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READING & DICTATION
EXERCISES FOR
SPEED DEVELOPMENT

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₹ 60

Exercise 1

The Women's Reservation Bill has been pending for years and years together. In the last five years, we were²⁰ disappointed because, repeatedly, we were being told that the Women's Reservation Bill would come, but even the introduction of it had⁴⁰ to wait till the very end of the Government. And, therefore, the seriousness of this Government in introducing the⁶⁰ Women's Reservation Bill and seriously approving and supporting that Women's Reservation Bill was itself doubtful. The Government has said⁸⁰ that they intend to do so. If the Government does so, I am sure, as far as the BJP¹⁰⁰ is concerned and as far as other segments of this House are concerned, we would strongly stand behind the Government¹²⁰ in supporting that Bill in any form for the women in the next 100 days. I am glad that my friend¹⁴⁰ who is also going to support us and the Government on this Bill corrects me. If this Bill is brought¹⁶⁰ and passed within 100 days, I think, the credibility of Indian politics itself will go up because we have been¹⁸⁰ promising the voters and the women of India that we will give this reservation, and for almost a decade²⁰⁰ this has been pending; it is about time that we did it in the next 100 days.

Sir, there is²²⁰ one issue of caution that I have, on which the President's Address does not state anything. During the earlier tenure²⁴⁰ of this Government, in the last five years, there was a lot of debate as far as the Indo- US²⁶⁰ nuclear deal was concerned. Some taunting remarks were made in that context even today. We had repeatedly said that we²⁸⁰ stand for a close cooperation between the United States and India. But the nuclear deal should not merely be the³⁰⁰ touchstone as far as determining that relationship is concerned. There was a genuine apprehension that we had agreed³²⁰ to some areas where we felt we should not have agreed. I do not go into that history. But there are³⁴⁰ going to be three areas in the days, weeks and months to come where our own autonomy and independence³⁶⁰ is going to be at test. The three areas are those where our stand and that of the United States³⁸⁰ is significantly different. The signing of the NPT is one area; the agricultural negotiations is the second area.⁴⁰⁰

SEGMENTS: parts;
CREDIBILITY: believable;
APPREHENSION: fear;
AUTONOMY: independence.

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the text, including abbreviations like BJP, NPT, and various symbols and numbers.

Exercise 2

I am sure the Government which has followed a particular course of action, which has been the consistent national stand²⁰ as far as India is concerned, is conscious as far as the interest of India's agriculture is concerned and India's⁴⁰ industry is concerned. The agricultural negotiations have not proceeded significantly in the past five years. Now there is a⁶⁰ considerable amount of pressure on us to yield. The Indian position in short has been that unless our agricultural farmer⁸⁰ is really a sustenance farmer he cannot compete with the subsidised farming as far as the United States is concerned,¹⁰⁰ the European Union is concerned and the other subsidising nations are concerned. We must bear in mind that as far as¹²⁰ these areas are concerned nowhere in the world foreign policy and trade policy necessarily go together. Europe and United States¹⁴⁰ are occasionally raised against each other as far as trade policy is concerned; though they may have the best of¹⁶⁰ political and diplomatic relations with each other. Because ours is a sustenance farmer, he cannot compete this huge amount of subsidies¹⁸⁰ that the developed countries give, which must come down. The Government of India in the last five years has²⁰⁰ pursued this stand and pursued it vigorously. India is being blamed by the developed countries for not allowing the deal²²⁰ to go through. On the contrary, we are being told that you reduce your tariffs so that the subsidised agriculture²⁴⁰ can come and invade the Indian market. Even if it did not invade the Indian market, it will, at least, prevent²⁶⁰ our surplus from going into the global market, compelling our agricultural produce to be dumped in our own market²⁸⁰ and depress our prices. So those subsidies really are a death knell as far as the Indian farmer is concerned.³⁰⁰

Without any significant reduction in those subsidies, by just concealing them into the environmental category in the green box, today³²⁰ there is an effort to get us to fall in line and sign that deal. I wish to caution this³⁴⁰ Government that this is one area where the Government would not yield and stand by what our conventional Indian³⁶⁰ position is. The climate change negotiations are currently on. There also, the effort is that the developed countries have already had³⁸⁰ and tasted the fruits of development. They have a huge amount of industrialised growth and therefore, their emissions or what⁴⁰⁰ pollutes the environment is far higher than us. Now the entire effort is to trade in that pollution and⁴²⁰ ask the developing or the weaker countries to buy it because our emissions are reasonably low from latest scam order.⁴⁴⁰

TARIFFS: duties levied;
SUBSIDIES: grants given;
POLLUTE: to make dirty;
ENVIRONMENT: atmosphere around.

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

Exercise 3

Making Indian companies and India's national economy more productive is not going to be an easy or painless task. We ²⁰ must recognize here that capital is scarce and costly and this is especially so in view of the current downturn ⁴⁰ in the national and global economy. Market conditions have become highly volatile, although we in India can say with some ⁶⁰ satisfaction that our economy has remained relatively immune to the crisis that has engulfed several countries in South-East Asia ⁸⁰ and elsewhere. In this rapidly changing global scenario, better utilization of human resources and adoption of more efficient technologies and ¹⁰⁰ work practices become all the more important. This places major responsibilities on all of us on policy makers in the ¹²⁰ Government, management, trade unions, R&D institutions, media and, of course, each and every worker. In this context, the first thought ¹⁴⁰ I would like to put before my countrymen is that productivity enhancement must be given the priority in all sectors ¹⁶⁰ of the economy. The appeal I would like to make to every worker and every organisation is: "Work faster, work ¹⁸⁰ better, work for the nation". Concretely, this would mean that individuals as well as organizations must pay greater attention to ²⁰⁰ cutting costs and boosting the quality of their products and services. Both individuals and organizations must give priority to better ²²⁰ management of available assets, before drawing up plans for new investment. They must think of ways to save energy and ²⁴⁰ materials in every economic activity.

