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READING & DICTATION
EXERCISES FOR
SPEED DEVELOPMENT

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Exercise 1

Our general view in regard to West Asia has been frequently stated. Our approach is not inimical to any country ²⁰ there. It is friendly to all countries, but inevitably our sympathies are with the Arab countries and with Arab nationalism ⁴⁰ which represents today the urge of the people. Also, according to our general policy as well as our views on ⁶⁰ the present situation in West Asia, we do not accept that foreign troops should be used in any territory in ⁸⁰ the area in the circumstances prevailing there. We are convinced that there can be no settlement and no return to ¹⁰⁰ normality till foreign troops are removed from the area. Sometimes it is stated that these countries should be treated like ¹²⁰ tender infants and be under the guardianship of bigger countries. But it is quite clear that they do not like ¹⁴⁰ this offer of guardianship and patronage, and in fact resent such suggestions.

One has to take, to some extent, a ¹⁶⁰ historical view of the developments in West Asia. For hundreds of years these countries in West Asia were under Turkish ¹⁸⁰ domination. They came out of it the end of the first world war. The Western powers decided what they ²⁰⁰ liked about these countries without really caring much for the wishes of the people. Probably there was no organized way ²²⁰ for the people to express their view. New nations were created, and the contacts of the Western powers were with ²⁴⁰ the rulers of their own creation or, chiefly, with the landed gentry. There were few contacts with the people. The ²⁶⁰ whole period between the two world wars was one when Arab nationalism was trying to push out this foreign domination ²⁸⁰ and was gradually making some progress in that direction. Then came the war and the post-war period, when much ³⁰⁰ has happened in the various countries of Middle East. The major fact in West Asia is the growth of ³²⁰ Arab nationalism in a very powerful, resurgent way. Egypt took the lead in this matter and, under the wise leadership ³⁴⁰ of President Nasser, has played a very important part. Nasser, in fact became the most prominent symbol of Arab nationalism. ³⁶⁰ This fact which was patent was neither liked nor appreciated by many powers, and an attempt was made to split ³⁸⁰ the Arab countries, in fact, Arab nationalism. This should not be allowed to happen in the interest of global peace. ⁴⁰⁰

INIMICAL : hostile, harmful; RESURGENT : rising again;

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the text, written on lined paper.

Exercise 2

EXERCISE 2

The House may remember the talk about building up the "northern tier defence" and about the Baghdad Pact. The motives ²⁰ were supposed to be to protect these countries from attack of invasion from the Soviet Union and to give them ⁴⁰ security and peace. As a matter of fact, the result was quite the contrary. The troubles of these countries only ⁶⁰ increased because of such an approach. The Arab countries, at any rate the Governments, were divided—some in the Baghdad ⁸⁰ Pact and some outside it. While the Government carried on a cold war against each other, the people almost in ¹⁰⁰ every Arab country were powerfully affected by this side of Arab nationalism. Thus in the countries associated with the Baghdad ¹²⁰ Pact there was a gap between the Government and the people, the looking more and more towards Arab nationalism ¹⁴⁰ and the Government looking in another direction and rather ranged against the spirit of Arab nationalism. I believe it surprised ¹⁶⁰ even the people in Iraq and Egypt. The surprise was not essentially that it took place but the speed with ¹⁸⁰ which it took place and the complete success which attended it. It showed how utterly divorced from public opinion the ²⁰⁰ Government of Iraq was. When the change came, it brought tremendous relief all over Iraq, and the people flocked to ²²⁰ the side of the new Government. So this attempt at not recognizing the spirit of Arab nationalism, even trying to ²⁴⁰ come in its way and obstructing it, really achieved the opposite effect, it encouraged nationalism as such an approach will ²⁶⁰ inevitably do. This has resulted in the Arab nations coming nearer to one another and will no doubt bring about ²⁸⁰ a great deal of co-operation between them. It was said that some kind of an Arab empire was being built ³⁰⁰ up, which was dangerous. I do not know about the future, but I see no empire, much less an Arab ³²⁰ empire.

The theory of the vacuum is sometimes advanced, as if the removal of the influence of some great powers ³⁴⁰ must necessarily be filled in by some other powers. It is an extraordinary appraisal of the situation which does not ³⁶⁰ recognize the effect of Arab nationalism which has become such a dominant force. We are convinced that any of ³⁸⁰ the problems of West Asia must be based on the recognition of the dominant urge and force of Arab nationalism. ⁴⁰⁰ Any settlement must have the goodwill co-operation of the Arab nations. The need of the European countries for oil ⁴²⁰ is patent, but there should be no difficulty in arriving at a friendly arrangement which ensures the supply of oil. ⁴⁴⁰

[illegible]

TIER : levels; DIVORCED : separated;
VACUUM : gap; APPRAISAL : evaluation;

Exercise 3

I should like, right at the beginning, to say that I welcome the amendment which was proposed to the draft ²⁰ resolution by the Foreign Minister of the United Arab Republic. The amendment makes effective change, but I think it ⁴⁰ is a happier way of putting forward the idea contained in the resolution. When I had the privilege to put ⁶⁰ forward the resolution from five nations before this Assembly, I expressed the hope that it would be accepted unanimously. It ⁸⁰ did not seem to me reasonably possible that any member of this Assembly could object to the resolution. It was ¹⁰⁰ straightforward. It contained nothing in it against any individual or this group or that group. But it did represent a ¹²⁰ strong and passionate desire that things should get moving, and that this Assembly should not sit paralysed, as if it ¹⁴⁰ could not act. Therefore, it was with considerable surprise that I received the paper containing an amendment on behalf of ¹⁶⁰ Australia.

I read it with care. I found some difficulty in understanding it. And the more I read it the ¹⁸⁰ more surprised I was that any member of this Assembly should have put this forward as an amendment. I venture ²⁰⁰ to place before this Assembly my reasons for this. First of all, it seemed to me, quite patently, that it ²²⁰ had nothing to do by way of amending the proposition which we had put forward. It is not an amendment. ²⁴⁰ I do not perhaps know the rules of this Assembly, but it is not an amendment. It may be, of ²⁶⁰ course, a separate resolution in some form or another, and might have been brought forward and considered by this House. ²⁸⁰ If it was so considered, I would have had much to say about it and against it. The Prime Minister ³⁰⁰ of Australia in his speech made it quite clear that it was not an amendment, although he might call it ³²⁰ so. Therefore, I could not quite understand what meaning lay behind this amendment.

I have the greatest respect for the ³⁴⁰ Prime Minister of Australia, more specially for his keen mind and ability. I wondered if that keen mind had not ³⁶⁰ tried to cover up, with a jumble of words, something which had no meaning at all. I was ³⁸⁰ particularly keen to listen to the Prime Minister of Australia in the hope that he might throw some light on this aspect. ⁴⁰⁰

PARALYSED : render powerless; JUMBLE : heap;
AMENDMENT : alteration; PRIVILEGE : special right;

Exercise 4

He stated clearly that he dissented from the last paragraph of the resolution, a very innocuous one, nevertheless with very²⁰ considerable meaning. In fact, the whole resolution led upto this paragraph, the rest being a preamble. Therefore he dissented from⁴⁰ the very basis of the resolution. Coming forward with his amendment, he said that the effect of the resolution, if⁶⁰ carried, would be undesirable. I wondered if I had understood him correctly of, if I had made some mistake in⁸⁰ regard to what he said. Why, I ask the Prime Minister, from any point of view, or from any approach,¹⁰⁰ could the passage of the resolution possibly be undesirable? I have given thought to this matter, but I am quite¹²⁰ unable to understand his reasoning. Therefore, it must be undesirable from some point of view of which I am not¹⁴⁰ aware and which had nothing to do with the resolution. That is the conclusion I arrived at.

I would put¹⁶⁰ it to the distinguished Assembly, with respect and without meaning offence, that this is a rather trivial way of dealing¹⁸⁰ with this not only important question but vital question which is shaking the world by calling it an amendment of²⁰⁰ the resolution. I submit that we are discussing very important matters, affecting this Assembly and the world. The Prime Minister,²²⁰ in his argument, talked about a conference. Why does the resolution suggest a meeting or a conference? I would beg²⁴⁰ him to read the resolution again, because he has failed to understand it. It does not necessarily suggest a conference²⁶⁰ or a meeting. It suggests a renewal of contacts. Again, he asked, "Why should two people meet? Why should not²⁸⁰ four meet? Why dismiss the United Kingdom and France? Why omit them from summit talks?" These are quotations which I³⁰⁰ took down when he was speaking. "Why all this?" He asked well, simply because there is no "why" about it,³²⁰ because nobody is dismissing or pushing out anybody, or suggesting it. He has missed the point of the draft resolution³⁴⁰ and has considered, possibly, that there is some kind of a secret motive behind this. I really regret that any³⁶⁰ such idea should have gone abroad. The draft resolution was put forward in all good faith for the purposes named³⁸⁰ in it, and to suspect it of some secret device to push out somebody or not to pay adequate respect⁴⁰⁰ to some country is not fair on the part of the honourable gentleman. Indeed, I greatly regret to say that⁴²⁰ the Prime Minister of Australia has done very little justice to himself in proposing this amendment⁴⁴⁰

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

Exercise 5

Honourable Members, In order to enhance the profitability of agriculture, my Government is also placing emphasis on creating modern agricultural infrastructure.²⁰ The Agriculture Infrastructure Fund for Rs. One lakh crore has also been started for this purpose. The Kisan Rail,⁴⁰ started throughout the country, is helping chart a new course by increasing the access of Indian farmers to new markets.⁶⁰ This rail is like a mobile cold storage. So far, over 100 Kisan Rails have been started which have enabled⁸⁰ the farmers to transport over 38,000 tonnes of food grains and fruits & vegetables from one region to the other.¹⁰⁰ In order to increase the income of farmers, my Government has also focused on development of livestock¹²⁰ as a source of income. As a result, the livestock of the country has been increasing at an annual rate of¹⁴⁰ 8.2 % over the last 5 years. The Government has also set up the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund¹⁶⁰ for Rs.15,000 crore for creating basic infrastructure and encouraging investment in dairy sector.

My Government has also¹⁸⁰ extended the facility of Kisan Credit Cards to animal husbandry and fishery sectors. Efforts have been undertaken to²⁰⁰ increase the income of fishermen through the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana. In this sector, an investment of about²²⁰ Rs.20,000 crore has been planned over the next 5 years. In order to increase the income of the farmers,²⁴⁰ the Government has also launched a campaign to turn the 'Annadata' into 'Urjadata'. 20 lakh solar pumps are being²⁶⁰ provided to farmers under the Pradhan Mantri Kusun Yojana. Government is also encouraging production of ethanol from sugarcane, maize and paddy.²⁸⁰ Due to the affirmative policies of the Government, over the past 6 years, the annual ethanol production has increased³⁰⁰ from 38 crore litres to 190 crore litres. The production is expected to reach 320 crore litres³²⁰ this year. Ethanol is emerging as a major source for augmenting the income of farmers. Pujya Babu had envisioned the development³⁴⁰ of self-reliant 'Adarsh Gram'. Carrying this idea forward, my Government has been working relentlessly for multi-faceted development of villages.³⁶⁰ Raising the standard of living of the villagers is a priority for my Government. This is best exemplified by the³⁸⁰ 2 crore houses built since 2014 for the poor families living in villages in the country.⁴⁰⁰

ACCESS: reach; HUSBANDRY: to domesticate;
ETHANOL: organic fuel;
AUGMENTING: increasing.

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a shorthand or summary of the text, covering the same topics as the printed text: agricultural infrastructure, Kisan Rail, livestock development, Kisan Credit Cards, PM Matsya Sampada Yojana, solar pumps, ethanol production, and village development.

