished. I must sincerely congratulate the⁶⁰ Director, the Consultants, the Chairmen of the Groups, the delegates and other participants of the Seminar for the energy and⁸⁰ competence with which they have carried out their important task. I have every hope that all the countries participating in¹⁰⁰ this Seminar will benefit by the recommendations you have made and carry out your constructive suggestions for solving one of¹²⁰ the most pressing problems of the world. I can assure you that so far as India is concerned, we shall¹⁴⁰ examine every one of your recommendations with care and sympathy in order to give effect to them as far and¹⁶⁰ as soon as may be possible.

say that I am greatly impressed by a suggestion made for the setting up of some ⁴⁴⁰ centralised agency to guard against the possible dissipation of energy, enthusiasm and competence through unnecessary duplication of efforts. I have ⁴⁶⁰ felt that some such agency is necessary to advise the States and the provinces of the Indian Union, not only ⁴⁸⁰ on the general principles of education, but also on the co-ordination of steps, procedure and methods in order to achieve ⁵⁰⁰ the best results at the minimum cost. Another topic discussed in the Seminar which has appealed to me and which ⁵²⁰ I propose to pursue in our country is the setting up of some machinery to carry out a vocabulary study ⁵⁴⁰ of the different Indian languages with a view to finding out what words are most commonly used in different parts ⁵⁶⁰ of the country. I may tell you that even though there are 13 main languages recognised in our Constitution, these ⁵⁸⁰ languages cannot by any means be regarded as completely alien to one another. They have large common vocabularies, and if ⁶⁰⁰ allowance is made for the mutation due to the factors of space, time and pronunciation, the number of common words ⁶²⁰ will be larger still.

I have for some time had in mind a plan for the collection of common Hindi ⁶⁴⁰ words which are found in all the other Indian languages. I am convinced that when this work has been accomplished, ⁶⁶⁰ the non-Hindi speaking people of India will find that they already possess a large vocabulary of Hindi words, and ⁶⁸⁰ with the addition of a few more common Hindi words they can acquire without difficulty a working knowledge of ⁷⁰⁰ Hindi. I feel that the textbooks in Hindi for the non-Hindi speaking people should be prepared on the basis ⁷²⁰ of such graded vocabularies. The Government will take the necessary steps in this respect, but I must pay my tribute ⁷⁴⁰ to the many non-official agencies which have been carrying out valuable work on these lines for many years. People ⁷⁶⁰ all over the world are beginning to recognise that one of the surest ways of securing international peace is fundamental ⁷⁸⁰ education for the people of the world on the lines envisaged by Unesco. Unesco has already begun this programme now ⁸⁰⁰ more remains to be done and I hope that its service will be available to all the Member and ⁸²⁰ even non-Member States by the provision of charts, visual aids, posters and other illustrated material to impart social education in the fullest sense of the term. ⁸⁴⁰

ACCOMPLISHED: completed; COLOSSAL: huge;
 FLOURISHED: prospered; IMPERATIVE: essential;
 DISSIPATION: to fritter away; MUTATION: change.

Handwritten shorthand notes in a cursive style, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written on lined paper and cover the right half of the page.

POPULATION & FAMILY PLANNING Ex 19 - 25

Exercise 19

Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, on March 2nd last year I had asked the Health Minister about the observations of ²⁰ the Population Crisis Committee on the family planning programmes in the world at large, and in the Third World countries ⁴⁰ in particular. My intention in raising this half-an-hour discussion is to focus the attention of this august House ⁶⁰ and the Government on the progress of the family planning programmes in our own country and to take note of ⁸⁰ any shortcomings because I consider the family planning programme is a national programme accepted by all the parties and it ¹⁰⁰ is not merely the concern of the Government that the programme should succeed.

I would quote from the report of ¹²⁰ the Population Crisis Committee which has prepared World Chart entitled World Access to Birth Control according to which out of ¹⁴⁰ 95 developing countries containing more than half the population of the Third World. This survey conducted by the PCC, ¹⁶⁰ was one of the largest and most challenging researches undertaken ever by such committee. There are many more points in ¹⁸⁰ that Report which are not very relevant to the present discussion. I would only confine my remarks to the family ²⁰⁰ planning programmes in this country. Before that I would like briefly to refer to the concern of the world to this question because the problem ²²⁰ of continued population growth worries the entire world. It has assumed such gigantic dimensions, especially in the developing countries, where ²⁴⁰ the rate of growth of population is considerably high. And because of this high growth of population the economic benefits ²⁶⁰ derived by these countries over the years are set at zero. Therefore, the whole world is exercised over this problem ²⁸⁰ particularly the Third World countries. According to the statistics, the world population is now 5 billions, which is likely to ³⁰⁰ be 6 billions at the end of the century. While the average growth of world population may come down to ³²⁰ 1.5 per cent by 2000 AD the situation in the Third World countries, and particularly in ³⁴⁰ India is very alarming. And according to a study of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, entitled Population Images ³⁶⁰ 1986, if the present trend continues Asia will have by 2000 AD, 58 per cent of ³⁸⁰ the world population. Africa will have 14 per cent and all the industrialised countries will account for a bare 19 per cent. ⁴⁰⁰

When we look at the situation in our own country, we find that the population has already reached 100 crore.