Studies have shown that with technologies and work practices, Indian industry can save up to ²⁶⁰ 30 per cent of the energy which it now consumes and 15-20 per cent of the materials which it ²⁸⁰ now uses. The greatest scope for saving, however, is in time, which is also the most precious of all the ³⁰⁰ economic resources. If a certain work can be completed in half the time that it otherwise takes, it not only ³²⁰ satisfies the consumer, but, to that extent, also doubles the rate of growth of the organization. I believe that there ³⁴⁰ is a vast scope for both speeding and improving the work in every office or productive establishment in the ³⁶⁰ country, especially in the Government. I have a specific proposal to translate this potential into reality which I would like ³⁸⁰ to place before the nation. Let every organization in the country invite ideas and suggestions from its employees at all levels on how it can work faster and better. ⁴⁰⁰

IMMUNE: not liable to danger; PRECIOUS: valuable.

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style, using various symbols and abbreviations to represent the words and phrases of the original text. The notes are organized into lines, each corresponding to a line of the printed text. Some lines include numerical markers (e.g., 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, 360, 380, 400) indicating the position of the notes relative to the printed text.

Exercise 4

Call upon policy makers in the Government, captains of industry and trade unions and leaders of other concerned organizations²⁰ to develop this concept further so that we can launch the "National Work Improvement Campaign" in an expeditious and effective⁴⁰ manner. The cornerstone of the "National; Work Improvement Campaign" will have to be an emphasis on teamwork. Excellence in work⁶⁰ is rarely the result of individual excellence. Rather, it is the cumulative outcome of the proper management of team talent.⁸⁰ In order to enrich and activate team talent, we must create organizations that are less hierarchical and more democratic. We¹⁰⁰ must create an environment which accepts creative ideas and initiatives from whichever direction they may come. The "National Work Improvement Campaign"¹²⁰ must also place high emphasis on continuous learning at the work place. Training, retraining and acquisition of new knowledge¹⁴⁰ should become an integral part of our work culture. Let each and every economic organization in the country become a¹⁶⁰ Learning Organization and let India itself become a Learning Nation. Our efforts to create a new national work culture will¹⁸⁰ bear the desired fruit only if it is rooted in the age old concept of Seva. Work becomes more than²⁰⁰ a job indeed, work becomes workshop only when it is done with the attitude of Samaj Seva and Rashtra Seva.²²⁰ Once again I congratulate the Shram Award winners and their managements and express the hope that they will continue to²⁴⁰ display the qualities that have won them this prestigious national honour. Before concluding, let me reiterate my appeal to all²⁶⁰ my countrymen, let us together honour Bharat Mata by launching, sincerely and earnestly, the National Work Improvement Campaign with the²⁸⁰ central appeal: "Work Faster. Work Better. Work for the Nation." I greet you all, and every brother and sister around³⁰⁰ the world, on the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This day, 50 years ago, the member³²⁰ States of the United Nations adopted what President Roosevelt so movingly described as "the international Magna Carta of all men every where."³⁴⁰ The immediate backdrop of the Declaration was the horrifying spectacle of man's brutality against man as witnessed during the³⁶⁰ Second World War. During those bleak years of this century, an individual's inalienable right to dignity and liberty were brutally³⁸⁰ trampled upon. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was supposed to be a safeguard against the repetition of the brutalities.⁴⁰⁰ Of World War II and to establish the overriding supremacy of human rights. This noble purpose was underscored by⁴²⁰ the Vienna Declaration that asserted: "all human rights are universal, indivisible, inter-related and inter-dependent" This must be noble.⁴⁴⁰

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

EXPEDITIOUS: quickens; SPECTACLE: show, pageant; INALIENABLE: being transferred or removed; TRAMPLED: to tread roughly under foot.

Exercise 5

However, the existence of human rights, the very characteristic of these rights was not discovered or forged in 1948.²⁰ These rights have existed ever since the advent of man and woman. They have been in evidence ever since⁴⁰ the quest for equality began, a quest that transcended race and religion. Indeed, human rights are intricately linked to the⁶⁰ evolution of human society. The sages of ancient India realized the importance of human election to the State Assemblies and⁸⁰ every election even to the local self-governing bodies, brings us face to face with the serious shortcomings in our¹⁰⁰ electoral system. These shortcomings are not confined to the time and process of elections. They have a direct bearing on¹²⁰ governance and on the functioning of the elected bodies. If we take the accumulated experience of governance at various levels¹⁴⁰ and of the functioning of our elected bodies in the past few decades, we see how the infirmities in our¹⁶⁰ electoral system have greatly weakened Indian democracy.

The common people are the ultimate sufferers of flawed elections and the bad¹⁸⁰ governance that results from them. Such governments lack the capacity to deliver on their promises to the electorate. This is²⁰⁰ the main reason why the political parties and the entire electoral exercise have less credibility today than before in the²²⁰ eyes of the voters. The resultant apathy and cynicism are not good for our democracy. Indian democracy thus exhibits a²⁴⁰ worrying paradox. On the one hand, we take legitimate pride in the fact that India is the world's largest democracy²⁶⁰ and that its preservation is our greatest achievement since Independence. It is also true that at no time does the²⁸⁰ vibrancy of Indian democracy become more manifest than during elections. Yet, on the other hand, it is the many weaknesses³⁰⁰ in our electoral system that have impaired our democracy the most. Removal of this paradox is the greatest task before³²⁰ us as we get ready to face the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century. Electoral reforms, therefore, must³⁴⁰ become a matter of high priority for the entire country and, especially, the political class. The National Agenda for Governance,³⁶⁰ which my party and our alliance partners have jointly adopted as the basis for our Government, has clearly stated our³⁸⁰ commitment to implement electoral reforms. Personally speaking, this has been my area of concern for a very long time now.⁴⁰⁰

ADVENT: coming first; QUEST: search; TRANSCENDED: to rise above; MANIFEST: apparent, evident.