Exercise 6

Honourable Members, Under the SVAMITVA scheme launched by my Government, villagers are now acquiring legal rights over their property.²⁰ With ownership rights, the villagers can now easily avail bank loans and housing loans against the collateral of their properties and⁴⁰ economic activities are expected to gain momentum in the rural areas. Small entrepreneurs, people associated with cottage industries and⁶⁰ small farmers would be especially benefitted under the scheme. Baba Saheb Ambedkar was not only the principal architect of the⁸⁰ Indian Constitution but also guided the development of the country's Water Policy. On 8th November 1945, during a¹⁰⁰ conference in Cuttack, he had said "Water is Wealth. Water being the wealth of the people and its distribution being uncertain,¹²⁰ the correct approach is not to complain against nature but to conserve water". Drawing inspiration from Baba Saheb, my Government is¹⁴⁰ working on the ambitious scheme of 'Jal Jeevan Mission'. Besides delivering water to every household, work on water conservation is also¹⁶⁰ progressing at a rapid pace. I am happy to say that under this scheme, 3 crore families have been connected¹⁸⁰ with piped water supply so far. Under this scheme, water connection is being provided on priority to brothers and sisters²⁰⁰ belonging to the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes as well as other deprived sections of the society.

Keeping in mind²²⁰ the requirements of the 21st century and with a view to improving the connectivity of our villages, my Government has²⁴⁰ made commendable progress in expanding the network of rural roads. Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, construction of²⁶⁰ 6.42 lakh km of road network has been completed in rural areas of the country. In the third phase²⁸⁰ of this scheme, 1.25 lakh km roads connecting the settlements, schools, markets and hospitals in rural areas will also be³⁰⁰ upgraded. Along with roads, internet connectivity is equally important in the rural areas. After ensuring electrification of every village,³²⁰ my Government is implementing a mission to connect over 6 lakh villages of the country through optical fibre. Our small scale industries,³⁴⁰ cottage industries and MSMEs spread across the villages and small towns are the backbone of our economy.³⁶⁰ These small scale industries have immense potential of making India self-reliant. This sector accounts for about 50%³⁸⁰ of India's total exports. Several steps have been taken to enhance the role of MSMEs in the⁴⁰⁰ mission aimed at developing an Atmanirbhar Bharat. Development of small and cottage industries has received the requisite impetus through measures⁴²⁰ like modification in the definition of MSMEs, increase in the investment limit or priority in government procurement.⁴⁴⁰

COLLATERAL: property to back the loan;

MOMENTUM: to increase force for faster move; COMMENDABLE: appreciable;

IMPETUS: something that encourages other to happen.

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

Exercise 7

Honourable Members, It is a constant endeavour of my Government to ensure that benefits of entrepreneurship are availed by every section in the country.²⁰ Under schemes like Hunar Haat and USTTAD, not only the skills of lakhs⁴⁰ of crafts persons are being developed but employment opportunities are also being generated. Under these schemes, women crafts persons comprise⁶⁰ more than half of the beneficiaries. These crafts persons are being connected to the global market through e-haat. Women entrepreneurs⁸⁰ have a vital role to play in building a self-reliant India. My Government has taken several steps to provide¹⁰⁰ new opportunities for self-employment to women. Under the MUDRA scheme, more than 25 crore loans have been sanctioned¹²⁰ so far, of which nearly 70% have been given to women entrepreneurs. Under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - Rashtriya Grameen Ajeevika Mission,¹⁴⁰ more than 7 crore women entrepreneurs have become a part of the network of nearly 66 lakh Self Help Groups¹⁶⁰ in the country. These women groups have been provided bank loans worth Rs.3,40,000 crore in the last 6 years.

Keeping in mind the health concerns of¹⁸⁰ working women in rural areas of the country, the Government is implementing the 'Suvidha' scheme under which sanitary napkins are²⁰⁰ made available at a nominal cost of Re 1. My Government is relentlessly working towards protecting the health of infants²²⁰ and pregnant women through various initiatives like Rashtriya Poshan Abhiyaan, free check-ups and financial assistance to pregnant women.²⁴⁰ As a result of this, the Maternal Mortality Rate has declined from 130 per lakh in 2014 to 113.²⁶⁰ The Under 5 Child Mortality Rate has also reduced to 36 for the first time, which is less than the²⁸⁰ world average rate of 39. As my Government considers it important to ensure equal participation by women, it is providing³⁰⁰ new opportunities for our sisters and daughters in various fields. My Government has taken several decisions in this direction, such as³²⁰ appointing women in the Fighter stream of the Indian Air Force and the Military Police for the first time,³⁴⁰ as well as allowing women to work in underground and open cast mines during the night shift. Keeping in mind the³⁶⁰ safety of the women, work on several initiatives such as setting up One Stop Centres, National Database of criminals,³⁸⁰ Emergency Response Support System and Fast Track Courts across the country is progressing at a rapid pace for women as such.⁴⁰⁰

ENDEAVOUR: strong effort;
ENTREPRENEURS: business risk takers.

Exercise 8

Honourable Members, Keeping in mind the global requirements and challenges of the 21st century, the Government has announced the²⁰ National Education Policy. For the first time students have been given the freedom to opt for the subjects of their⁴⁰ choice under the National Education Policy. Students have also been provided the option of changing their subjects or streams⁶⁰ in the middle of a course. Under the Pradhan Mantri e-Vidya, my Government has developed the Diksha online portal as⁸⁰ One Nation, One Digital Platform for school education. Ever sensitive towards safeguarding the interests of the students, my Government has also¹⁰⁰ successfully conducted the JEE and NEET examinations in order to prevent the loss of an academic year.¹²⁰ My Government believes that the journey of the most deprived sections towards social and economic development begins with access to¹⁴⁰ quality education. More than 3 crore 20 lakh such students are benefitting from various scholarship schemes of the Government.¹⁶⁰ These include students belonging to the scheduled castes, backward classes, forest-dwellers and tribal community and minority communities. It is the endeavour¹⁸⁰ of the Government to ensure that maximum number of eligible and needy students are able to avail the benefit²⁰⁰ of the scholarships. Along with this, the Central Government's share in the funding of post matric scholarship scheme for scheduled castes²²⁰ students is also being enhanced. Similarly, the network of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools is being expanded to cover every²⁴⁰ tribal dominated block to facilitate the education of tribal students. So far, more than 550 such schools²⁶⁰ have been sanctioned.

Along with improvements in education, the emphasis of my Government is also on simplifying and streamlining the²⁸⁰ recruitment process for jobs. The youth have benefited greatly from discontinuation of interviews for recruitment to Group C and Group D posts.³⁰⁰ By setting up the National Recruitment Agency, the Government has freed the youth from the inconvenience of appearing³²⁰ for multiple examinations. Following the mantra of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas' my Government is prioritizing the development of all³⁴⁰ sectors and all sections of the society'. To alleviate the hardships faced by Divyangjans, thousands of buildings, public transport buses³⁶⁰ and railways have been made accessible. About 700 websites have also been made accessible for Divyanjans. Similarly, to provide³⁸⁰ better facilities and equal opportunities to transgenders, the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act has been implemented.⁴⁰⁰ A Development and Welfare Board, Development oriented schemes are being⁴²⁰ implemented on priority by my Government in 112 Aspirational Districts which have fallen behind in the race for development.⁴⁴⁰

ACCESS: reach;

ALLEVIATE: to reduce suffering /pain.

Handwritten notes in Devanagari script, likely a shorthand or summary of the text, covering the same topics as the printed text.

Exercise 9

It is my privilege this evening to greet you all my fellow citizens at home and abroad on the 30th anniversary²⁰ of our independence and to convey to you my good wishes. It will be my endeavour as the first servant⁴⁰ of the people to exert myself to the utmost for the service of our people and our country. I hope⁶⁰ to return in some humble way the affection and regard I have enjoyed from all sections of society for⁸⁰ 45 years of my political life.

Thirty years have gone past since we become free. The events of the recent¹⁰⁰ past have proved the maturity of thought confirmed our¹²⁰ belief in the democratic way of life. Today we can hold our heads high as the world's largest democracy. This¹⁴⁰ by itself is not enough, and if the democratic way of life is to last we must look inwards and¹⁶⁰ examine our thoughts and actions. The democratic way of life must result in a report between the mass of our¹⁸⁰ people, particularly those living in the rural areas, our political mentors, and the administration. Life for our long suffering people,²⁰⁰ many of whom live well below the subsistence level, can have no hope unless it has substantial in-built economic²²⁰ and social substance. Only then can we mobilise our enormous human resources to actively participate in the task of nation²⁴⁰ building.

We have in these last 30 years experienced success and failure, happiness and sorrow. We have yet to end²⁶⁰ poverty, ignorance and disease, and inequality of opportunity. The ambition of the greatest man of our times, Mahatma Gandhi, was²⁸⁰ to wipe tear from every eye. Our work will not be complete until this noble objective has been achieved.

India³⁰⁰ lives in the villages and these simple folk are our richest heritage. The five-year plans for socio-economic development³²⁰ have no doubt yielded some result, but has their impact been substantial? Have the benefits of planned development percolated to³⁴⁰ the remote village and the weaker sections of society? Until I assumed the office of President of India I was³⁶⁰ a kisan working in the fields in Sun and rain. I know at first hand the difficulties which millions of³⁸⁰ our countrymen face even in obtaining the basic necessities of life like drinking water, facilities for education, and health.⁴⁰⁰

MOBILISE : to assemble, prepare; **ENORMOUS** : huge;
YIELDED : to submit; **PERCOLATED** : filter through pore;

*** Computer Knowledge is also essential nowadays for Stenographers ***

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the text, written on a grid of dots. The notes are written in a cursive, shorthand style, with some numbers (20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, 360, 380, 400) indicating the line number.

Exercise 10

There are still glaring inequalities in the standard of living of our people and of opportunities for a better life.²⁰ We must urgently endeavour to narrow down, if not remove, such differences without subjecting any one section of society to⁴⁰ particular hardship. We must not allow entrenched vested interests, however powerful and well-organised they may be, to impede our⁶⁰ efforts in this direction. Vulgar ostentation, unnecessary pomp irritate those less⁸⁰ fortunately placed in life. Such gradual accumulations of hatred poses a serious problem and will ultimately tear apart the fabric¹⁰⁰ of our society and our faith in democratic institutions. We have to set a good example individually if we are¹²⁰ to succeed collectively as a nation. I have, therefore, resolved that the initiative in such matters must come from the¹⁴⁰ top. I have decided that I will surrender every month Rs.7,000 of my salary as the President of¹⁶⁰ India and such portion of my salary as I shall receive will be subject to income-tax as in the¹⁸⁰ case of an ordinary citizen. I have also decided to move out of Rashtrapati Bhavan into a simple house which²⁰⁰ will not be inconsistently detract from the dignity of the high office of the President of India. I will²²⁰ also effect considerable reduction of expenditure at Rashtrapati Bhavan. I have asked the Government to locate for me some such²⁴⁰ suitable place where I and my staff can be accommodated in reasonable comfort but at considerably reduced expense to the²⁶⁰ exchequer.

We have been trying to reduce inequalities among the various sections of our people. I am particularly concerned about²⁸⁰ the lack of uniformity in approach and principles and the inadequate pace of progress in the implementation of land reforms³⁰⁰ and in the enforcement of controls over the growth of monopolistic tendencies in the non agricultural sector. Such monopolistic growth of³²⁰ a few vested interests has assumed serious proportions over the years. Political corruption, demoralisation in the public services, and a³⁴⁰ deterioration of standards in public life are directly related to black money and pressures which a few anti-social elements in³⁶⁰ our society can exert to disrupt national life. We are today worried about rising prices which affect even the basic³⁸⁰ necessities of life. The upward spiralling prices show little sign of abatement. A small section of our community who are⁴⁰⁰ better organised, are managing to obtain illusory reliefs from time to time. Such reliefs are unfortunately neutralised, even as they⁴²⁰ are announced, by the machinations of a very watchful and unscrupulous section of our society which prays on human misfortune.⁴⁴⁰

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

GLARING : shine oppressively; **ENTRENCHED** : surround or fortify by bench; **ACCUMULATIONS** : heap up, go on increasing; **ILLUSORY** : deceptive appearance; **MACHINATIONS** : scheme, conspiracy;

Exercise 11

Mr. Chairman and Members of Commission on behalf of the Government of India, I welcome you to this country ²⁰ and to this place. India has long been associated with the United Nations Because India has believed in the aims ⁴⁰ and purposes of the United Nations, and even though sometimes no tangible results have followed in the United Nations, we ⁶⁰ have believed th we must follow that course in the hope that tangible results will come sooner or later. We ⁸⁰ have taken part in your various Commissions, because we have felt that, quite apart from the political aspect of the ¹⁰⁰ United Nations the economic aspect is at least as important, if not more important indeed, we cannot consider the one ¹²⁰ without the other. Politically, we have not met with great success so far, but I think that if we succeed ¹⁴⁰ in the economic field. That will affect the political field also.