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a transcription of the English text, covering the entire content of the exercise.

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GIGANTIC: massive; STATISTICS: classified data.
INFRASTRUCTURE: basic facilities (for economic development)

OUTLINES

31

Exercise 20

Sir, if you take the services, I don't think they are inadequate if they are properly utilised. There are ²⁰ 10,000 primary health centres specifically for this purpose. But many of them lack buildings. There are no beds. There ⁴⁰ are not even small theatre equipment in most of these primary health centres. Then, there are one lakh sub-centres to ⁶⁰ attend to the family planning programme. There are five lakh medical and para-medical personnel. And if you take the village ⁸⁰ health guides also who are part-time servants, the total number comes to nearly one million people who are engaged in ¹⁰⁰ this task. Therefore, you have got all the money, you have got all the services necessary for this programme and ¹²⁰ if you take the information network also, the Family Planning Department has got the largest information network next only ¹⁴⁰ to the Information and Broadcasting.

The I & B does not have the block level information set-up whereas the Family ¹⁶⁰ Planning Department has got a block level set-up. The block extension officers and the health assistants come to nearly ¹⁸⁰ 15,000. But still, if you take the achievements, as compared to the targets, you find that in all spheres the ²⁰⁰ achievements are falling short of the targets.

And particularly, I find that in rural areas, all these services are not ²²⁰ being properly utilised. 75 per cent of the people live in villages. And in the rural areas, if these services ²⁴⁰ are not utilised, this programme can never succeed. Particularly you find that where the programme has to be intensified, in ²⁶⁰ States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and some other States, where actually these programmes are to be ²⁸⁰ vigorously pursued, they are behind. And not even 15 per cent utilisation is there in many States. That is the ³⁰⁰ maximum in these States. In some States it is 10 per cent, in some it is 6 per cent, Sir, ³²⁰ as the modern gadgets are developed, as the visual media is developing, the services rendered by these official family planning ³⁴⁰ personnel in the form of intra-personnel communication is also becoming less and less effective. You don't have enough visual ³⁶⁰ aids, you don't have the technological aids. Out of a total of 9 million and odd TV sets, only ³⁸⁰ 20,000 or so are there in the villages. Therefore, that also you are not able to utilise effectively. ⁴⁰⁰

Sir, the Planning Commission has also conducted a similar survey. And they say that any 7.8 per cent ⁴²⁰ of the rural eligible couples have been covered by the three

Handwritten notes in Devanagari script, likely a transcription of the spoken text, covering the same content as the printed text on the left.

main methods of contraception. And if you take all ⁴⁴⁰ the other methods also, it comes to 11 per cent. And for 70 per cent of the people contraception only ⁴⁶⁰ means vasectomy and people have got some misapprehension about it and many people are not willing for the same. And ⁴⁸⁰ as per this Planning Commission survey, only 40 per cent know about IUCD and only 25 per cent ⁵⁰⁰ know about condoms and others. Therefore, all this information set-up which you have been using for years, has not ⁵²⁰ been effective in creating an awareness among the people.

And 48 per cent of the people still have expressed a ⁵⁴⁰ desire to have more children. And the reason given for the tardy progress of the family planning programme is the ⁵⁶⁰ lack of knowledge, many people do not know at all. The second reason is the lack of faith, lack of ⁵⁸⁰ faith in the efficacy of these methods and unfortunately there are still fears about the after-effects of the vasectomy ⁶⁰⁰ and others particularly in the rural area. And when we analyse these failures or shortcomings, I do not entirely blame ⁶²⁰ the Government for that. As I said earlier, this is a national programme in which all of us should be ⁶⁴⁰ concerned and there are many reasons for the failure of this programme in India at least. The one reason we ⁶⁶⁰ can say is the general superstition among the people, as in the villages we still hear that we have to ⁶⁸⁰ take what God has willed and what God wanted to give you. This we still hear from rural women. ⁷⁰⁰ The second prejudice is the preference for the male child. If somebody gets a daughter or another daughter later, unless and ⁷²⁰ until he gets a son, he continues to beget children. Then, Sir, some religions have got their own beliefs. I ⁷⁴⁰ do not want to go into it because it is a controversial question and there is a counter-argument also ⁷⁶⁰ that because certain people are not practising family planning programme why should the others practise? That kind of argument is ⁷⁸⁰ also there from other groups. Then there is the issue of early marriages.

There are 4.5 million marriages held annually and ⁸⁰⁰ out of that in three million marriages, the girl's age is between 15 and 19 and when family planning methods ⁸²⁰ are not adopted, children are produced at a very young age, not only increasing the population but also hampering the health of the mother. ⁸⁴⁰

VIGOROUSLY with enthusiasm. MISAPPREHENSION fears.

TARDY slow. EFFICACY effectiveness.