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

Exercise 6

Political parties can approach the people at large for fund collection. But, elections cannot be fought on that alone. Now ²⁰ moneybags have to be tapped for the election of most candidates of all parties. By law, companies cannot donate to ⁴⁰ political parties, but political parties can collect funds. Obviously, this is number two money. There is no accounting of this ⁶⁰ money. The Joint Select Committee of Parliament had accepted the recommendation that an ⁸⁰ expert committee be set up for this. This was, however, not done. In 1990, the then Law Minister ¹⁰⁰ had prepared an Amendment Bill proposing extensive amendments to the Representation of the People's Act. Those proposals represented a consensus ¹²⁰ between all the political parties. It is true that some of those proposals have been given effect to in 1996, ¹⁴⁰ but many remain unimplemented including the proposals relating to election expenditure and State funding of candidates.

My Government ¹⁶⁰ has taken the exercise of electoral reforms seriously. We appointed a Committee on "State Funding of Elections" under the chairmanship ¹⁸⁰ of Shri Indrajit Gupta. This Committee has recently submitted its report. The Law Minister made a reference to that report ²⁰⁰ in his speech. I am happy that Shri Indrajit Gupta is invited to the Seminar to preside over the session ²²⁰ on "Election Expenses and State Funding of Elections" to be held tomorrow. To facilitate free and fair election, the Election Commission ²⁴⁰ has published certain guidelines. There is a demand that the Government give statutory status to some of them. Effective ²⁶⁰ implementation of these rules of conduct depends upon the good sense of the political parties, sense of discipline on the ²⁸⁰ part of the administrative apparatus, and the willing cooperation of the public at large. The proposal of the Law Commission ³⁰⁰ to introduce a "List System" of election which is also known as proportionate representation, for an additional ³²⁰ 138 seats of the Lok Sabha is a welcome step. I say so because the system of "First-past-the-Post" ³⁴⁰ is mostly a gamble. It does not always represent the people's will, especially in a multiparty system like ours. Facts ³⁶⁰ prove that in most constituencies, the winning candidates gets elected on the basis of a minority of the votes cast, ³⁸⁰ resulting general nationwide misrepresentation. Many of our parties represent democratic opinion of specific sections of our society. However, their ⁴⁰⁰ share in the election bodies does not always correspond to their vote share. This creates a sense of non-involvement, among them. ⁴²⁰ This requires a correction at the earliest in our electoral system. ⁴⁴⁰

AMENDMENT: alteration; CONSENSUS: agreement.

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style, using various symbols and abbreviations to represent the words and phrases of the original text. Some numbers (20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, 360, 380, 400, 420, 440) are written in the margins, likely indicating line numbers or specific points of reference.

Exercise 7

I am happy to address you on the occasion of the inauguration of the first-ever Assembly meeting of the ²⁰ Global Environment Facility. It is indeed fitting that the first Assembly Meeting of this international cooperative venture should be held ⁴⁰ in the developing world and that too in India. The twentieth century has witnessed major developments which have momentous impact ⁶⁰ not only on the lives of human beings but also on planet earth. These include an unprecedented growth in population ⁸⁰ and in consumption, rapidly increasing urbanization, dramatic changes in the global economic system and the revolution in communication technology.

As ¹⁰⁰ we are poised on the threshold of the third millennium, we have become increasingly aware that the process of development ¹²⁰ including industrialization and economic growth have come at a huge cost to society, to the environment and to our ¹⁴⁰ future. In some ways it is ironical that some of the achievements of the twentieth century themselves pose the challenges ¹⁶⁰ for the twenty-first century. With almost six billion people inhabiting this earth, and the global GDP approaching ¹⁸⁰ thirty trillion dollars, the pace of human and economic activity is putting pressure on global life-support systems. We witness ²⁰⁰ the depletion of non-renewal natural resources, the continued destruction of life sustaining forests and illegal international trade in protected species ²²⁰ of flora and fauna. There is an ongoing depletion of our planet's biological treasures and the threat of an acceleration ²⁴⁰ in global warming and in the green house effect. In short, there is a rapid globalization of environmental destruction. The environmental ²⁶⁰ impact of human activity is no longer restricted to man made national boundaries. The problems of environmental degradation call for ²⁸⁰ more than scientific and technological solution. They require the re-establishment of environmental ethics and values practised in traditional societies, with ³⁰⁰ economic development based on these issues. India, as one of the traditional societies, has always believed in the integrity and ³²⁰ sacredness of Nature, with all pervading peace as the ultimate purpose of all existence and activity. The age old ³⁴⁰ philosophy of coexistence is not one merely for coexistent of human beings, but it is in fact a basic premise ³⁶⁰ of all living beings and of harmony within the cosmos. The balance of Nature has to be restored, even as ³⁸⁰ we have to ensure complementary and coexistent of different life forms, between plants and animals and between Nature and man ⁴⁰⁰

MOMENTOUS: important; threshold: beginning; **IRONICAL:** using words having opposite meaning; **FLORA & FAUNA:** animals and vegetation.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the shorthand version of the text provided in the exercise.