There has been talk in the past of one ¹⁶⁰ World in the political sense, but it is even more important to consider it in the economic sense. You are ¹⁸⁰ meeting here to deal with Asia and Asia's problems because we cannot escape looking at almost any problem, except in ²⁰⁰ the global context today . Asia is big enough and the subjects you have to deal with are vast and of ²²⁰ very great importance. The Governor of Madras referred to the numerous papers and memoranda that you have before you and ²⁴⁰ I feel rather overwhelmed when I look at all these files and paper and when I see all these experts ²⁶⁰ because I can only speak as a layman.

But while experts are quite inevitable in the modern world, sometimes I ²⁸⁰ have a feeling that they become very impersonal and look at problems as if they were mathematical and algebraic formulae. ³⁰⁰ Well, we have to deal with human beings and the future of human beings and Asia, the area under survey, ³²⁰ has a population of at least a thousand million human beings. In India including Pakistan, there are forty per cent ³⁴⁰ of those thousand millions that is, four hundred millions, and we have to deal with these vast numbers, practically half ³⁶⁰ the world's population. If you look at the human aspect of these thousand millions with their sufferings, with their wants, ³⁸⁰ with their joys and sorrows, the problem becomes something much more than a dry economic problem which you have to solve. ⁴⁰⁰

MEMORANDA : note for remembrance;

TANGIBLE : real; **NUMEROUS** : large number

Exercise 12

Now, for many years past most of these problems have been considered in the world context and I had a ²⁰ feeling, and I still have that feeling, that the continent of Asia is somewhat neglected, somewhat overlooked. It is not ⁴⁰ considered important enough for as much attention to be given to it as is given to certain other parts of ⁶⁰ the world possibly that has been so, because most of the people who were considering these problems were themselves intimately ⁸⁰ connected with the other parts of the world and naturally they thought of them in the first instance. Naturally, also ¹⁰⁰ if I have to consider these problems, I would attach more importance to Asia, because it affects me more intimately. ¹²⁰

About that kind of reaction apart, it is quite obvious that you cannot consider the problem of Asia or the ¹⁴⁰ problem of Europe or the problem of America or the problem of Africa in isolation from the problem of other ¹⁶⁰ countries. It just cannot be done and if some countries which are fortunate enough today think that they can lead ¹⁸⁰ their lives in isolation irrespective of what happens in the rest of the world, it is obvious that they are ²⁰⁰ under a misapprehension. Today, if one part of the world goes down economically, it has a tendency to drag others ²²⁰ with it, just as when unfortunately war breaks out other people who did not want war are involved. So it ²⁴⁰ is not a question of the prosperous, merely out of the generosity of their hearts, helping those who are not ²⁶⁰ prosperous though generosity is a good thing. But it is a question of enlightened self-interest, realizing that if some ²⁸⁰ parts of the world do not progress, remain backward, they have an adverse effect on the whole economy of the world ³⁰⁰ and they tend to drag down those parts that are at present prosperous. Therefore, it becomes inevitable to consider these ³²⁰ problems in the global way and to pay even more attention to those parts which are relatively backward. Asia has ³⁴⁰ been for generations past in a some static and backward condition. But during the last few years mighty forces have ³⁶⁰ been at work in Asia. These forces inevitably thought in terms of political change to begin with, because without political ³⁸⁰ change it was not possible to have any far-reaching or enduring economic change. Large parts of Asia were colonial territory ⁴⁰⁰ dominated by other countries; from that connection they have obtained some advantage sometimes. While it did undoubtedly, in a sense ⁴²⁰ shake up that static condition, at the same time it tended to preserve it too for the benefit of the people. ⁴⁴⁰

STATIC : to stop at one point;

MISAPPREHENSION : uncalled fear; GENEROSITY : liberal;

Exercise 13

In the judgment, it is seen that, the Supreme Court held, it is the Distributor who can refer the matter²⁰ to Arbitration and not the respondent and as such set aside the judgment of the High Court appointing the Arbitrator.⁴⁰ The issue before the Supreme Court was not with regard to whether there is any arbitration clause but who can⁶⁰ invoke the arbitration clause. This judgment is not applicable to the facts of this case. Having considered the judgments referred to⁸⁰ by the learned counsel for the parties, this Court is of the view that, the issue in the case in¹⁰⁰ hand is squarely covered by the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of INDTEL Technical Services Pvt. Ltd. as¹²⁰ followed in Everest One Elevator Guide Rail Manufacture Co. Ltd. inasmuch as from the perusal of Article 28¹⁴⁰ of the agreement, it is clear that the petitioner has an option either to get the disputes or claims or differences adjudicated¹⁶⁰ through the jurisdiction of the Court or by way of arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Act of¹⁸⁰ 1996. The fact that the petitioner has filed this petition, it must be held that it intends to get²⁰⁰ the disputes settled through the process of arbitration. It is also not the case of the respondent either him or the²²⁰ petitioner had earlier invoked the jurisdiction of a Civil Court. I also find from sub-clause 2 of Article 28,²⁴⁰ the intention of the parties is to refer the disputes to the Arbitrator with regard to any dispute concerning accounting²⁶⁰ matters and one of the claims of the petitioner is of non-payment of Management Fees, which is an accounting issue.²⁸⁰ The objection raised by the Learned Counsel on the maintainability of the petition is liable to be rejected.³⁰⁰

The next issue which arises for consideration is whether the respondent has terminated the Agreement during the lock-in period. To answer³²⁰ this issue, it is necessary to determine from which date the lock-in period has started or kicked in. According to³⁴⁰ the Learned Counsel Article 26 of the Agreement prescribes the 'Term of agreement' to be initially for 15 years³⁶⁰ starting from the 'Opening Date', renewable for another 10 years with the first five years of the said term to be mandatory³⁸⁰ lock-in period of 5 years, which would thus commensurate with the starting of the term of 15 years.⁴⁰⁰

So according to him, the 'Opening Date' being of July, 2017, the mandatory 5 years lock-in period had started from⁴²⁰ July, 2017. In effect, he argued that the 'effective date' has not been defined in the definition Clauses under Schedule-I.⁴⁴⁰ According

to him, the word 'effective date' mentioned in sub-clause 3 of Article 24 has to be necessarily read with⁴⁶⁰ earlier part of the same Article, that is, first five years of the terms of the contract. Hence, the 'effective date'⁴⁸⁰ has to be read as the 'Opening Date' since the term starts from the 'Opening Date'. I am not in agreement⁵⁰⁰ with this submission made by Mr. Dutt. The date of the execution of the Agreement, that is, May 15, 2015⁵²⁰ has been defined as the 'effective date' and sub-clause 3 of Article 24 stipulated the lock-in period to be⁵⁴⁰ 5 years from the 'effective date', that is, May 15, 2015. No doubt, Schedule-I of the Agreement which defines⁵⁶⁰ words mentioned in the agreement includes 'Opening Date' to mean the date of commencement of the operation of the hotel⁵⁸⁰ for the purpose of receiving guests to be determined in accordance with Article 4 of this contract, but the submission⁶⁰⁰ of Learned Counsel that the Agreement prescribes two dates, that is, 'effective date' and 'Opening Date' for the reason⁶²⁰ that since the Hotel had to be constructed before being operational and the petitioner, having the necessary expertise and⁶⁴⁰ in terms of Recitals 3, 4, 5 and 6 read with Article 2, is required to provide professional advice regarding architecture, engineering,⁶⁶⁰ interior designing, furnishing etc. from the 'effective date' for which the petitioner was paid Rs. 15 Lakhs by the respondent for⁶⁸⁰ pre-opening services in consideration of the management fee promised to be paid by the owner, is appealing.

In substance,⁷⁰⁰ the plea of Learned Counsel is, as certain obligations have been imposed on the petitioner to be performed⁷²⁰ during the construction of the Hotel which started immediately, and continued till the hotel became operational, the lock-in period⁷⁴⁰ was stipulated from the 'effective date'. In fact, I find it is the case of the petitioner itself in Para 19⁷⁶⁰ of the petition that it had expended considerable time and resources in giving technical inputs, detailing and designing inputs,⁷⁸⁰ which the petitioner has acquired over a period of time, towards the construction and execution of works in the Hotel.⁸⁰⁰ It is also stated by the petitioner that the petitioner's technical interest and experience in the field was one of the⁸²⁰ key factors in signing the Agreement for letting the Hotel to be managed by the appellant party in this petitioner case.⁸⁴⁰

JURISDICTION: in the domain of law;
 ARBITRATION: deciding dispute by agreed person;
 MANDATORY: legal compliance person;
 COMMENSURATE: in proportion to;
 STIPULATED: officially to be done.

249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000

Exercise 14

May I say a word here about the population of India? A great deal has been said and written about ²⁰ our tremendous population and how it overwhelms us and how we cannot solve any problem till the Indian population is ⁴⁰ checked or decimated. Well, I have no desire for the population of India to go on increasing. I am all ⁶⁰ in favour of the population being checked, but I think there is a great misapprehension when so much stress is ⁸⁰ laid on this aspect. I entirely disagree with that. I think India is an under-populated country and I say ¹⁰⁰ this not because I want it to be much more populated. It is under-populated, because I want it to be much more populated. It is under populated because large tracts of India ¹²⁰ are still unpopulated. It is true that if you go to the Gangetic plain it is thickly populated, parts of ¹⁴⁰ India are thickly populated, but many parts are not populated at all. A delegate to this conference told me last ¹⁶⁰ night that coming from Karachi to Delhi, Madras and then to Ootacamund he was amazed to see the scarcity ¹⁸⁰ of population. Of course, he was travelling by plane, nevertheless, the whole countryside appeared to him to be sparsely populated and ²⁰⁰ after all it is possible to judge whether the country is heavily populated or not. That is a very correct ²²⁰ impression, because large tracts are not populated.

We are over-populated, if you like because our productive capacity is low. ²⁴⁰ If we increase our production, agricultural and other, and if the population is put to work for production, then we ²⁶⁰ are not over-populated. We have these big river valley schemes which, in association irrigating land, preventing floods, soil ²⁸⁰ erosion and malaria, will produce a very great deal of hydroelectric power, and at the same time we will have ³⁰⁰ industrial development. If you look at the map of India you, will see the noble range of the Himalayas from ³²⁰ the north to the north-east. I do not think there is any part of the world similar in area ³⁴⁰ which has so much concentrated power, latent, potential power, if only it can be tapped and used. Well, we intend ³⁶⁰ tapping and using it. But my point is that not only India but the whole of this Asian region is ³⁸⁰ full of vast resources, human and material and the question before us is how to hold them together and produce results. ⁴⁰⁰

Apart from increasing production in this way I think it is important for us to utilize our existing resources better. ⁴²⁰ I do not think they are being utilized to the best advantage. We can get more out of what we ⁴⁴⁰ have than

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

we have been doing. That involves in India, as in the rest of Asia, many problems the economic ⁴⁶⁰ system the relation of capital and labour and the satisfaction of labour. There is no doubt at all that in ⁴⁸⁰ all or at any rate in most of these Asian countries there are longstanding social injustices, and naturally where there ⁵⁰⁰ are these social injustice you will not get proper and satisfactory work especially now when there is an acute sense ⁵²⁰ of social wrong and social injustice. I have no doubt that in India our production has suffered because of this ⁵⁴⁰ acute feeling of social injustice. An individual or a community may undertake to shoulder almost any burden. We have seen ⁵⁶⁰ during the last war how nations put up with the most enormous burdens in the shape of suffering and sacrifice ⁵⁸⁰ but always when there is a sense of sharing the burden inequitably, the burden being greater on some than on ⁶⁰⁰ others, the sense of injustice becomes greater and you do not have that harmonious working and co-operation which is quite ⁶²⁰ essential today, more so than in the past. Therefore, this problem has to be viewed from the human point of ⁶⁴⁰ view quite apart from a purely economic point of view.