PREJUDICE bias. HAMPERING harming.

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

Exercise 21

Already, a quarter of our population lives in urban India. The proportion will rise to 1/3rd by the turn ²⁰ of the century and cross the half-way mark within a few decades thereafter. This major demographic trend needs not ⁴⁰ only to be recognised but also encouraged. What has gone wrong with our pattern of urbanization is not that there ⁶⁰ is too fast and furious a flood of people into towns and cities, as that the pattern of urbanization is ⁸⁰ unbalanced. It is the larger metropolitan cities that are attracting the bulk of those coming in from the rural area. ¹⁰⁰ This severely strains the resources of the larger cities without conferring any real benefit on the rural areas from where ¹²⁰ the new entrants have come. What we need is a rational pattern of urbanization. We need to see small and ¹⁴⁰ large towns growing in every district, drawing the bulk of their population from the surrounding rural hinterland. That way the ¹⁶⁰ talent and enterprise of the people will remain to a large extent within the district. Urbanization will be related to ¹⁸⁰ rural requirements. Urban settlement will cease to be isolated compartments. It is the compartmentalization of India into rigidly separated rural ²⁰⁰ and urban settlements that has been the worst legacy of the colonial system of local self-government.

When 107²²⁰ years ago, the British introduced their system of urban local self-government, the urban settlements of India had a very different²⁴⁰ role to play to the one we now envisage for them. The colonial Government of the time saw the urban²⁶⁰ settlements of India as enclaves where they could hide themselves away comfortably from the surrounding reality. They assumed that drains²⁸⁰ and drinking water, street lighting and street cleaning were needed only for themselves and their dependent. It was assumed that³⁰⁰ civic amenities are not for rural India. Five decades into Independence, the reality has changed but the shell remains much³²⁰ the same. The law makes it obligatory to provide civic amenities for all recognized urban settlements, but the strained resources³⁴⁰ of the urban local bodies make it almost impossible for them to meet urbanization. It is also these settlements that³⁶⁰ will progressively and in phases, serve as the focal point for industrial growth centres. Thus, we bring together the recommendations³⁸⁰ of the National Commission on Urbanization, and our scheme of growth centres.⁴⁰⁰

Secondly, in the colonial system of Municipal administration there was no place for development planning and no role for development ⁴²⁰ activities. When Panditji

[illegible]

introduced Panchayati Raj to fill the rural vacuum left by the colonial legacy, he envisaged the institutions ⁴⁴⁰ of Panchayati Raj as a crucial instrument of development. Although, over the years, the Panchayati Raj institutions have decayed, they ⁴⁶⁰ have remained, in concept at least, a prime instrument of development. In contrast, the municipal bodies have withered but assumed ⁴⁸⁰ no developmental role. The development of India is not possible without planning for development in our urban settlements as much ⁵⁰⁰ as in our rural settlements. Indeed, planning at the crucial interface between the rural hinterland and the urban settlement ⁵²⁰ will be the chief centres of accelerated growth. Accordingly, the first chapter of the Bill we have tabled deals with ⁵⁴⁰ settlements in transition from rural to urban. As it is, such settlement constitute the single largest category of settlements beyond ⁵⁶⁰ the rural village. The present tendency in most parts of the country, is to classify such settlements as urban and ⁵⁸⁰ take them entirely out of the purview of the rural-urban interface. We propose that, instead of a growth of ⁶⁰⁰ non-viable urban local bodies at this end of the spectrum, local self-government in the Nagar Panchayats partake of ⁶²⁰ the flavour of both rural administration and urban administration. This is emphasised in the very name suggested for these bodies, ⁶⁴⁰ Nagar Panchayats, that is the simultaneous recognition of the urban character of such a settlement and its continuing link with ⁶⁶⁰ the rural countryside. More to the point, the powers and responsibilities developed on Nagar Panchayats draw both from the rural ⁶⁸⁰ hinterland to activity that can best be undertaken in the transitional settlement. This shall go a long way help ⁷⁰⁰ the rural areas to get benefits of transition. The recognition and encouragement of Nagar Panchayats will draw away from ⁷²⁰ the land and the population that the village cannot support while retaining within the locality, for the common benefit of the ⁷⁴⁰ rural hinterland and the urbanising settlement, the talent and enterprise of those willing to undertake the risk and the adventure ⁷⁶⁰ of uprooting themselves from their ancestral villages. Instead of being hollow symbols of a false prestige, as the smaller Municipalities ⁷⁸⁰ regrettably are at present, the Nagar Panchayats will become the focal point of the dynamics of development. We would hope ⁸⁰⁰ that in every district, one or some of the Nagar Panchayats will grow into a town worthy of a Nagarpalika. ⁸²⁰ It is by the even spread of town around the country that we will take the pressure off the metropolises. ⁸⁴⁰