Exercise 8

Based on our experience and understanding of global environment today that sustainable development at the national level cannot²⁰ be pursued in isolation. Quality of life of the nations today as also in the future depends to very⁴⁰ large extent on the policies and actions that the fellow nations of the world pursue. Against this background new partnerships⁶⁰ have to be established for conservation and sustainable development while ensuring equitable distribution of technology and social advancement promoting these⁸⁰ partnerships require making the most of the diverse bunch of knowledge, skill perceptions and of assets belonging to a¹⁰⁰ wide cross section of nations and societies. When we analyse the nature of pollutants we find that¹²⁰ both affluence and poverty contribute to their high levels. The problems of the industrialized and the developed world stem¹⁴⁰ from their high levels of economic activity and consumption. The degeneration of forests and natural resources in the developing countries on the other hand¹⁶⁰ can be attributed largely to the lack of resources and alternative source of energy and income generation, the strategies to¹⁸⁰ tackle these two distinct causes therefore need to be significantly different. In the case of the rich and developed world,²⁰⁰ the issues can be best handled by laying stringent emission norms, limits on pollutants and by enforcing these stringent norms²²⁰ and limitations.

However, for the developing and the under developed world, the best approach would be to put into place²⁴⁰ an incentive structure that would encourage conservation and discourage the scavenging of nature, without compromising economic development, and rapid alleviation²⁶⁰ of poverty. For the developing countries, we should make concerted efforts to facilitate and promote adoption of environment friendly techniques²⁸⁰ of production and also undertake far greater measures to disseminate information about ill-effects of polluting forces. As part³⁰⁰ of international efforts to contain the ill effects of environmental degradation and to encourage sustainable development, nations have put in³²⁰ place several ecological treaties like the Montreal protocol, the framework Convention on Climate Change. Although much attention seems to³⁴⁰ be focussed on climate change, on global warming, & ozone layer, very little is being done to address the environmental³⁶⁰ problems facing poor societies, whether it be paucity of clean drinking water or poor sanitary conditions. Let me reiterate that³⁸⁰ if we are committed to successfully address the challenges of sustainable development, and hence of environmental conservation, then it will⁴⁰⁰ require an international movement, the like of which has never been seen before. It will require effective integration of the⁴²⁰ sporadic efforts being made by the different players whether it be international organizations, national, Government, or non-Governmental as such.⁴⁴⁰

ECOLOGICAL: based on nature; CONSERVATION: to preserve;
Ex 8 (1) - 21: A. ISOVAJPAVEE PM of India

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the original text in a shorthand system, covering the right side of the page.

Exercise 9

Economic and cultural issues were referred to separate committees and their reports were finally adopted by the committee of the ²⁰ whole Conference. This Committee also dealt with the remainder of the agenda including the main political issues. The House will ⁴⁰ be familiar, from the final communique of the Conference which has been laid on the table of the House, with ⁶⁰ the proceedings of these committees and the recommendations made. It is, however, relevant to draw attention to their main characteristics. ⁸⁰ These recommendations wisely avoided any provision for setting up additional machinery of international co-operation, but, on the other hand, sought ¹⁰⁰ to rely on existing international machinery in part and, for the rest, on such decisions as individual Governments may, by ¹²⁰ contact and negotiation, find it possible to make. I respectfully submit to the House that in dealings between sovereign governments, ¹⁴⁰ this is a wise and practical step to adopt. It is important, further, to note that all delegations without exception ¹⁶⁰ realized the importance of both economic and cultural relations. The decisions represent a breakaway from the generally accepted belief and ¹⁸⁰ practice that Asia, in matters of technical aid, financial or cultural co-operation and exchange of experience, must rely exclusively on ²⁰⁰ the non Asian world. Detailed recommendations apart, the reports of these Committees, which became the decision of the Conference, proclaim the ²²⁰ reaching out of Asian countries to one another and their determination to profit by one another's experience on the basis ²⁴⁰ of mutual co-operation.

In the economic field, the subjects dealt with include technical assistance, early establishment of a Special United ²⁶⁰ Nations Fund for Economic Development, appointment of liaison officers by participating countries, stabilization of commodity trade and prices through bilateral ²⁸⁰ and multilateral arrangements, increased processing of raw materials, study of shipping and transport problems, establishment of national and regional banks ³⁰⁰ and insurance companies, development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and exchange of information and ideas on matters of mutual ³²⁰ interest. In the cultural field, the Conference similarly dealt with a wide range of subjects recognizing that the most powerful ³⁴⁰ means of promoting understanding among nations is the development of cultural co-operation. The links that bound the Asian and African ³⁶⁰ countries together in earlier ages had been surrendered their more recent history of foreign conquest and annexation. The New ³⁸⁰ Asia would seek to revive the old ties and build newer and better forms of relationship with other countries. ⁴⁰⁰

COMMUNIQUE: public statement; LIASION: to bring together;

BILATERAL: two sided; MULTILATERAL: many sided;

ANNEXATION: to conquer.

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

Exercise 10

As a practical step, the Conference decided that the endeavours of the respective countries in the field of cultural co-operation²⁰ should be directed towards better knowledge of each other's country, mutual cultural exchanges and the exchange of information, and that⁴⁰ the best results would be achieved by pursuing bilateral arrangements each country taking action on its own in the best⁶⁰ ways open to it. The work of the Committee of the whole Conference was devoted to problems mainly grouped under⁸⁰ the headings of Human Rights and Self-determination, problems of Dependent peoples, and the promotion of World Peace and Co-operation. Under¹⁰⁰ each head were grouped a large number of specific problems. In the consideration of Human Rights and Self-determination, specific problems,¹²⁰ such as racial discrimination and segregation, were considered. Special consideration was given to the Union of South Africa and the¹⁴⁰ position of people of Indian and Pakistani origin in that country, as well as to the problem of Palestine in¹⁶⁰ its relation to world peace, human rights and the plight of the refugees.