If one does view it from that human point of ⁶⁶⁰ view, if one tries to co-operate without entering into a long argument, I think one can go far in solving ⁶⁸⁰ it and getting the measure of co-operation even among people who may hold different theories. So I would beg ⁷⁰⁰ this Commission to consider this problem from the human point of view of removing social injustices. The Commission, of course, ⁷²⁰ is not going to dictate to each individual country about its economic structure, but any advice from the Commission will ⁷⁴⁰ no doubt go a long way and most countries will probably follow it in the largest measure they can. Now, ⁷⁶⁰ to repeat what I have said, I hope this Commission will bear in mind the fact that we are dealing ⁷⁸⁰ with hundreds of millions of human beings and not abstract countries and abstract groups. Each individual is a member of ⁸⁰⁰ a family, with children who are possibly starving who have possibly had no education and no opportunity for growth and ⁸²⁰ advancement. I mentioned right at the beginning certain parts of Asia which have not completely solved their political problems. ⁸⁴⁰

DECIMATED : to cut into pieces;

SPARSELY : thinly scattered; INEQUITABLY : not equal;

*** All exams are taken in Typewriter, so it is advisable to Practice Typing Daily***

Exercise 15

The planning process is, as it should be, under constant review, and we must not feel shy of initiating new ²⁰ approaches to planning perspectives. After 50 years of independence the tangible benefits of planning are yet to reach the millions ⁴⁰ of our countrymen living in the remote rural areas. The quality of life presently available to the economically weaker and ⁶⁰ vulnerable sections of our society, among whom are the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, needs to be improved without delay. ⁸⁰ The end-result of planning should be monitored and evaluated so as to ensure that there is a noticeable shift ¹⁰⁰ in emphasis from the urban to the rural areas and from the better off sections of society to those unfortunate ¹²⁰ brethren who constitute a silent majority. Only then can we take pride that our planning effort has been realistic and ¹⁴⁰ worthwhile.

Any effort in the direction I have indicated cannot possibly be fruitful unless the administration, which is to implement ¹⁶⁰ these socio-economic programmes, is in tune with the underlying spirit of this planning exercise, and responds with sympathy, understanding and ¹⁸⁰ a sense of urgency to the tasks given to it. Only then will the needs of the common man, particularly ²⁰⁰ of the economically weaker and, more vulnerable sections of society in the remote rural areas, come nearer solution. After 50 years ²²⁰ of independence, inadequate housing, communications, health and medical care and essential commodities at reasonable prices continue to be beyond ²⁴⁰ the reach of the millions of our countrymen. We need to search our hearts to locate immediate and long-term ²⁶⁰ short-falls in reaching the benefits of planning to the grassroots of our society. Our planners are now engaged in ²⁸⁰ putting a realistic result-oriented rural bias into our plans for socio-economic development. The recent announcement with regard to ³⁰⁰ the industrial policy with emphasis on the employment oriented small-scale industries and the extension of credit facilities to such ³²⁰ industries and to small farmers in the agricultural sector is welcome. This is an area where the governors of States ³⁴⁰ could use their good offices at all levels to advise, encourage and caution those engaged in this gigantic nation-building ³⁶⁰ exercise. Our youth are the trustees of posterity, and the institutions, where we seek to impart to them the values ³⁸⁰ of life and our cultural heritage, apart from fitting them out for more mundane duties and responsibilities in later life. ⁴⁰⁰

Our planners are thinking in terms of providing increased employment opportunities, and to tackle the question

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of both existing unemployment ⁴²⁰ and under-employment in all walks of life. This is a Herculean task. We must, therefore, at the national level evolve ⁴⁴⁰ a consensus as to what employment opportunities can be created, and what would be the contribution of such an exercise ⁴⁶⁰ for the national welfare. Only thus can we hope to eliminate the growing discontent in the younger generation, who are slowly ⁴⁸⁰ getting disenchanted with their prospects for the future. I have every hope that we in this country will go in ⁵⁰⁰ for mass programmes of self-employment, so that our youth will learn to seek opportunities for gainful self-employment and ⁵²⁰ thus relieve the pressure in traditional occupations like government service, etc.

Our resources are not unlimited and it is necessary ⁵⁴⁰ for us to implement urgently a programme of austerity and economy wherever possible, eliminate wasteful expenditure and thus ensure that ⁵⁶⁰ the maximum benefit is derived out of every rupee of revenue earned. There are, of course, traditionally prescribed methods and ⁵⁸⁰ practices for dealing with these problems but in all such matters, which ultimately tend to become routine and mechanical, example ⁶⁰⁰ is better than precept, and there needs to be an awakening of individual conscience if at all we are to ⁶²⁰ achieve the highest standards of moral rectitude and honesty in national life. I have been concerned for some time with ⁶⁴⁰ our inability to control the price line even in respect of essential commodities without which life for the common man ⁶⁶⁰ can become an unbearable burden. Apart from punitive action, it is necessary to enlist the goodwill and co-operation of all ⁶⁸⁰ sections of society and all those engaged in the production and distribution process to ensure that there is not only ⁷⁰⁰ the fear of law but also moral restraint which places an obligation on all those of us who can help ⁷²⁰ to reduce the scarcity of essential commodities and control their prices. I would particularly refer to lavish expenditure and show ⁷⁴⁰ of extravagance among certain sections of our society, which in the circumstances of today have no place in our way ⁷⁶⁰ of life. The family planning programme has unfortunately in the recent past acquired a poor reputation, not because the programme ⁷⁸⁰ is in itself objectionable, but because some of the methods adopted to force the pace have been unethical. Our population ⁸⁰⁰ growth is, to say the least, alarming and try as we may, our resources cannot match this increasing pressure of ⁸²⁰ population, unless we consciously recognise individually and severally the need to restrict our population growth which will destroy us. ⁸⁴⁰

BRETHERN : brothers; DISENCHANTED : frustrated;

POSTERITY : future generation; BIAS : to favour other;

MUNDANE : dull, routine; PERSPECTIVES : to see in natural form:

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Exercise 16

Mr. Chairman, for about twelve years or more now, I have been related first rather distantly and then more intimately with the ²⁰ work of the Institute of Pacific Relations. I have profited by reading your publications and have always felt that you ⁴⁰ were doing good work in trying to understand the problems of the Pacific or the Far East. For a long ⁶⁰ time I have felt that, as time goes on the problems of the Far East will become more complicated and ⁸⁰ the centre of gravity of the tension, prevalent in the world today, will shift to the Far East and in ¹⁰⁰ particular to Asia. While people readily agree that Asia has, to a certain extent, become the focal point of world ¹²⁰ tension, they relegate Asian problems to positions of relative insignificance and tend exclusively to emphasize the importance of European and ¹⁴⁰ other world problems. I agree that European problems are and have been very important but I have felt that, in ¹⁶⁰ the perspective of things to come, they were wrong in not devoting the requisite attention to the problems of developing ¹⁸⁰ Asia. Asia compels attention in many ways. There are a large number of backward countries in need of urgent economic ²⁰⁰ development and others in which acute scarcity of vital commodities prevails. But what is most needed is an understanding that ²²⁰ Asia is going through a process of change and that it is in ferment.

Some parts of Asia are quite, ²⁴⁰ and relatively peaceful whereas others are torn by external troubles and disturbances. I am not referring to the external situation ²⁶⁰ so much as to the characteristics inherent in the personality of Asia. I do not claim that this change is ²⁸⁰ peculiar to Asia perhaps, it is taking place all over the world. In Asia we have been kept down and ³⁰⁰ are now trying to catch up with others who are ahead of us. We have been engrossed in things of ³²⁰ the past and time has passed us by. We have not been able to keep pace with it and so ³⁴⁰ we must run. We cannot afford to talk, but then when we run we also stumble and fall and ³⁶⁰ try to get up again. We realize that speed, especially in an age-old continent like Asia, involves risks and ³⁸⁰ dangers but we have no choice in the matter. If you seek to understand us, you can do so to a limited extent. ⁴⁰⁰

Asia is a huge continent and the peoples of Asia are all different from one another, as they were reared ⁴²⁰ in different cultures and traditions. In spite of all this, I think it is still true to say that there ⁴⁴⁰ is such a thing as Asian

Handwritten transcription of the text in Urdu script, written on lined paper. The text is a translation of the English text on the left, covering the same paragraphs. The handwriting is clear and legible, following the lines of the paper.

sentiment. Perhaps, this sentiment is merely the outcome of the past three ⁴⁶⁰ hundred years of European influence in Asia. Personally, I do not believe that any profound difference exists between the Orient ⁴⁸⁰ and the Occident. Such differences as can be accounted for by history, tradition and geography exist even among the Asian ⁵⁰⁰ countries and, in fact even within the same country. Probably, the existing differences mainly arose from the fact that certain ⁵²⁰ parts of the world developed their resources and became prosperous while others were completely unaffected by the industrial revolution. I ⁵⁴⁰ think that thinking in terms of the Orient and the Occident sets us on the wrong track. As a rule, ⁵⁶⁰ the same type of problems leads to the same results everywhere. At the same time, there are certain countries like ⁵⁸⁰ India and China with pronounced national characteristics, where history and tradition exert a profound influence on the course of events. ⁶⁰⁰ I am sure there is a great deal of good in this tradition. We should have gone under but for ⁶²⁰ that. We have survived on account of the good in our tradition and we propose to hold on to it. ⁶⁴⁰ At the same time, I have no doubt at all that it has a great deal that is bad too. ⁶⁶⁰ It prevents us from doing the things we ought to do so that between the good and the bad and ⁶⁸⁰ between the past and the present, we do not quite know what we are going to do and what we ⁷⁰⁰ should do.

If you ask me about India it would take me a long time to tell you about all ⁷²⁰ the aspects of our problems. Our difficulties are not only external but also of the mind and spirit. There are ⁷⁴⁰ certain tendencies that carry us forward and others that retard our forward movement and compel us to look behind. Progress ⁷⁶⁰ consists in having the essential things of life and in that sense we obviously must have progress. We are going ⁷⁸⁰ ahead and, I hope, rapidly, we are harnessing science in the service of the nation. Yet a doubt arises in ⁸⁰⁰ my mind as to whether material progress really constitutes a remedy for our problem. It is, at best only a ⁸²⁰ partial solution, something more is needed. We need a solution of the broad problems that afflict the world today. ⁸⁴⁰

GRAVITY : seriousness; FERMENT : excite, stir up;
HARNESSING : using profitably; PARTIAL : partly;
ORIENT & OCCIDENT : east and the west part of the globe;

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

* * * Transcribe Daily on
Typewriter * * *

Exercise 17

A very eventful year has just passed. The common man has reaffirmed his belief in democratic values and restored our ²⁰ distinction as the largest living democracy in the world. On this occasion each one of us has to ask ourselves ⁴⁰ in all humility whether we have followed the inspiring example set by the leaders of this ancient land. Have we ⁶⁰ comprehended the new national ethos and adequately responded to it? In this context, it is disappointing that the professional classes ⁸⁰ as well as business and industry have not shown sufficient evidence of their being prepared to accept their share of ¹⁰⁰ national responsibility.