introduced Panchayati Raj to fill the rural vacuum left by the colonial legacy, he envisaged the institutions of Panchayati Raj as a crucial instrument of development. Although, over the years, the Panchayati Raj institutions have decayed, they have remained, in concept at least, a prime instrument of development. In contrast, the municipal bodies have withered but assumed no developmental role. The development of India is not possible without planning for development in our urban settlements as much as in our rural settlements. Indeed, planning at the crucial interface between the rural hinterland and the urban settlement will be the chief centres of accelerated growth. Accordingly, the first chapter of the Bill we have tabled deals with settlements in transition from rural to urban. As it is, such settlement constitute the single largest category of settlements beyond the rural village. The present tendency in most parts of the country, is to classify such settlements as urban and take them entirely out of the purview of the rural-urban interface. We propose that, instead of a growth of non-viable urban local bodies at this end of the spectrum, local self-government in the Nagar Panchayats partake of the flavour of both rural administration and urban administration. This is emphasised in the very name suggested for these bodies, Nagar Panchayats, that is the simultaneous recognition of the urban character of such a settlement and its continuing link with the rural countryside. More to the point, the powers and responsibilities developed on Nagar Panchayats draw both from the rural hinterland to activity that can best be undertaken in the transitional settlement. This shall go a long way help the rural areas to get benefits of transition. The recognition and encouragement of Nagar Panchayats will draw away from the land and the population that the village cannot support while retaining within the locality, for the common benefit of the rural hinterland and the urbanising settlement, the talent and enterprise of those willing to undertake the risk and the adventure of uprooting themselves from their ancestral villages. Instead of being hollow symbols of a false prestige, as the smaller Municipalities regrettably are at present, the Nagar Panchayats will become the focal point of the dynamics of development. We would hope that in every district, one or some of the Nagar Panchayats will grow into a town worthy of a Nagarpalika. It is by the even spread of town around the country that we will take the pressure off the metropolises.

DEMOGRAPHIC: statistical study of population; HINTERLAND: area behind coast; LEGACY: left by will; COLONIAL: based on colony; SIMULTANEOUS: at the same time; CRUCIAL: essential

Exercise 22

It is necessary that the basic school buildings and staff should be utilised to the fullest possible extent by serving²⁰ children in the morning, adolescent schools and clubs for young people in the afternoon and education centre⁴⁰ for adults in the evening. Our programme cannot be completely successful unless the basic schools sponsored by the Government are⁶⁰ also centres for the life of the entire village community. It will be necessary to provide a fair proportion of⁸⁰ games and group activities for the adolescents as otherwise their interest in instruction is likely to flag. Similarly in the¹⁰⁰ case of adults, the emphasis will be more on social education than on mere literacy, and this will be imparted¹²⁰ through visual, aural and oral methods. The importance of adequate methods of visual and aural education for adolescents and adults¹⁴⁰ need not be stressed. The Government of India intend to encourage the production of folk drama and rural plays by¹⁶⁰ the villagers themselves. Prizes for the purpose may be given from time to time and competitions held between different villages¹⁸⁰ or local units. Films can also play a great part in teaching the lessons of citizenship, social responsibility, personal health,²⁰⁰ public hygiene, physical drill and other matters of immediate benefit to the community.

The radio is also a powerful instrument²²⁰ of aural education, and I have under considerations plans for full utilisation of both: the films and the radio. I²⁴⁰ need hardly say that all our educational programme will ultimately depend upon the proper education of women. If women take²⁶⁰ to education, more than half of our problems will be solved. Educated mothers will mean children who can be easily²⁸⁰ made literate. From the point of view of expense and management, it would have been simplest if men and women³⁰⁰ could be taught through the same agencies. I know, however, that the existing conditions in India will not permit this.³²⁰ At the same time our finances will not allow a complete duplication of the whole apparatus for teaching men and³⁴⁰ women separately. I would therefore suggest that for the basic schools, that is, for children between the ages of six³⁶⁰ and eleven, the institutions might be co-educational. For the adolescents, the solution is to set apart certain days in the³⁸⁰ week for girls and boys. I would suggest that three days in the week may be reserved for girls only.⁴⁰⁰

I am grateful to you for the interest you have taken in this Exhibition of Indian Art and the readiness⁴²⁰ with which you accepted our invitation to open it. Organized by the Ministry of Education, this Exhibition is the first⁴⁴⁰ of its kind in India. I

Handwritten shorthand notes in Progressive Shorthand script, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive, shorthand style using various symbols and abbreviations.

am sure you will agree with me that no programme of national education is⁴⁶⁰ complete unless it can provide an appropriate place to national art. The present Exhibition is a recognition of this fact⁴⁸⁰ and marks the first step towards the goal which the Ministry of Education has set before itself. The most significant⁵⁰⁰ characteristic of this Exhibition is that it opens before us a vista of five thousand years of Indian History in⁵²⁰ all its continuity and wealth. Its value for educational purposes can therefore be easily grasped. It will, I think, be⁵⁴⁰ proper to describe briefly the manner in which the exhibits in this collection were chosen. The Royal Academy of Art⁵⁶⁰ in London has been taking a special interest in Oriental Art since before the War. In 1931,⁵⁸⁰ the Academy organized the exhibition of Iranian Art and in 1935 that of the Art of China.⁶⁰⁰ After the War was over, it proposed that a similar exhibition of Indian Art should be held.