The problem of Dependent peoples or colonialism¹⁸⁰ was the subject which at once created both pronounced agreement and disagreement. In the condemnation of colonialism in its well-understood²⁰⁰ sense, namely, the rule of one people by another, with its attendant evils, the Conference was at one. It affirmed²²⁰ its support of those still struggling to attain their independence and called upon the powers concerned to grant them independence.²⁴⁰ Special attention was paid to the problem of Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria as well as to West Iran, Aden, which²⁶⁰ is a British protectorate and is in a different category, also came in for consideration. There was, however, another and²⁸⁰ different view in the Conference which sought to bring under colonialism and to include in these above affirmation the alleged³⁰⁰ conditions in some countries which are sovereign nations. Some of these are members of the United Nations and all of³²⁰ them are independent in terms of international law and practice. They have diplomatic relations with ourselves and other countries of³⁴⁰ the world including the big powers. It appeared to us that irrespective of whatever views may be held in regard to³⁶⁰ the conditions prevailing in these countries or of relationships that may exist between the Soviet Union and them, they could³⁸⁰ in no way be called colonies, nor could their alleged problems come under the classification of colonialism. To so include⁴⁰⁰ them in any general statement on behalf of the Conference could be accomplished only by acceptance by a great number⁴²⁰ of the participants of the Conference, including ourselves, of political views and attitudes which are not theirs at all.⁴⁴⁰

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

ENDEAVOUR: effort; COLONIALISM: to rule over; SOVEREIGN: independent; ACCOMPLISHED: to complete.

Exercise 11

The most important decision of the Conference is the Declaration on World Peace and Co-operation. The nations assembled set out²⁰ the principles which should govern relations between them and indeed the countries of the world as a whole. These are⁴⁰ capable of universal application and are historic in their significance. We in India have in recent months sought to formulate⁶⁰ the principles which should govern our relations with other countries and often spoken of them as the Five principles. In⁸⁰ the Bandung Declaration we find the full embodiment of these Five Principles and the addition to them of elaborations which¹⁰⁰ reinforce these principles. We have reason to feel happy that this Conference, representative of more than half the population of¹²⁰ the world, has declared its adherence to the tenets that should guide their conduct and govern the relations of the¹⁴⁰ nations of the world if world peace and co-operation are to be achieved.

The House will remember that when the¹⁶⁰ Panchsheel as we have called them, emerged, they attracted much attention as well as some opposition from different parts of¹⁸⁰ the world. We have maintained that they contain the essence of the principles of relationship which would promote world peace²⁰⁰ and co-operation. We have not sought to point to them as though they were divine commandments or as though there²²⁰ was a particular sanctity either about the number or about their formulation. The essence of them is the substance, and²⁴⁰ this has been embodied in the Bandung Declaration. Some alternatives had been proposed and some of these even formulated contradictory positions.²⁶⁰ The final declaration embodies no contradictions. The Government of India is in total agreement with the principles set out in²⁸⁰ the Bandung Declaration and will honour them. They contain nothing that is against the interests of our country, or the³⁰⁰ established principles of our foreign policy. The Declaration includes a clause which has a reference to collective defence. The House³²⁰ knows that we are opposed to military pacts and I have repeatedly stated that these pacts based upon the idea³⁴⁰ of balance of power and negotiation form strength and the grouping of nations into rival camps are not, in our³⁶⁰ view, a contribution to peace. We maintain that view. The Bandung Declaration, however, relates to self-defence in terms of the³⁸⁰ Charter of the United Nations. The provisions of the Charter make it clear about the inherent right of self-defence.⁴⁰⁰

FORMULATE: to state systematically; EMBODIMENT: to give form; ELABORATIONS: details; SANCTITY: to make holy.

Exercise 12

It will be also noted that the Bandung Declaration further finds place for two specific safeguards in relation to this ²⁰ matter, namely that there should be no external pressures on nations, and that collective defence arrangements should not be used ⁴⁰ to serve the particular interests of the big powers. We are also happy that the Declaration begins with a statement ⁶⁰ of adherence to Human Rights and, therefore, to the fundamental values of civilization. If the Conference made no other decision ⁸⁰ than the formulation of the principles of the Bandung Declaration, it would have been a signal achievement.

So much for ¹⁰⁰ the actual work and achievement within the Conference itself. But any estimate of this historic week at Bandung would be ¹²⁰ incomplete and its picture would be inadequate if we did not take into account the many contacts established the relations ¹⁴⁰ that have emerged, the prejudices that have been removed and the friendships that have been formed. More particularly reference should ¹⁶⁰ be made to the conversations, and happily, some constructive results arising from private talks. Such results have been achieved in ¹⁸⁰ regard to some of the difficulties that had arisen in relation to the implementation of the Geneva decisions in Indo-China ²⁰⁰ Direct meetings of the parties concerned and the good offices of others including ourselves, have been able to help to ²²⁰ resolve these difficulties and create greater understanding and friendship. This is the position in regard to Cambodia, Laos and of the ²⁴⁰ Democratic Republic of Vietnam. We regret, however, that we have not been able to make progress in this regard in ²⁶⁰ respect of South Vietnam. This must await time and further endeavour. The House is aware that the Prime Minister of ²⁸⁰ China made, while he was at Bandung, a public statement announcing his readiness to enter into direct negotiations with the ³⁰⁰ United States to discuss the question of relaxing tension in the Far East and especially the question of relaxing tension ³²⁰ in the Formosa area. We have known for some time that China was willing to enter into direct talks, and ³⁴⁰ other parties concerned have also not been unwary of it. The announcement itself does not, therefore, represent a new attitude ³⁶⁰ on the part of China, but the fact that this has been publicly stated at a gathering of the Asian ³⁸⁰ and African nations represents a further and wholesome development. If this is availed of by all concerned it can lead ⁴⁰⁰ to an approach towards peaceful settlement. I had several conversations with Chinese premier and some of these related to Formosa. ⁴²⁰ At my request our Defence Minister had also explored certain aspects of this question with the Prime Minister of China.