The future is unfolding itself. What are our immediate pre-occupations and aspirations for the future? The coming elections ¹²⁰ to the State Assemblies afford an occasion for all political parties to prove their dedication to democracy and cleanliness in ¹⁴⁰ public life. What is important is not the result but how it is achieved. The campaign must be conducted with ¹⁶⁰ dignity, only on the basis of clear-cut programmes and policies. Once again our voters will have the option of choosing ¹⁸⁰ not their masters, but their servants. We must, in the past, prove ourselves a mature people, pledged to the ²⁰⁰ processes of democracy and the democratic way of life. Our people should be enabled to exercise their franchise without fear ²²⁰ or hindrance. My Government will guarantee this, the basic birth right of every eligible voter. Let the free will of ²⁴⁰ the people prevail and all will be well, whatever the result. This is my firm belief. Many problems loom large ²⁶⁰ on the horizon. We must face them with courage and self-confidence. Some frustrated and desperate elements in our society ²⁸⁰ today are determined to scuttle the principles of our democratic way of life and destroy the very fabric of our ³⁰⁰ secular society. While everyone of us is entitled to freedom of expression in appropriate forums, no one should be permitted ³²⁰ to drag each and every issue to the streets, excite dormant passions, advocate disrespect for law and order and incite ³⁴⁰ violence. Such a policy of unwarranted confrontation backed by provocative action on the slightest pretext is a challenge, we as ³⁶⁰ citizen of a free country need to face with determination. Let not a few misguided and disgruntled sections of society ³⁸⁰ imagine that they can hold the rest of us, the law-abiding citizen, to ransom. This will not be allowed. ⁴⁰⁰

The post-emergency climate has been congenial for reconciling fundamental freedoms and open society with egalitarianism and social justice. This ⁴²⁰ is the first Republic Day with which my ten-month old Government is associated. Let us not judge them hastily. ⁴⁴⁰ Let us rather take note of

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

what has been achieved. It has resorted to public life the essential attributes of ⁴⁶⁰ a mature democracy. On the economic front, my Government has sought to concretise the Gandhian concept of employment-oriented rural ⁴⁸⁰ development and to bridge the socio-economic disparity between the urban and the rural areas. For the first time since ⁵⁰⁰ independence, our political life is not dominated by one monolithic political party. Today, men of good conscience, but with varying ⁵²⁰ shades of political opinion, are working together for the good of the nation. This is in itself a great achievement. ⁵⁴⁰ Let us not isolate and exaggerate honest differences of opinion and, unwittingly perhaps, undermine the principles of collective responsibility on ⁵⁶⁰ which good government is based. For once in our history, we stand united as a nation. India is one country, ⁵⁸⁰ and Indians are one people. Let no one underestimate our strength or take us for granted.

Our continued progress on ⁶⁰⁰ the agricultural front and our determination to reach the benefits of planned development to the rural areas, and to the ⁶²⁰ economically weaker sections of society, will better the quality of life of millions of our countrymen. This requires resolute political ⁶⁴⁰ will and determined administrative action. To our sound and broad-based scientific and technological achievements, which have been acknowledged all the ⁶⁶⁰ world over, we have handsomely coupled research and development to take care of the future. Today, we are recognised as ⁶⁸⁰ one of the ten most industrially advanced nations in the world. India's very significant manpower contribution to the United Nations pool ⁷⁰⁰ of technical and administrative talent and experience is matched only by our bilateral technical assistance programmes to our friends in ⁷²⁰ Africa, South-East Asia and West Asia. While we may take justifiable pride in these achievements, we must guard against complacency ⁷⁴⁰ in thought and action. On the other hand, we must forge ahead with hard dedicated work and the determination ⁷⁶⁰ to succeed not only as individuals but as a nation. Our administration, relieved of its recent traumatic experience, is fortunate ⁷⁸⁰ to have firm dynamic political leadership. The younger generation, who join the various services which compose the broad spectrum of ⁸⁰⁰ the administration, are idealistic, motivated and have the capacity for hard work. Let us forge out of these qualities a ⁸²⁰ result-oriented instrument to implement our plans for the future and to build the India of our dreams now onwards. ⁸⁴⁰

ETHOS : characteristic spirit; SCUTTLE : to end;
EXAGGERATE : overstate; TRAUMATIC : emotional shock;
DISGRUNTLED : discontented; EGALITARIANISM : equality;

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

Exercise 18

Mr. Deputy Chairman, let me take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Government and also of the ²⁰ House to some of the important factors and the vital situation that is obtaining in the country today. The prices ⁴⁰ of essential commodities are soaring up like anything. The prices of even foodgrains and edible oils are increasing day by ⁶⁰ day and the life of the common man is becoming miserable. There is no use of preaching to the ⁸⁰ business people, blackmarketeers and hoarders. Unless the Government takes some stringent action against the blackmarketeers and hoarders, I do not ¹⁰⁰ think the business community which is bent on making money only interested in its business of making money. The business ¹²⁰ community is not there to do any social service to the people. They are there only to make money. As ¹⁴⁰ such, blackmarketeers and hoarders should be punished and I may even ask why the MISA should not be ¹⁶⁰ used against such undesirable elements in this country. When the Congress Government used the MISA against blackmarketeers ¹⁸⁰ and hoarders, the Opposition parties and political leaders wanted all the political leaders to be released from jail and that ²⁰⁰ not a single political leader should be kept inside the jail in the name of blackmarketeering. But, at the same ²²⁰ time, they never wanted the undesirable elements to be let out.

Now I appeal to the Government to find out ²⁴⁰ whether undesirable elements like blackmarketeers and hoarders could be booked. At the same time, full liberty should be given to ²⁶⁰ the courts of law and the courts of law should not be closed to those people. Now, we find the Prime²⁸⁰ Minister of the country making appeals to the business people. But, how long do you go on making appeals to ³⁰⁰ them to lower the prices? So I appeal to the Government to see that the prices of essential goods are ³²⁰ reduced so that they come within the reach of the common man.

Sir, the agricultural production is going down because ³⁴⁰ the prices of fertilizers are going up, the cost of agricultural production is shooting up day by day, and the ³⁶⁰ backbone of the agriculturists and the small farmer, having been broken today, he is not in a position to do ³⁸⁰ his cultivation. I say that the small marginal farmer does not get credit facilities from the Government or from the bank. ⁴⁰⁰

So, I appeal to the Government to help the agriculturists and the small farmers so that they may do

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their ⁴²⁰ cultivation work properly and the agricultural production of the country is increased. We were pleading that a crop insurance scheme ⁴⁴⁰ should be chalked out so that it would give relief to the farmer. His crop has to depend on the ⁴⁶⁰ vagaries of nature. Sometimes there are droughts and sometimes there are heavy floods, and all ⁴⁸⁰ that. So there should be a crop insurance scheme. I hope the Government will consider this matter.

Then there is ⁵⁰⁰ the question of excise duty on bidis. I do not know why the Government did not leave this item. Bidi ⁵²⁰ is used by the commonest man and it is not a luxury item. I appeal to the Government that even ⁵⁴⁰ at this late stage they should reconsider their stand. They should not be dogmatic on this matter and they should ⁵⁶⁰ not take it as a prestige issue. After all, bidi is being consumed by the commonest man. Lakhs and lakhs ⁵⁸⁰ of people are dependent on bidi for their livelihood, they are working as bidi workers in bidi factories. So I ⁶⁰⁰ appeal to the Government that the excise duty on bidis should be reduced and there should be no tax on ⁶²⁰ bidis.

Sir, I may also bring to the notice of the Government another important matter of the Karnataka State. In Karnataka ⁶⁴⁰ State, the constitutional machinery has failed today and the Central Government has appointed Judge to go into the corruption charges ⁶⁶⁰ against the Chief Minister of Karnataka. This is the first time that a Chief Minister has challenged the authority of ⁶⁸⁰ the Central Government to appoint a Judge against his will. The Chief Minister says that the Central Government has got no ⁷⁰⁰ authority to appoint a Judge against his will. Now the matter is pending in the Supreme Court. Not only that ⁷²⁰ the Karnataka Chief Minister appointed his own Judge to go into the corruption charges against him and his own officers ⁷⁴⁰ to place the records before the Judge appointed by him. That thing is going on in Karnataka. Apart from this, ⁷⁶⁰ rebel Ministers have come up. The Chief Minister and the Ministers are collectively responsible to the people at large, but ⁷⁸⁰ what is going on there? The Chief Minister has no confidence in his own Ministers. They are known as rebel ⁸⁰⁰ Ministers. Neither have they resigned from the Karnataka Cabinet, nor has the Chief Minister shunted them out. These are the ⁸²⁰ affairs of the Karnataka State. I plead the Central Government to take appropriate steps to run the Government machinery smoothly. ⁸⁴⁰

VAGARIES : freak, extravagant action;

STRINGENT : strict, not easy to comply with;

Exercise 19

What is national integration? It is first and foremost emotional feeling that binds all, individual citizens of ²⁰ this country into one of the great nations. The Indian society is essentially plural, with immense diversities of language, culture, local customs ⁴⁰ and traditions in food, dress, family life and social intercourse and religion. It is this immense diversity that often tempts ⁶⁰ people to regard India, not as a country, but as a "continent" or a "miniature world" and makes Indian life ⁸⁰ a grand, variegated mosaic of peerless beauty. This is our great inheritance which few other countries can boast of, and ¹⁰⁰ we must do all we can to preserve its salient and beneficial features. But if we have to live and ¹²⁰ grow as a nation, we must make every citizen of this country realise the basic underlying unity in all this ¹⁴⁰ apparent diversity, and we must also strive to eliminate, or reduce to the minimum, the divisive forces of communalism, regionalism ¹⁶⁰ and linguism that tend to disrupt or cloud this unity. National integration may be said to have been achieved when ¹⁸⁰ the positive and unifying forces reign supreme in national life, and the negative and divisive trends are controlled, if not ²⁰⁰ totally eliminated. This is our goal. It is in this direction that we have been moving throughout our long history. ²²⁰ It is, in a way, a long and endless journey to a great destination. As with liberty, eternal vigilance is ²⁴⁰ the price that we have to pay for national integration as well.

The binding together of all citizen, in spite ²⁶⁰ of all their diversities, into one nation has to be attempted in several directions. It is not a single strand, ²⁸⁰ but a union of several strands which will determine the strength of the national fabric. National integration will, therefore, have ³⁰⁰ to be positively sought through political, economic and social development, through education, through a decentralised, just and fair administration, and ³²⁰ through the generation of confidence and a feeling of security among the minority groups. Each of these aspects deserves some ³⁴⁰ examination. To begin with, national integration is a highly political issue. It is the responsibility of the political system to ³⁶⁰ keep the country together, and to provide the leadership for strengthening national integration in all walks of life. The Indian ³⁸⁰ National Congress provided this essential cohesion for the last 90 years. This has been its great service to the people. ⁴⁰⁰

The relationship between national integration and socio-economic development is also equally close and, in fact, as mutually interdependent as ⁴²⁰ the chicken and the egg. National integration which is needed for the very survival of a

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nation is a pre-condition ⁴⁴⁰ for development because India must live before India can grow. At the same time how can feelings of national integration ⁴⁶⁰ survive for long in a situation of great poverty, where nearly half of the entire population lives below the poverty ⁴⁸⁰ line, and where there are large disparities in income between one social group and another? We must therefore strive our ⁵⁰⁰ best to abolish at least the government, in the organised industry and in the public sector corporations, ⁵²⁰ whose incomes and perquisites are well above the general economic level of the population. On the other hand, we have ⁵⁴⁰ large masses of very poor people living in urban slums, small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers in rural ⁵⁶⁰ areas who are unemployed or underemployed whose incomes are very low and who cannot even look forward to two square ⁵⁸⁰ meals a day for most of the year. I know this from my personal experience because I have lived for ⁶⁰⁰ last six year in rural areas and worked as a farmer. How can we hope to have a cohesive society ⁶²⁰ or national integration in a background of such glaring socio- economic inequalities and injustice? We must, therefore strive to bring ⁶⁴⁰ about rapid socio-economic development with social justice. This will create a healthy and hopeful atmosphere in country and ⁶⁶⁰ reduce the inevitable consequences which extreme disparities generate. Greater and more rapid socio- economic development will follow. It is this ⁶⁸⁰ golden cycle we must try to establish. The creation of conditions in which every citizen may be effectively involved in ⁷⁰⁰ the administrative processes is yet another aspect of national integration. We must endeavour to re-orient the administration so that the ⁷²⁰ services are democratised and made more responsive to the needs and aspirations of the common man. It is also necessary ⁷⁴⁰ to ensure that the common man is assured justice and fair play in all matters which affect his daily life. ⁷⁶⁰ Even more important are the reforms which will decentralise authority from the Centre to the States within the constitutional ⁷⁸⁰ framework and without in any way endangering the fundamental unity of the country. The Centre and the States are not ⁸⁰⁰ big and small brothers, but joint partners in national development. Even more important is the devolution of authority and responsibility ⁸²⁰ right down to the present centralised system where fewer people tend to take the basic decisions for the common man. ⁸⁴⁰