The Government of⁶²⁰ India warmly welcomed the idea and assured the Royal Academy of every possible help. Accordingly, it was proposed to hold⁶⁴⁰ the exhibition of Indian Art in London. It had been decided that the principle governing the selection of exhibits should⁶⁶⁰ be that they would represent the art of India both from its historical and its artistic aspect. Art object:⁶⁸⁰ India are scattered all over the country. Some are in the possession of the Central Government, some are with the⁷⁰⁰ provinces and some in the Indian States. There are in addition many rare specimens in the ownership of private individuals.⁷²⁰ It was, therefore, necessary that specialists in art should examine all collections carefully and make there selection. A committee was⁷⁴⁰ formed for the purpose with his Excellency the Governor of U.P. for the purpose. These experts from⁷⁶⁰ England came to serve on the Committee. They toured all over the country and after careful examination chose about 1000⁷⁸⁰ exhibits which were sent to England in 239 cases. The exhibition in London fulfilled the purpose for which⁸⁰⁰ the collections had been made, and the time came for the return of the exhibits. The Ministry of Education, however,⁸²⁰ felt that before the exhibits were dispersed, they should once be exhibited in India for the benefit of people here.⁸⁴⁰

ADOLESCENTS: person between childhood and adulthood;

VISUAL: based on pictures;

ARURAL: to hear;

APPARATUS: equipment;

DISPERSED: spread.

Exercise 23

Hon'ble Members, It gives me immense pleasure to address this session of Parliament. Just two months ago, we celebrated the²⁰ 75th anniversary of adoption of our Constitution, and only a few days ago, the Indian Republic completed 75 years⁴⁰ of its journey. This occasion will elevate India's pride as the mother of democracy to new heights. On behalf of⁶⁰ all the citizens of the country, I pay tribute to Babasaheb Ambedkar and all the framers of the Constitution.⁸⁰ The historic festival of Mahakumbh is also underway in the country. Mahakumbh is a festival of India's cultural tradition and¹⁰⁰ social consciousness. Millions of devotees from across the country and the world have taken the holy dip at Prayagraj.¹²⁰ I express my sorrow over the unfortunate incident that occurred on Mauni Amavasya and wish for the speedy recovery of the injured.¹⁴⁰ A few days ago, we lost the former Prime Minister of the country, Dr. Manmohan Singhji. He served the nation¹⁶⁰ as Prime Minister for ten years and was a long-time member of Parliament. I offer my heartfelt tribute to¹⁸⁰ Manmohan Singhji.

My government is infusing new energy through unprecedented achievements in this Amrit Kaal of India's development journey.²⁰⁰ The pace of work has tripled in this third term. Today, the nation is witnessing major decisions and policies being²²⁰ implemented at an extraordinary speed, with the highest priority given to the poor, the middle class, the youth, women, and farmers.²⁴⁰ In the third term of my Government, concrete steps have been taken to achieve the goal of providing²⁶⁰ "Housing for All". Extending the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, we have decided to provide new homes to an additional three crore families.²⁸⁰ A budget of 5 lakh crore rupees has been allocated for this purpose. My government is committed to granting³⁰⁰ ownership rights of residential land to the rural poor and promoting financial inclusion. Under the SVAMITVA scheme, we have issued 2.00 crore³²⁰ property cards so far, of which approximately 70 lakh property cards have been distributed in the last six months alone.³⁴⁰ Under the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme, 41,000 crore rupees has been disbursed to crores³⁶⁰ of farmers in recent months. The "Dharti Aaba Tribal Village Utkarsh" campaign has been launched for the upliftment of five crore³⁸⁰ people from tribal communities, with an allocation of 80,000 crore rupees for this initiative in the current year.⁴⁰⁰

Under the Ayushman Bharat scheme, from the current financial year, six crore senior citizens aged 70 years and above will⁴²⁰ receive health insurance, with a health cover of 5 lakh rupees per year. For small entrepreneurs, the loan limit under⁴⁴⁰ the MUDRA scheme has been increased from 10 lakh rupees to 20 lakh rupees.⁴⁶⁰ My

government has placed special focus on education for the youth and creating new employment opportunities for them. The PM Vidyalakshmi scheme⁴⁸⁰ has been introduced to provide financial assistance to meritorious students for higher education. Additionally, one crore youth will be⁵⁰⁰ given internship opportunities in the top 500 companies. A new law has been enacted to prevent incidents of paper leaks and ensure⁵²⁰ transparency in recruitment. Following the spirit of prosperity through cooperation, the government has approved the proposal to establish the⁵⁴⁰ 'Tribhuvan' Cooperative University. Under the fourth phase of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, the government has sanctioned 70,000 crore⁵⁶⁰ rupees to connect 25,000 habitations. As the country celebrates the centenary year of Atal Ji's birth, the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana⁵⁸⁰ continues to embody his vision. Currently, 71 Vande Bharat, Amrit Bharat, and Namo Bharat trains are⁶⁰⁰ operational across the country, with 17 new Vande Bharat trains and one Namo Bharat train added in the past six months.⁶²⁰ The government has also made swift progress on critical issues like 'One Nation-One Election'; and the "Waqf Act Amendment."⁶⁴⁰