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ADHERENCE: to stick to; PREJUDICES: unfavourable bias;

ENDEAVOUR: serious efforts; EXPLORED: to find out.

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

Exercise 13

It is an honour and a privilege for me to welcome all of you who have come here to participate ²⁰ in this great gathering. We are happy, for various reasons, that you decided to hold this Conference of the great ⁴⁰ international financial agencies in Delhi. This would enable us to know you better and to learn much from you. This ⁶⁰ also enables us to express our gratitude for the help which these agencies have given us. At the same time, ⁸⁰ it might be profitable for many of the distinguished delegates who have come here to have an opportunity to get ¹⁰⁰ a glimpse into our minds in our own environment. For, environment counts, and you have been in the past surrounded ¹²⁰ by Europe or America. It is good, therefore, that for a change you should feel the Sun of Asia and ¹⁴⁰ the problems that pertain to Asia. I do not mean to say that Asia is one solid, whole thinking alike ¹⁶⁰ and acting alike, of course not. And yet, it may have certain common features. Even now you have the problems ¹⁸⁰ of West Asia which are peculiar to it. You have the great tensions and dangers at present in the Far ²⁰⁰ East of Asia, and you have the problems of southern Asia. The problems are different. But they have a major ²²⁰ connecting link, which is the tremendous ferment and change in Asia. Another important factor which you may remember is that ²⁴⁰ Asia is not a continent which has only recently come into the light, if I may say so. If a ²⁶⁰ conference of this nature could have met some 300 years ago, it would probably have found that apart from ²⁸⁰ other fields of thought Asia was rather ahead of the rest of the world even in the technological sphere.

Something ³⁰⁰ happened subsequently which stopped its progress, making it static, even stagnant, while the countries of Western Europe and America went ³²⁰ fast ahead and brought about the industrial revolution. Europeans came to India because India was a producer not of raw ³⁴⁰ materials but of manufactured goods which went to Europe and elsewhere. It had as high a standard of living as ³⁶⁰ most other countries then, and even higher. With the industrial revolution, changes took place with an ever-increasing rapidity which made ³⁸⁰ the industrialized communities of the West wealthier, while, for a variety of reasons, we in the countries of Asia actually went backwards. ⁴⁰⁰

The pace of progress through science and technology is tremendous in countries where these have been developed to help economic ⁴²⁰ growth while, on the other hand, countries like India struggle hard just to keep themselves

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going. It is a life and ⁴⁴⁰ death struggle, not for a group here or a group there, but for the nation as a whole, for ⁴⁶⁰ the 400 million people who live here. Therefore, I want you to feel this human element in our thinking ⁴⁸⁰ and in our continual struggle and the strain with which we have to face this problem. No doubt, we have ⁵⁰⁰ to look upon the problem from the point of view of our resources, but even more important is the human ⁵²⁰ element involved in it and the deep ferment going on in the minds of hundreds of millions of people. Asia ⁵⁴⁰ is and will continue to be in an explosive state. The changes that have come over Asia in recent years ⁵⁶⁰ have unleashed a giant which had for long been kept down politically, economically and in other ways. Naturally, it does ⁵⁸⁰ not propose to behave as when it was in leash, either in the political sphere or in the economic sphere, ⁶⁰⁰ but would rather stumble and fall and rise up than be pulled and pushed hither and thither. Above all, it does ⁶²⁰ not want to continue as a starving continent, living on the verge of subsistence. There are these tremendous and vast ⁶⁴⁰ urges in Asia which often make it act wrongly and turn in wrong directions. Let us try to restrain them, ⁶⁶⁰ but let us try to understand these long-suppressed urges which are coming up.

In a political sense, the world ⁶⁸⁰ is divided in various ways, the communist world, the anti communist world, and the countries which may be called non-communist, ⁷⁰⁰ but not ranged in any anti group. Yet, the major division of the world today is the division into the ⁷²⁰ undeveloped communities, and the industrialized or the developed communities whether you talk of a communist State like the Soviet Union ⁷⁴⁰ which has become an industrialized State or the many non-communist States which are highly industrialized. Though the latter may differ ⁷⁶⁰ in their politics and in their economic theories, in the final analysis they worship the same god, the god of ⁷⁸⁰ industrialization, of higher production and the utilization of nature's power and resources to the greatest advantage. On the other hand, ⁸⁰⁰ the underdeveloped countries struggle hard for a bare subsistence, and the realization is growing that if they do not expand ⁸²⁰ their productive capacity substantially to offset the rate of their population growth, they remain where they are, or they go down. ⁸⁴⁰

STAGNANT: static; FERMENT: to excite; UNLEASHED: to release with force; SUPPRESS: crush down; STARVING: to find out.