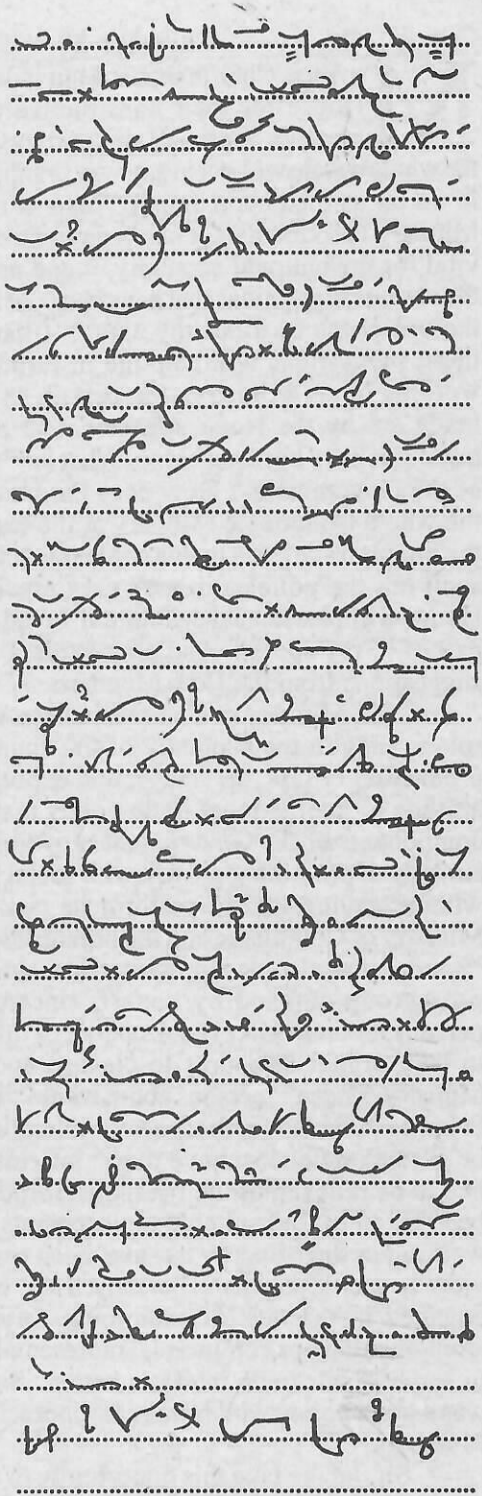
DIVERSITY : varied;

STRIVE : to try hard; **ABOLISH** : end existence of;

VARIEGATED : marked with politics of different colours;

DEVOLUTION : allocation; **STRANDS** : fibre, loose hair;

DECENTRALISED : irregular distribution among local people;



Exercise 20

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am indeed grateful to the House for their constructive co-operative and creative approach and particularly, ²⁰ for lifting the whole debate without in any way bringing in party politics in So far as the export-import ⁴⁰ aspect of the Commerce Ministry is concerned, it has been treated to be very much vital for the national economy, ⁶⁰ and naturally I do treat the various suggestions that have been put forward including the criticisms as a healthy sign. ⁸⁰ I have no doubt that these suggestions will help me in further improving the working of my Ministry. Sir, certain ¹⁰⁰ issues have been made out by the Hon. speakers, and particularly these questions have been put to me. What is ¹²⁰ the exact strategy of the Government? How does the Government look at the whole Commerce Ministry at the export trade ¹⁴⁰ and the import trade? It is in this context that I felt that I should spell out the policies in a ¹⁶⁰ very precise form and the House will please bear with me if I read, to that extent, a part of ¹⁸⁰ my speech. And afterwards, I shall take up the suggestions from the Hon. Members.

Sir, Ministry of Commerce has a very ²⁰⁰ important role to play in the economy of the country. The export production efforts, the import and export policies, our ²²⁰ attitude to international trade policy matters are integral components of the Government's overall developmental strategy of promoting growth with social ²⁴⁰ justice. It goes without saying that to perform its task effectively, the Ministry of Commerce and the organisations and agencies ²⁶⁰ under it as also its representatives abroad form a well-known group manned by honest, sincere and dedicated persons. Soon ²⁸⁰ after I took charge of this Ministry, I had to take urgent measures to cleanse and reorganise the Ministry. Those ³⁰⁰ persons about whom there were reasons to believe that they placed the consideration of themselves or other individuals above the ³²⁰ interests of the country had to be relieved of their responsibilities and steps have been taken to find suitable replacements. ³⁴⁰ The internal working of the Ministry has also been restructured with a view to increasing its efficiency. I am also ³⁶⁰ presently engaged in the task of examining ways and means of strengthening our commercial representation abroad so as to serve ³⁸⁰ our trade interests better. Sir, I suppose this was a good policy which was also appreciated by the Hon. Members. ⁴⁰⁰

Sir, let me take this opportunity to outline the basic thrust of our policies which derive their logic from the ⁴²⁰

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Government's commitment to achieve full employment of our precious human resources as rapidly as possible and to accelerate our progress ⁴⁴⁰ in the path towards economic self-reliance. With our new priorities, in order to meet the necessary import needs of our ⁴⁶⁰ growing economy, we reiterate our commitment to the goal of rapid export expansion. As Hon. Members are aware for the ⁴⁸⁰ current year, our export target is placed at Rs. 5,700 crores, amounting to a growth rate of our export ⁵⁰⁰ as high as 12 to 13 per cent. Sir, the basic element of our new approaches are to shift our ⁵²⁰ export mix towards the dynamic exports. These dynamic exports will be the leading sector of export expansion. These leading sectors ⁵⁴⁰ are the ones in which we have long-term competitive advantage and whose export growth can be sustained without the ⁵⁶⁰ help of long-term artificial crutches. These leading sectors of export expansion are engineering goods, readymade garments, leather manufactures ⁵⁸⁰ handicrafts and technology intensive products, e.g. exports of consultancy and engineering services and project exports. The second element of our ⁶⁰⁰ new export strategy for our traditional exports is to increase their productivity and to diversify the commodity mix so that ⁶²⁰ we maximise domestic value added in these traditional exports. For instance, we are shifting away from our exports of raw ⁶⁴⁰ hides and skins to finished leather and leather manufactures. We will be exporting progressively larger amounts of packet and bagged ⁶⁶⁰ tea rather than bulk tea. Similarly, we will be increasing domestic value added in the exports of renewable natural resources ⁶⁸⁰ that is, marine products, forestry products, etc., or depletable resources like ores and minerals.

Third element of our export ⁷⁰⁰ strategy is to minimise social costs of our exports by regulating the exports of essential mass consumption items. In case ⁷²⁰ of items such as oilseeds, pulses tea, vegetables, onions etc. domestic requirements will always take precedence over the exports and ⁷⁴⁰ export efforts will not be allowed to have adverse effect on domestic availability or price. That does not mean that ⁷⁶⁰ we shall not export. Here the question is one of safeguarding the interests of the producers and also of the ⁷⁸⁰ consumers and ultimately it is a question of safeguarding the interest of our country. However, I must underline that in ⁸⁰⁰ many items we may have to restrain domestic consumption to fulfil our export commitments. Such a sacrifice, if at all ⁸²⁰ it can be called as sacrifice, should not be looked upon with any undue concern. ⁸⁴⁰

PRECISE : exact; STRATEGY : policy in war;
ACCELERATE : to raise gradually; REITERATE : to state again; ✓

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a shorthand or summary of the text, covering the same topics: government commitment, export targets (Rs. 5,700 crores), export mix shift, leading sectors (engineering, garments, leather, handicrafts, technology), and the three elements of export strategy (minimizing social costs, safeguarding interests, and restraining domestic consumption).

Exercise 21

The problems we have to face in world affairs at the present moment bear a great deal of relation to ²⁰ the conflicts that are going on. We have stated repeatedly that our foreign policy is one of keeping aloof from ⁴⁰ the big blocs of nations and being friendly to all countries and not becoming entangled in any allinaces, military or ⁶⁰ other, that might drag us into any possible conflict. That does not, on the other hand, involve any lack of ⁸⁰ close relationships with other countries. The House will remember that sometime back I mentioned the question of India's possible relationships ¹⁰⁰ with the Commonwealth and I informed the House of the broad lines of our approach to this problem and I ¹²⁰ gathered that the House agreed to it. Subsequently, the question as considered by the National Congress at its Jaipur session ¹⁴⁰ and in broad lines they also laid down the policy to be pursued. As far as we are concerned, we ¹⁶⁰ propose strictly to adhere to those directions. Of course, changing circumstances have to be understood and interpreted in different ways, ¹⁸⁰ but the broad lines of our policy have been laid down and that India will naturally and inevitably ²⁰⁰ in the course of a few months become an Independent Republic and in our external, internal or domestic policy, ²²⁰ political policy, or in our economic policy, we do not propose to accept anything that involves in the ²⁴⁰ slightest degree dependence on any other authority.

Subject to that, we are prepared to associate ourselves with other countries in ²⁶⁰ a friendly way. We are associated today in the United Nations with a great number of countries in the world. ²⁸⁰ Anything else that we might do will naturally have to be something that does not go against our association with ³⁰⁰ the United Nations. It is only in terms of independent nations co-operating together that we can consider the problem of ³²⁰ our association with the Commonwealth. There may be, as some people have suggested, alliances with this or that nation. Alliances ³⁴⁰ usually involve military and other commitments and they are more binding. Other forms of association which do not bind in ³⁶⁰ this manner, but which help in bringing together nations for the purpose of consolidation, where necessary, of co-operation, are, ³⁸⁰ therefore, far more desirable than any form of alliance which does bind and will help us to achieve our main target. ⁴⁰⁰

Recently there was a conference on Indonesia held at India's instance in New Delhi and many countries from Asia attended ⁴²⁰ it, besides Egypt, Ethiopia, Australia and

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New Zealand. The conference forcibly brought several matters before the world's eye and one ⁴⁴⁰ of the resolutions passed at that conference was that we should explore methods of close co-operation. We are pursuing that ⁴⁶⁰ line of enquiry and perhaps in the course of a month or two or perhaps more we may have some ⁴⁸⁰ more definite results to consider possibly we might have another conference to consider the possible lines of co-operation.

Again, that ⁵⁰⁰ co-operation can only be the co-operation of independent nations without the least commitment of one to the other. But it ⁵²⁰ is a fact that there are so many matters in common between us that it is helpful for us to ⁵⁴⁰ co-operate with one another. We have not yet decided what the region of co-operation might be, because India is interested ⁵⁶⁰ in several regions in Asia whether all should be grouped together or separately I do not know. That is for ⁵⁸⁰ us to consider together and to decide what is more feasible, but in any event two facts have to be ⁶⁰⁰ borne in mind. One is that whatever structure of co-operation we may build up will be entirely within the scope ⁶²⁰ of the Charter of the United Nations. Secondly, there will be no binding covenant in it, and this will largely ⁶⁴⁰ be an organization for the consultation and co-operation that naturally flow from common interests.