The decade-long tenure of my government has infused new energy into the journey of a 'Viksit Bharat'. In the vision⁶⁶⁰ of a 'Viksit Bharat'... there is the collective strength of public participation, a roadmap for the nation's economic progress,⁶⁸⁰ the power of technology in the form of a digital revolution, and the foundation of modern infrastructure. The government is steering⁷⁰⁰ India towards becoming the world's third-largest economy. To ensure that the journey towards 'Viksit Bharat' continues to be guided⁷²⁰ by the ideals of our Constitution, the government has placed four key principles service, good governance, prosperity, and pride⁷⁴⁰ at the core of its governance. The government is making rapid advances in its commitment to reform, perform, and transform.⁷⁶⁰ The guiding mantra of my government is "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas" and its goal is the creation⁷⁸⁰ of a 'Viksit Bharat'. Development is truly meaningful when its benefits reach the person standing at the last rung of society.⁸⁰⁰ This is the essence of Antyodaya, to which my government has been unwaveringly committed. When poor people are provided⁸²⁰ with a dignified life, it instils a sense of empowerment that helps them fight poverty. Initiatives like the construction of 12 crore toilets.⁸⁴³

President: Droupadi Murmu

ELEVATE: to raise or lift;

UNPRECEDENTED: unexampled;

TRANSPARENCY: openness; TRANSFORM: marked change.

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style, using various symbols and abbreviations to represent words and phrases. Some numbers are written in the margins, such as 55, 30, 500, 2500, 17, 71, 12, 843, 780, 800, 820, 843, 760, 740, 720, 700, 680, 660, 640, 620, 600, 580, 560, 540, 520, 500, 480.

Exercise 24 (Budget)

Hon'ble Speaker, I present the Budget for 2025-26. This Budget continues our government's efforts to:²⁰ a) accelerate growth, b) secure inclusive development, c) invigorate private sector investments, d) uplift household sentiments, and e) enhance spending power⁴⁰ of India's rising middle class. Together, we embark on a journey to unlock our nation's tremendous potential for greater prosperity⁶⁰ and global positioning under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. As we complete the first quarter of the⁸⁰ 21st century, continuing geopolitical headwinds suggest lower global economic growth over the medium term. However, our aspiration for a¹⁰⁰ Viksit Bharat inspires us, and the transformative work we have done during our Government's first two terms guides us,¹²⁰ to march forward resolutely. Our economy is the fastest growing among all major global economies. Our development track record of the past¹⁴⁰ 10 years and structural reforms have drawn global attention. Confidence in India's capability and potential has only grown in this period.¹⁶⁰ We see the next five years as a unique opportunity to realize 'Sabka Vikas', stimulating balanced growth of all regions.¹⁸⁰ this, for us, Viksit Bharat, encompasses: a) zero-poverty; b) hundred per cent good quality school education; c) access to high-quality, affordable,²⁰⁰ and comprehensive healthcare; d) hundred per cent skilled labour with meaningful employment; e) seventy per cent women in economic activities; and²²⁰ f) farmers making our country the 'food basket of the world'.

In this Budget, the proposed development measures span ten broad areas²⁴⁰ focusing on Garib, Youth, Farmer and Nari. One, Spurring Agricultural Growth and Productivity; Two, Building Rural Prosperity and Resilience;²⁶⁰ Three, Taking Everyone Together on an Inclusive Growth path; Four, Boosting Manufacturing and Furthering Make in India; Five, Supporting MSMEs;²⁸⁰ Six, Enabling Employment-led Development; Seven, investing in people, economy and innovation; Eight, Securing Energy Supplies; Nine, Promoting Exports;³⁰⁰ and Ten, Nurturing Innovation. For this journey of development, a) Our four powerful engines are: Agriculture, MSME,³²⁰ Investment, and Exports b) The fuel: our Reforms c) Our guiding spirit: Inclusivity d) and the destination: Viksit Bharat³⁴⁰ Motivated by the success of the Aspirational Districts Programme, our Government will undertake a 'Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana'³⁶⁰ in partnership with states. Through the convergence of existing schemes and specialized measures, the programme will cover 100 districts³⁸⁰ with low productivity, moderate crop intensity and below-average credit parameters. It aims to enhance agricultural productivity.⁴⁰⁰