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

Exercise 14

May I strike a certain personal note, and then go on to other considerations? We, my generation in India, ²⁰ have been conditioned in particular ways by events. There is the background of two thousand years or more. There is ⁴⁰ the conditioning we have had during the 150 or 200 years of British rule. And then there ⁶⁰ is the big conditioning during the last 30 or 35 years, of what is called the Gandhian movement. We are ⁸⁰ the resultants of these various conditioning factors. If you want to understand us, you have to understand these conditioning factors. ¹⁰⁰ That is so about me and my Government in India. That applies to the world at large also. We ¹²⁰ have to understand other people's basic conditioning factors, their past history, traditions, habits, conflicts, etc., and more particularly the recent ¹⁴⁰ history of the last half a century or so. Countries like India and China have millennia of history. It is ¹⁶⁰ not an easy matter for me, whatever new knowledge I may gather, to get out of the 2,000 years ¹⁸⁰ of Indian history. So, also with other countries. Yet, in order to understand another country it is no good looking ²⁰⁰ at it through the spectacles of our own country. If an Indian presumes, with his Indian background, to judge England ²²⁰ or Germany or Russia, he will probably not be objective enough.

Now, the China. Leaving our past history, it has ²⁴⁰ been conditioned for more than forty years, ever since the end of the Manchu Dynasty, by continuous trouble. That was ²⁶⁰ China's experience. Take the background of the present rulers of China. It is a background of struggle for the last ²⁸⁰ 25 years. I remember, and some of you may also recall, the Long March in China. Quite apart from its ³⁰⁰ merits, that Long March was a terrific feat. It meant being hunted, being harassed, with many people collapsing and some ³²⁰ surviving. They often found a habitat in the mountains and in the caves, and lived there for a number of ³⁴⁰ years organizing themselves. Then came the Japanese invasion. They fought the Japanese invasion. That turned into a world war later. ³⁶⁰ Imaging what a powerful determining influence these factors must have had on the people who took part in a March ³⁸⁰ of 8,000 miles and whatever the system of government which is a great relief after two generations of disorder. ⁴⁰⁰

The second is their feeling of nationalism. They feel that their great country which has been kicked and tossed about ⁴²⁰ for generations has become unified and

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strong and can stand up on its own feet and look to any other country in ⁴⁴⁰ the face. Look at it from the Chinese point of view, I am not, for the moment, considering communism or ⁴⁶⁰ anti communism. I tell you, a Chinese living in Singapore, Laos or elsewhere, even if he is completely anti communists, is ⁴⁸⁰ still proud of China's condition today. He has his nationalist pride that his State, his country, is strong and unified. ⁵⁰⁰ This is the background of China today. Of course, it did not require my going to China to know all ⁵²⁰ this. But if you keep it in mind you will understand something of what is happening in China. You and ⁵⁴⁰ I know very well that in China today they have got a certain political structure and a certain economic structure. ⁵⁶⁰ The rulers of China are communists. There is no doubt about that. They have evolved a political and economic system ⁵⁸⁰ which is partly based on their Marxist ideas and partly adapted to conditions in China. We all know that it ⁶⁰⁰ is not full-blooded communism these. It has adapted to their conditions. So, now, if you ask me, Is there freedom ⁶²⁰ of the Press there? With all respect I shall say that question is rather unnecessary. The whole structure of government ⁶⁴⁰ there is of a type which is completely different from parliamentary democracy. Whether you can call it democracy or not ⁶⁶⁰ is another matter. They call it people's democracy. That is an argument which we need not go into.

My point ⁶⁸⁰ is that it is different. We know it. What results it yields you can partly see now, and ultimately the ⁷⁰⁰ future will show. It is the future that will show whether the results achieved by the methods they pursue will ⁷²⁰ be worthwhile or not or have been worth the price paid for them.

Each people, and specially these big chunks ⁷⁴⁰ of humanity like India and China, with long records, as soon as they find freedom to function according to their ⁷⁶⁰ wishes, are influenced by various external forces, industrial revolution, technological advancement, political ideas and so on. But if we are ⁷⁸⁰ worth our salt, we have to stand on our own feet and function in accordance with our own thinking and ⁸⁰⁰ conditioning of minds. I shall have little respect for India if it followed blindly the American pattern or the Russian ⁸²⁰ pattern or the Chinese or the British. Then it would not be India but a pale imitation of somebody else. ⁸⁴⁰

HARASSED: troubled; **HABITAT:** place to live; **UNIFIED:** one block;

YIELDS: earning; **PALE:** without shine; **IMITATION:** to copy.

Handwritten shorthand notes in Progressive Shorthand script, corresponding to the text on the left. The notes are written on lined paper and include various symbols, abbreviations, and some numbers (e.g., 440, 460, 480, 500, 520, 540, 560, 580, 600, 620, 640, 660, 680, 700, 720, 740, 760, 780, 800, 820, 840) indicating line numbers or specific points in the text.

Exercise 15

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome and support this piece of legislation and I think this piece of legislation has come ²⁰ up before this House in time and also I have to congratulate the Minister of State in the Ministry of ⁴⁰ Finance. Sir, sometime back we were discussing about the facilities to be afforded to the Members of Parliament and how ⁶⁰ they have to be encouraged to function properly in this House. I feel now that this is a very important ⁸⁰ piece of legislation. I also agree with many of the points which have been included in this Bill but some ¹⁰⁰ Members have not availed of the facility of going through this Bill and that may be one of the reasons ¹²⁰ why they are not taking that much of interest or unable to take that much of interest in this legislation. ¹⁴⁰ To me this piece of legislation comes in the way of the black money in this country. The Customs Tariff ¹⁶⁰ Act of 1934 as amended subsequently and now in the name of Customs Tariff Bill is nothing but ¹⁸⁰ a protection that is being given to the indigenous industries and indigenous products that are produced in this country. But, ²⁰⁰ at the same time, this is going to stop the smugglers, curtailing the black money and putting an end to. ²²⁰ this black bank, as explained.