So our policy will continue to ⁶⁶⁰ be not only to keep aloof from power alignments, but try to make friendly co-operation possible. Fortunately we enter upon ⁶⁸⁰ our independence as a country with no hostile background in regard to any country. We are friendly to all countries. ⁷⁰⁰ Our hostility during the last 200 years was mainly directed towards the dominating power here and because of India's ⁷²⁰ independence that hostility has largely vanished, though it may survive in few people's minds. So we approach the whole world ⁷⁴⁰ on a friendly basis and there is no reason why we should put ourselves at a disadvantage, if I may ⁷⁶⁰ say so, by becoming unfriendly to any group. I think that India has a vital role to play in world ⁷⁸⁰ affairs. The various ideologies that confront the world today, the various 'isms' which threaten conflict repeatedly, may have a ⁸⁰⁰ great deal, I think, to commend themselves, but all of them have been derived, if I may say so, from the ⁸²⁰ background of Europe. Well, the background of Europe and Asia is not something apart from the background of the world. ⁸⁴⁰

FEASIBLE : practicable; COVENANT : bond;

VANISHED : disappeared; EXPLORE : to discover;

ENTANGLED : involve in difficulties; ALLIANCE : union by treaty;

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Exercise 22

I feel privileged to be here today to inaugurate this very important national conference on the role of our women²⁰ in processes of nation building. Is it not a comment on our social and political consciousness that we still feel⁴⁰ it necessary to organize such a conference on a theme as obvious as this? Can it ever be that half⁶⁰ the population of a nation has to even reiterate its relevance to the processes of nation building? The time has⁸⁰ come for us to give due place in our society including our political institutions, our economic processes and in every¹⁰⁰ walk of life, to our mothers, sisters and daughters. To those who make our homes, nurture our children, shape and¹²⁰ mould the citizens of India of tomorrow. No nation can stand proud if it discriminates against any of its citizens.¹⁴⁰ Certainly no society can claim to be a part of the modern civilized world unless it treats its women on¹⁶⁰ par with men. The time for genuine and full empowerment of our women is here and now. This is an¹⁸⁰ idea whose time has truly come, but whose realisation we must all now work to ensure and to make this happen.²⁰⁰

We in our country must never forget our own proud legacy in this regard. No democratic revolution had ever before²²⁰ given women equality of status as our leaders did during our own freedom movement. Even the French Revolution did not²⁴⁰ give equality or fraternity or true liberty to the French women. Against this backdrop of history, India's freedom struggle made²⁶⁰ a historic and heroic departure by upholding women's rights. Mahatma Gandhi declared that as long as women of India did not²⁸⁰ take part in public life there was no salvation for our country. Large-scale participation of women became the³⁰⁰ defining feature of our struggle for our independence. Out of that came the recognition that our men must play their³²⁰ due role in all processes of governance. Our Constitution was based on the idea of gender equality and the necessity³⁴⁰ to empower women. When we found that in actual practice this was not getting reflected, leaders of the stature of³⁶⁰ Jawahar Lal Nehru took specific steps to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. I recall Indiraji asking the³⁸⁰ Planning Commission to focus specially on "Women and Development" when we were drafting the Fourth Five-Year Plan for economic development here.⁴⁰⁰

Every five years, a million women are being elected to the Panchayats of our country. This large-scale mobilization of⁴²⁰ women in the public life of our country is an unprecedented event. It is the most important political

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intervention aimed⁴⁴⁰ at the empowerment of women anywhere in the world. We salute the role played by our Prime Minister in⁴⁶⁰ launching this great journey of women's empowerment in India. The time has now come for us to move ahead on⁴⁸⁰ this path. The Common Minimum Programme of the UPA government recognizes the political, legal, educational, and economic empowerment⁵⁰⁰ of women as one of our top most priorities. We consider the empowerment of women as one of the key⁵²⁰ principles of good governance. We have already taken several steps in this regard. The gender responsive legislation and gender responsive⁵⁴⁰ budgeting that we have initiated will go a long way in making governments and governance more gender sensitive. We are⁵⁶⁰ pursuing legislation that will provide flexibility in working hours to women and encourage greater employment of women in the industrial⁵⁸⁰ and services sectors. We have passed a bill on protection of women from domestic violence. We have effected changes in the⁶⁰⁰ Criminal Procedure Code and the Hindu Succession Act to empower our women.

I am also greatly heartened by the increasing⁶²⁰ assertion of women's organisations in the campaign against violence against women and in movements demanding equal access of women to education⁶⁴⁰ and employment. The NGOs and State governments that have empowered women through the growth and spread of⁶⁶⁰ micro-credit and self-help groups have recently won the admiration of distinguished visitors from abroad including the President of⁶⁸⁰ the World Bank who told me that these are the best examples of women's empowerment anywhere in the world. Government⁷⁰⁰ NGO partnership has been successful in enlisting the participation of women in governance. Therefore, I am convinced that the⁷²⁰ empowerment of women must begin at the very beginning itself, even before birth. The unacceptable crime of female foeticide,⁷⁴⁰ being encouraged by the widespread misuse of modern technology and its mindless commercial exploitation must be stopped.⁷⁶⁰ This dastardly social phenomenon must be socially boycotted and legally punished. I urge all concerned citizens to come forward to put⁷⁸⁰ an end to this misuse of medical technology. The hazardous effect of this practice is already there for us⁸⁰⁰ to see in some of our most developed states like Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Delhi. This is creating a⁸²⁰ gender imbalance in our population that is harmful to our Nation and society. We must therefore, try to restore balance by protecting.⁸⁴⁰

REITERATE: to state again;

GENUINE: real; LEGACY: inheritance;

FRATERNITY: brotherhood;

DASTARDLY: cowardly.

Exercise 23

We can understand the anxiety of oil producing countries to conserve their depleting reserves of crude. We also appreciate their²⁰ desire to a strengthen and diversity their economies through investments financed by larger revenues from their exports of oil. We extend⁴⁰ our support fully to them in their efforts to secure a dominant role in the international trade in oil which⁶⁰ has hitherto been controlled by a handful of private oil companies. We have cordial relations with oil-exporting countries.⁸⁰ The adverse impact of the rise in oil prices on the economies of developing countries like India is recognised by the¹⁰⁰ friendly countries in Western Asia. We have to devise ways and means of ensuring that this genuine concern is adequately¹²⁰ reflected in concrete measures. We are in close touch with oil producing countries and hope that we can find just¹⁴⁰ solutions through appropriate mutual arrangements.

We have satisfactory reserves of coal and sizeable potential of hydroelectric power. We possess¹⁶⁰ the technology for nuclear power generation. We are hopeful that our efforts at oil exploration will yield results. Given a¹⁸⁰ little time and the necessary resources, we should be able to develop these to meet our needs. But the intervening²⁰⁰ years will be difficult and will call for the most disciplined effort on our part and understanding from our friends.²²⁰ Government is organising a massive effort to develop our indigenous sources of energy and to maximise our earnings from exports.²⁴⁰ Efficient and increased production of our own sources of energy and of export-oriented industries, utmost economy in the use²⁶⁰ of oil products and selective restraints on domestic consumption of exportable goods are essential for the success of this effort.²⁸⁰ I appeal to all sections of the people to co-operate fully with the measures that will be taken by Government.³⁰⁰ The search for oil, on-shore and off-shore, will be pursued with vigour. The exploration which has begun in³²⁰ one off-shore area will be intensified. We have already a joint venture for production of crude oil in Iran.³⁴⁰ The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has started exploration in a prospective area in Iraq and similar ventures elsewhere are³⁶⁰ under consideration. Schemes for the generation of power will be given high priority. Special attention being paid to improve³⁸⁰ the working of existing Units and the earlier commissioning of projects which are in an advanced state of construction.⁴⁰⁰

INDIGENOUS: locally produced

EXPLORATION: to search;

GENUINE: real; INTERVENING: to come in between.

The key to the success of our efforts in insulating our projected targets of economic growth from the rise in⁴²⁰ prices of Oil lies in larger production and transport of coal. Department of Mines and the Railways have to gear⁴⁴⁰ themselves to the task of raising and moving the coal to various centres of consumption. The State Governments on their⁴⁶⁰ part should ensure that necessary basic facilities like power and feeder roads are made available. A great responsibility rests on⁴⁸⁰ the managements and the one and a half million workers of the mines and the Railways. With their co-operation the⁵⁰⁰ production of coal will be increased in 2007-08 to 290 million tonnes, if not more, and⁵²⁰ a steady flow will be maintained to keep wheels of industry running smoothly.

In the present situation, the maintenance⁵⁴⁰ of production, particularly in essential sectors, is an obligation we owe to our people. In recent months, the workers have⁵⁶⁰ been experiencing considerable economic difficulties. In spite of this, our workers, who have a proud heritage of patriotism, know very⁵⁸⁰ well that the situation can be improved only if the social tasks of production are viewed in the larger national⁶⁰⁰ perspective. Therefore, workers have to make a supreme effort to increase production and to ensure quick and uninterrupted movement. The⁶²⁰ is this only way in which they can contribute to relieve the shortages faced by the common people.

The Draft⁶⁴⁰ Eleventh Five year Plan provides the framework and the programme to tackle the twin problems of food and fuel. The⁶⁶⁰ strategy for agriculture is based on a combination of the application of new technology and widening the base of production.⁶⁸⁰ The emphasis is on the one hand and for the small farmers⁷⁰⁰ on the other, so that the very process of increased production ensures wider distribution regionwise as well as between different⁷²⁰ sections of the people. The Plan gives special Importance to the development of power, coal, oil and transport and of⁷⁴⁰ industries like fertilizers which are vital for agriculture. In a number of sectors, a large part of the output levels⁷⁶⁰ envisaged in the Plan is based on the assumption of full and more efficient utilisation of existing capacities. This is⁷⁸⁰ as much a part of the Plan as new investment. For the first time integrated sub-plans are being prepared⁸⁰⁰ within the overall framework of State Plans for the development of backward areas, including hill and tribal areas, so that⁸²⁰ all sections of the people achieve certain minimum levels of social consumption in elementary education, rural health and rural electrification.⁸⁴⁰

PERSPECTIVE: natural form;

TACKLE: to solve; ENVISAGED: planned.

W
L
Y

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the Progressive Shorthand system, covering the right side of the page.

Exercise 24

This year we have commemorated the 75th anniversary of the 'Dandi March', inspired and led by Mahatma Gandhi,²⁰ in a variety of ways. Thousands of admirers and followers of Gandhiji, from India and overseas, re-enacted the famous Dandi March.⁴⁰ Many Congressmen and women, inspired by the leadership of Soniaji, participated in this historic re-enactment. Our Government issued special commemorative⁶⁰ postage stamps. I am very happy that today we meet here to issue special commemorative coins. I compliment my colleague⁸⁰ the Finance Minister for the initiative he has taken in this regard. We all salute Mahatma Gandhi for the courage of his¹⁰⁰ conviction and the power of his symbolism. Holding up a fist of salt from the soil of Mother India,¹²⁰ Gandhiji made British Rule unpalatable. It was a historic moment in the creation of free India. I have spoken on¹⁴⁰ several occasions during this year on the significance of Dandi March. The Dandi March was not only a March for Independence.¹⁶⁰ It was also a march for the uplift of the poorest of the poor; the emancipation of women¹⁸⁰ and their empowerment; the removal of untouchability; the assertion of the right of our people over the natural resources²⁰⁰ of which they are the inheritors and owners; the establishment of unity of people professing diverse faiths; and, above all,²²⁰ it was a march for our spiritual regeneration.