A comprehensive multi-sectoral 'Rural Prosperity and Resilience' programme will be launched in partnership with states. This will address under-employment⁴²⁰ in agriculture through skilling, investment, technology, and invigorating the rural economy. The goal

is to generate ample opportunities in rural areas so⁴⁴⁰ that migration is an option, but not a necessity. The programme will focus on rural women, young farmers, rural youth, marginal and⁴⁶⁰ small farmers, and landless families. Details are in Annexure A. Global and domestic best practices will be incorporated and appropriate technical⁴⁸⁰ and financial assistance will be sought from multilateral development banks. In Phase-1, 100 developing agri-districts will be covered.⁵⁰⁰ Our Government is implementing the National Mission for Edible Oilseed for achieving atmanirbharta in edible oils. Our farmers have the capability⁵²⁰ to grow enough for our needs and more. Ten years ago, we made concerted efforts and succeeded in achieving near⁵⁴⁰ self-sufficiency in pulses. Farmers responded to the need by increasing the cultivated area by 50 per cent and Government arranged⁵⁶⁰ for procurement and remunerative prices. Since then, with rising incomes and better affordability, our consumption of pulses has increased significantly.⁵⁸⁰ Our Government will now launch a 6-year "Mission for Atmanirbharta in Pulses" with a special focus on Tur, Urad and Masoor.⁶⁰⁰ Details are in Annexure B. Central agencies will be ready to procure these 3 pulses, as much as offered during the⁶²⁰ next 4 years from farmers who register with these agencies and enter into agreements.

It is encouraging that our people are⁶⁴⁰ increasingly becoming aware of their nutritional needs. It is a sign of a society becoming healthier. With rising income levels, the⁶⁶⁰ consumption of vegetables, fruits and shree-anna is increasing significantly. A comprehensive programme to promote production, efficient supplies, processing, and⁶⁸⁰ remunerative prices for farmers will be launched in partnership with states. Appropriate institutional mechanisms for implementation and participation of farmer⁷⁰⁰ producer organizations and cooperatives will be set up. For this, there is a special opportunity for the people of Bihar.⁷²⁰ A Makhana Board will be established in the state to improve production, processing, value addition, and marketing of makhana.⁷⁴⁰ The people engaged in these activities will be organized into FPOs. The Board will provide handholding and training⁷⁶⁰ support to makhana farmers and will also work to ensure they receive the benefits of all relevant Government schemes.⁷⁸⁰ A National Mission on High Yielding Seeds will be launched, aimed at (1) strengthening the research ecosystem, (2) targeted development and propagation⁸⁰⁰ of seeds with high yield, pest resistance and climate resilience, and (3) commercial availability of more than 100 seed varieties released⁸²⁰ since July 2024. India ranks second-largest globally in fish production and aquaculture. Seafood exports are valued at 60 thousand crore.⁸⁴⁰

FM- Nirmala Sitharaman

ACCELERATE: to increase gradually; TRANSFORMATIVE: marked change over; INNOVATION: new idea; COMPREHENSIVE: detailed.

Exercise 25 (Legal)

Further, the orders of the second Respondent Special Deputy Collector (Stamps) did indicate the basis on which the value mentioned²⁰ in the documents in question was enhanced. The reading of the same would reveal that his valuation was 'based on'⁴⁰ spot inspection and local enquiry. But what was the manner of local enquiry and what was the material collected in the⁶⁰ course of such local enquiry to arrive at higher valuation at Rs.400/- per sq.ft and 76/- sq.ft.⁸⁰ for the property covered in both the documents, and made available before this court. It is stated in the¹⁰⁰ orders passed in respect of both the documents that the property at Sakkarapuram was situated at 150 feet from Chengi Bus stand¹²⁰ and was on the north of the street leading to MP Nagar. When the property covered in both the documents¹⁴⁰ is stated to be situated in the same village more or less adjacently, how the value was fixed at Rs.400/- per sq.ft.¹⁶⁰ for one property and Rs. 76 /- per sq.ft. for other property is remained unexplained in the¹⁸⁰ orders passed by the second Respondent. Further, the Appellant was not given any notice either for spot inspection or for local²⁰⁰ enquiry as contemplated under the relevant rules and their failure to do so is contrary to the procedure laid down²²⁰ under law and is in violation of the principles of natural justice.

The High Court concluded by observing:²⁴⁰ Thus, the discussion held above would only reveal that the determination of the market value of the property in question²⁶⁰ is in pursuance of the reference made by the third Respondent Registering Authority under Section 47A of the²⁸⁰ Stamp Act, without following the procedure laid down under the Act and without performing the statutory obligation cast upon³⁰⁰ the third Respondent and the impugned orders of the Respondents 1 and 2, in enhancing the market value and demanding the³²⁰ additional stamp duty, based enhancement, are without any basis and based on irrelevant consideration and assumption and presumption and without application³⁴⁰ of mind. Further, as onus to prove that the instrument was undervalued, is on the department and the same³⁶⁰ has not been satisfactorily discharged by the Respondents, the impugned orders of the Respondents are liable to be set aside.³⁸⁰ Thus what weighed with the High Court is the fact that the Form I notices failed to assign any reasons as such.⁴⁰⁰

In other words, what was the basis for the Special Deputy Collector (Stamps) to say that sale consideration shown in the⁴²⁰ two sale deeds was not correct. According to the High Court, there was no basis or any relevant materials⁴⁴⁰ on record to take the view that the two documents were undervalued except the

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the text of the exercise in shorthand form. The notes are written on lined paper and cover the right side of the page.

spot inquiry and local inspection.⁴⁶⁰ The only contention raised by the learned counsel appearing for the appellants is that it is not mandatory to assign⁴⁸⁰ reasons in the notice issued in Form I. Section 17 of the Stamp Act reads as under: Instruments executed in India.⁵⁰⁰ All are chargeable with duty and executed by any person in India shall be stamped before or at the time⁵²⁰ of execution. Section 47-A of the Stamp Act reads as: Instruments of conveyance etc., undervalued how to be⁵⁴⁰ dealt with. One, If the Registering Officer appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 while registering any⁵⁶⁰ instrument of conveyance, exchange, gift, release of benami right or settlement, has reason to believe that the market value of the⁵⁸⁰ property which is the subject matter of conveyance, exchange, gift, release of benami right or settlement, has not been⁶⁰⁰ truly set forth in the instrument, he may, after registering such instrument, refer the same to the Collector for determination⁶²⁰ of the market value of such property and the proper duty payable thereon.

On receipt of a reference under sub-section⁶⁴⁰ one, the Collector shall, after giving the parties a reasonable opportunity of being heard and after holding an enquiry⁶⁶⁰ in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act, determine the market value of the property⁶⁸⁰ which is the subject matter of conveyance, exchange, gift, release of benami right or settlement and the duty as aforesaid.⁷⁰⁰ The difference, if any, in the amount of duty, shall be payable by the person liable to pay the duty.⁷²⁰ The Collector may, suo motu or otherwise, within five years from the date of registration of any instrument of conveyance, exchange,⁷⁴⁰ gift, release of benami right or settlement not already referred to him under sub-section (1), call for and examine⁷⁶⁰ the instrument for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the correctness of the market value of the property⁷⁸⁰ which is the subject matter of conveyance, exchange, gift, release of benami right or settlement and the duty payable thereon⁸⁰⁰ and if after such examination, he has reason to believe that the market value of the property has not been truly set forth⁸²⁰ in the instrument, he may determine the market value of such property and the duty as aforesaid in accordance with the procedure provided for in sub-Section (2).⁸⁴⁷

IMPUGNED: legal order against legal;
ONUS: proof;
MANADATORY: legal compulsion;
SUOMOTO: without asking for.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the same text as the printed version, with some additional markings and corrections.

Exercise 26 (Legal)

[illegible]

the land rate works out to⁴⁶⁰ Rs.2.00/- per sq. mtrs.

Unauthorized construction's damages are therefore liable to be paid by the petitioners here.⁴⁸⁰ This is a suit filed by the Union of India on the basis of the stand taken in the Show Cause Notice⁵⁰⁰ dated 1st August, 1986. The prayers in the suit are as under: to grant a decree for⁵²⁰ recovery of possession of Plot No.9-10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi, measuring 5700 sq. yards, bounded⁵⁴⁰ on the North by Road, bounded on the South by the Service Road, bounded on the East by Service Road and⁵⁶⁰ bounded on the West by the approach Road, including all buildings standing thereon from the first defendant, consequent on determination⁵⁸⁰ of the lease on 29.9.1987 and re-entry by the plaintiff in exercise of the rights under Clause 5 and 6 of the lease deed; grant a decree against the first defendant for a sum of⁶⁰⁰ Rs.3 crore towards misuse and other charges profits from 29.4.1982 till 29.9.1987⁶²⁰ with interest to grant a decree against the first defendant for a sum of Rs.55 lakhs towards damages profits from for unauthorized occupation of buildings by defendants 1 to 8 after determination of the lease.⁶⁴⁰

To grant a decree against the first defendant for payment of Rs.14 lakhs per month⁶⁶⁰ payable on 7th of each month from 9.11.1987 onwards for damages profits towards unauthorized occupation of the portion of the premises⁶⁸⁰ to grant a decree against Defendants 1 to 8 for payment of Rs.27 laksh per month payable on the⁷⁰⁰ 7th of each month for damages profits towards unauthorized occupation of the portion of the premises for the office use⁷²⁰ to grant interest at the rate of 18% per annum during the pendency of the suit on the amounts⁷⁴⁰ claimed; to grant a decree with interest at the rate of 18% per annum on the amount due pending⁷⁶⁰ the disposal of the suit accrued to the plaintiff during the pendency of the suit; to pass orders directing Defendants 2⁷⁸⁰ to 8 to pay the rent for use and occupation to the Land and Development Officer from 9.11.1987;⁸⁰⁰ to award costs of the suit; and to grant such further relief or reliefs as this⁸²⁰ Hon'ble Court deems fit and proper in the circumstances of the case. The said suit was filed on 9th November, 1987.⁸⁴⁰

PERPETUAL: for all times;

PREMISE: basis;

ACCRUED: legally bound; earned..

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the same text as the typed version, with some additional markings and corrections.