It was also a march of unity, of all Indians, irrespective of²⁴⁰ caste and religion, language and region. The inclusive nature of our National Freedom Movement created the foundation for our inclusive democracy²⁶⁰ of which we are justly proud. By following Gandhiji's life and deeds, by recapturing the spirit of his ideas,²⁸⁰ like Dandi March, we can build the India of Gandhiji's dream. An inclusive and prosperous India. In celebrating the³⁰⁰ anniversary of the Dandi March we must remember that our leaders wanted to free us from foreign rule and³²⁰ from a mindset of dependence. They wanted each one of us to stand for our own rights and take pride³⁴⁰ in our being Indians, the children of Mother India. The idea of self-reliance is important even today. However, self-reliance³⁶⁰ does not imply pursuing a policy of anarchy. It does not mean cutting ourselves away from the world.³⁸⁰ Self-reliance in the modern world implies the ability to pursue one's interests with self-confidence and faith in one's own capabilities.⁴⁰⁰

Let me begin by expressing my sincere gratitude to my leader and to each one of you for this interaction.⁴²⁰ We are here to take stock of the implementation of some key promises we made to the people while seeking⁴⁴⁰ their mandate. We were

returned to power, at the Centre, not just on a wave of resentment against the⁴⁶⁰ NDA but equally on a wave of hope and faith in our ability to provide a Government that cares.⁴⁸⁰ It was a positive vote for a secular and a liberal Government. A forward-looking and modernising Government. An inclusive⁵⁰⁰ and transparent Government. I am pleased to report that in the 16 months that the Government of the United Progressive Alliance⁵²⁰ has been in office, we have implemented nearly three-fourths of the commitments undertaken in the National Common Minimum Programme.⁵⁴⁰ The most important contribution of our Party in Government has been to bring the Nation back to the politics of⁵⁶⁰ moderation and the economics of equity and development. The weaker sections of society - the marginalized, the depressed, the Minorities⁵⁸⁰ - feel a new sense of belonging and ownership in the destiny of our Nation. We have taken several steps to⁶⁰⁰ empower Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities, Women, children, the disabled, senior citizens, and people living in the far reaches of this⁶²⁰ vast land. A Bill to provide for reservation of posts in civil services has been introduced.

We have taken⁶⁴⁰ several steps to ensure that commitments already made in respect of the empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are⁶⁶⁰ fulfilled in a time-bound manner. A Group of Ministers on Dalit Affairs is monitoring our efforts to promote the welfare⁶⁸⁰ of Scheduled Castes. The Department of Personnel is closely monitoring fulfillment of quotas in Government jobs at the Centre.⁷⁰⁰ I urge State Governments to also pay special attention to fulfillment of commitments to dalits and tribals at the State level.⁷²⁰ The Central Government will make sure that at least 80% of the vacancies in SC/ST⁷⁴⁰ reservation quota jobs in Government will be filled on a time-bound basis. Scholarships for higher education for⁷⁶⁰ SC/ ST students have been significantly increased. A High Level Committee is putting together information on the social and⁷⁸⁰ economic status of the Minorities in India. We have also taken steps to economically and socially empower the Minorities and⁸⁰⁰ widen education and employment opportunities for SCs, STs and Minorities in the private sector. We propose to come forward⁸²⁰ with a New 15-Point Programme for the welfare of Minorities, with specific timelines and targets in the future.⁸⁴⁰

COMMEMORATE: to remember;

UNPAPABLE: not pleasing;

EMANCIPATION: to make free;

ANARCHY: complete disorder;

TRANSPARENT: openness.

Exercise 25 (Legal)

This Court in J.K. (P) Ltd. versus New Kaiser-I-Hind Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd. has held that²⁰ once a winding up order is passed, the assets of the company under liquidation are passed under the control⁴⁰ of the liquidator, whose statutory duty is to realize them. Thereafter, the creditors are paid out by the liquidator from the⁶⁰ sale proceeds of the assets of the liquidated company. The creditors have to be paid in terms of the waterfall⁸⁰ or priority mechanism. Therefore, payment has to be first made in terms of Section 529 of the Companies Act¹⁰⁰ to overriding preferential creditors, then to preferential creditors in terms of Section 530 of the Companies Act and¹²⁰ lastly, payment has to be made and distributed pari passu among the ordinary or unsecured creditors. This objective and intent is also¹⁴⁰ apparent when we examine the Company Court Rules, as per which the liquidator is to fix a date on¹⁶⁰ or before which all creditors of the company are to prove their debts or claims and to establish any title¹⁸⁰ they may have to priority under Section 530 of the Companies Act. Not only this, the rules enable a²⁰⁰ creditor to claim interest up to the date of the winding up order, and in certain circumstances, payment of interest²²⁰ subsequent to the date of winding up. There is, however, an exception to the two-fold method, as has been²⁴⁰ held in Dena Bank Versus B. P. Parekh & Co. and Others, which we will subsequently elucidate.

This brings us to the²⁶⁰ interpretation of the expressions debt 'due' and debt 'due and payable' in Section 530(1)(a) of the²⁸⁰ Companies Act. The interpretation is no longer debatable in view of the judgment of this Court in Rajratha Naranbhai Mills Co. Ltd.³⁰⁰ versus Sales Tax Officer, Parry, which has approved the view taken by D.A. Desai, J., in his³²⁰ judgment in Sales Tax Officer, Parry versus R. N. Mills Co. Ltd. and Another, a judgment, which, we respectfully submit, forms³⁴⁰ the foundation of our reasoning and ratio in the present case. This Court in R. N. Mills Co. Ltd., agreeing with the³⁶⁰ views expressed by D.A. Desai, J. in Sales Tax Officer, Parry, overruled the judgment of the division bench³⁸⁰ under challenge, for several reasons. to hold that the words debt 'due' occurring in the first part and the words as such here.⁴⁰⁰

Therefore, for a government debt to be covered under clause (a) to Section 530(1) of the Companies Act, it⁴²⁰ must not only be a debt 'due', but it must also be a debt 'due and payable' within twelve months next before⁴⁴⁰ the

relevant date. The requirements of the latter portion of clause (a) to Section 530(1) of the Companies Act⁴⁶⁰ are dual and cumulative, which is debt 'due and payable', and not one that is 'due'. The debt 'due' must have⁴⁸⁰ become payable at any time within twelve months next before the relevant date. The debt 'due and payable' prior⁵⁰⁰ to twelve months next to the relevant date is not a preferential debt in terms of Section 530(1)(a)⁵²⁰ of the Companies Act. Such debt will rank *pari passu* with ordinary or unsecured creditors, without any preferential treatment.⁵⁴⁰ In this regard, we quote the following passages from the decision of this Court in *R. N. Mills Co. Ltd.* as such.⁵⁶⁰ We have gone through both the judgments afore- referred to very carefully and minutely and have heard learned counsel on the⁵⁸⁰ conflicting decisions. There are wide ranging discussions in the interpretative process relating to the word 'due' occurring in the⁶⁰⁰ earlier part of the provision and the words 'due and payable' in the later part, and whether they are different⁶²⁰ expressions meant to convey differently or they mean the same thing. With due respect to the High Court, we feel⁶⁴⁰ that relevant and important considerations and material though available, which could go to interpret the section purposively was overlooked, and⁶⁶⁰ at this juncture we wish to put it to use.

In *A. Ramaiya's The Companies Act* it has been noticed⁶⁸⁰ that Section 530 of the Companies Act, 1956 has been largely recast and amended in the light of the⁷⁰⁰ following recommendations of the Company Law Committee in paragraph 218 of their Report: In this connection we should like⁷²⁰ to refer to a memorandum that we received from the Central Board of Revenue, on the question of a priority⁷⁴⁰ to be given to Crown demands generally and, in particular, to arrears of income tax, super tax⁷⁶⁰ and corporation tax. It was suggested that there should be no time limit for the preferential payment of these Crown debts and that⁷⁸⁰ Section 230 of the Indian Companies Act should be amended accordingly. The practical difficulty of giving effect to the⁸⁰⁰ suggestion is that it would place a great majority of the unsecured creditors of the company at the mercy of the⁸²⁰ income tax authorities, inasmuch as, whatever may be the nature of the security on which they may have lent money.⁸⁴⁰

PARIPASSU: in proportion to claim;

ELUCIDATE: to explain in detail;

MEMORANDUM: representation of minds.

Exercise 26 (Legal)

The appellant's right first of all flows from the Master Circular dated 29.01.1991, as has been rightly²⁰ contended by learned counsel for the appellant. For the sake of convenience, we extract herein below the relevant clauses:⁴⁰ One, Substitutes engaged should be paid regular scales of pay and allowances admissible to the post against which they have been⁶⁰ appointed irrespective of the nature of duration of the vacancy. Two, they be allowed all the rights and⁸⁰ privileges as are admissible to temporary railway employees on completion of four months continuous Service. Three, substitute school teacher may,¹⁰⁰ however, be afforded temporary status after they have put in continuous service of three months. Their service to be treated¹²⁰ as continuous for all purposes except seniority on their eventual absorption against regular posts after selection. Four, the conferment of¹⁴⁰ temporary status after completion of four months continuous service in the case of others and three months continuous service¹⁶⁰ in the case of substitute teachers mentioned above does not entitle them to automatic absorption or appointment to Railway service unless¹⁸⁰ they are selected in the approved manner for appointment or absorption to regular posts. Five, Service of substitutes will count²⁰⁰ for Pensionary benefits from the date of completion of four months continuous service provided it is followed by absorption.²²⁰ The other side of Substitutes, who have acquired temporary status should be screened by screening Committees and not by²⁴⁰ Selection Boards, constituted for this purpose before being absorbed in regular Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts.

Such a screening Committee²⁶⁰ should consist of at least three members, one of whom should belong to the SC/ST Communities and another²⁸⁰ to minority communities." Gaps which may occur in service of substitutes between two engagements should be ignored for the purpose of³⁰⁰ temporary status on completion of four months services and in case of teachers, on completion of three months service.³²⁰ The date of appointment of a substitute to be recorded in the service book against the column "date of appointment"³⁴⁰ should be the date on which he/she attains temporary status after continuous service of four months if the³⁶⁰ same is followed by his/her regular absorption. Otherwise, it should be the date on which he/she³⁸⁰ is regularly appointed/absorbed. This applies to substitute teachers also who attain the temporary status after a continuous service of three months only.⁴⁰⁰

A reading of the above clearly shows that on completion of three months of continuous service as substitute teacher,⁴²⁰ the incumbent acquires temporary status. It is also clear that

substitutes who have acquired temporary status should be screened by the⁴⁴⁰ Screening Committee and not by Selection Board. It is also clear that under Clause Five, gaps which may occur in service⁴⁶⁰ of substitutes between two engagements should be ignored for the purpose of temporary status on completion of four months⁴⁸⁰ service and in case of teachers, on completion of three months service. Further, it is clear that the date of appointment⁵⁰⁰ should be the date on which they attained temporary status in the event they are regularly absorbed. As is clear⁵²⁰ from the dates mentioned hereinbelow that the appellant having acquired temporary status on 04.03.1990⁵⁴⁰ is entitled to count his service from 04.03.1990 in view of his absorption in the service as⁵⁶⁰ a primary teacher.

The authorities are wrong in stating that in the case of the appellant this Court had not⁵⁸⁰ directed any specific order regarding continuity of service. This Court's order of 15.02.1996 has to be⁶⁰⁰ read with the order in the case of Smt. J. D. Roy. Nowhere in the order of this Court⁶²⁰ in the appellant's appeal had the benefits available to the appellant under the Master Circular been taken away. In the case⁶⁴⁰ of Smt. J. D. Roy, by abundant caution, the Master Circular was referred to and the rights granted therein were⁶⁶⁰ reiterated expressly in this Court's order. On the facts of the present case, we are not persuaded to accept the⁶⁸⁰ contention of the respondent that the order of this Court in the appellant's case should be so read as having⁷⁰⁰ denied him the benefits of Master Circular. The appellant being identically situated with the other absorbees in the order could not have been⁷²⁰ discriminated and denied the benefit of his service from 04.03.1990 to the date of his absorption.⁷⁴⁰ The Tribunal and the High Court have grossly erred in denying the relief by wrongly understanding the orders of this Court⁷⁶⁰ and the legal position. We direct that the appellant will be entitled to take into account the past service⁷⁸⁰ rendered by him as substitute teacher in different spells, from the date of obtaining temporary status. The appellant should be⁸⁰⁰ extended the same benefits as were extended to others, who were granted continuity. The appellant has superannuated now. The pay⁸²⁰ of the appellant shall be re-fixed after granting continuity of service with all consequential benefits in accordance with Clause 6.⁸⁴⁰

CONFERMMENT: to continue for long period;

ABSORPTION: to make permanent;

INCUMBENT: official position held;

SUPERANNUATED: expiry to term of appointee.