Sir, the Hon. Member has also said that though we say so many things about ²⁴⁰ these smugglers and the control of the anti social elements who are bringing in smuggled goods into this country, the ²⁶⁰ question is how far the action taken by the Government will prove efficient. Sir, during the earlier period this Bill should ²⁸⁰ be given importance and top most priority. Now, we have read in the newspapers that a number of smugglers were ³⁰⁰ arrested and who were solely responsible for bringing in smuggled goods into this country. The Bill puts a heavy tariff ³²⁰ so that these things are not imported into this country and indigenous production of these items may be encouraged. Once ³⁴⁰ you stop the smugglers operations. We expected that these articles will not be sold in public. But we are not ³⁶⁰ setting the correct example. I would request the Hon. Finance Minister to see that the possession of foreign articles ³⁸⁰ should be questioned. If they are not able to give proper account high tariff duty should be levied on them. ⁴⁰⁰

When you are thinking of this Bill. I think, you are not only protecting the economy but you are modelling ⁴²⁰ the economy in the fashion that our Prime Minister has desired. The Prime Minister has said that we will have ⁴⁴⁰ an economy where the gap between the rich and the poor

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the spoken content of the text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive, shorthand style, with some words and numbers clearly legible, such as '1934', '180', '200', '220', '240', '260', '280', '300', '320', '340', '360', '380', '400', '420', and '440'. The notes are organized into lines, corresponding to the structure of the printed text.

will be narrowed. These people have, what may be ⁴⁶⁰ called a black bank. Whatever measures you may bring in, they have a loophole and through that loophole they bring ⁴⁸⁰ money in this country. The law is that money can be sent from abroad through Reserve Bank only. But these ⁵⁰⁰ black bank people have a separate system. They send the money through some agency and they go on doing their ⁵²⁰ business without any hindrance. This is due to the fact that the officials of the Customs Department are not properly ⁵⁴⁰ implementing the legislation that is already in vogue in this country. From my experience, I can say that the Tax ⁵⁶⁰ Administration is not enough to contain this disease and we have a poor set of people at the top of ⁵⁸⁰ affairs to check, control or take proper action in this regard. Whenever people come from other countries, they bring in ⁶⁰⁰ some articles from other countries. But these Customs officials harass only those people who are very poor for the simple ⁶²⁰ reason that they demand certain things from them.

The smugglers, who are the real black bank people go outside every ⁶⁴⁰ three or six months and bring lot of goods from outside and these people bribe the Customs people. If you ⁶⁶⁰ enter into these officials houses, you will find a number of foreign made articles there. That is the reason ⁶⁸⁰ why we failed to enforce the legislation. We must have supervision over these people and we must have people of ⁷⁰⁰ integrity there. These people should not be kept at one place for more than a year. Besides this, the Customs ⁷²⁰ officials have a feeling that they are super masters. They threaten the poor people and leave out the black bank ⁷⁴⁰ people. They leave the monsters and allow them to grow as big as possible because you know this illegal gratification ⁷⁶⁰ has become legal gratification as far as this Bill is concerned.

We may defend it. I am sure the Hon. ⁷⁸⁰ Minister is bound to defend his staff. It is a fact. But in this Parliament we have to tell the ⁸⁰⁰ truth. It is a known fact how these customs authorities function. If a Minister or his relation is coming ⁸²⁰ from outside there is no regulation. If a Member of Parliament is coming, there may not be that much checking. ⁸⁴⁰

SUBSEQUENTLY: later on; VOGUE: in fashion;

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

WRITE CORRECT OUTLINES ALWAYS

Exercise 16

Sir, the President's Address is supposed to be a very important document, and in that document it is expected that ²⁰ true situations should be reflected. But I am very sorry to say that the true situation in the country about ⁴⁰ unemployment, about poverty, about discrimination between agriculture and industry is not reflected. If time permits, I will discuss about it ⁶⁰ in detail later on.

So far as the communal situation in the country is concerned, it has been discussed at ⁸⁰ large and a satisfaction has been expressed in the President's Address about the turn that it has taken in Punjab. ¹⁰⁰ It has been appreciated by the Government by the nation and by all the political parties the stand taken by ¹²⁰ Barnala Government and the Akali Dal. Very recently they have declared politics and religion should not be mixed. Now, the ¹⁴⁰ Akali Dal itself, with this experience, actually they are doing that, they were relying on religion and practising religion and ¹⁶⁰ politics together. But, now they have taken a different stand and it is a very welcome stand. But, still, we ¹⁸⁰ have to see, to what extent the Akali Dal withstand the pressure which is being developed in Punjab. Let us ²⁰⁰ hope that they will withstand that pressure and act as they have declared that politics and religion should be separated. ²²⁰

About other communal factors between Sikhs and Hindus, between Muslims and Hindus, this has taken a very serious turn in ²⁴⁰ our country. What is happening in Ahmedabad? For petty, innocent ²⁶⁰ lives of Muslims and of Hindus have been lost. Very recently, this communal riot took place only because a particular ²⁸⁰ person was arrested. that particular person was said to be anti social and he has been detained under the provisions ³⁰⁰ of the law. But that out law has been elected in the Ahmedabad Corporation in five Municipal Constituencies. What will be ³²⁰ the effect of this incident? The fact should be very well reflected where we are going now. A person who ³⁴⁰ is anti-national, anti-social, a person who had been detained in the jail because of anti-social activities is ³⁶⁰ being elected by the people of this country in five constituencies. Will this not have any bad effect on the ³⁸⁰ people of this country? But, according to me, nothing is being done by the Government to stop this trend. ⁴⁰⁰

It is very easy to advise the Akali Dal that they should separate religion and politics. But what about the ⁴²⁰ other political parties which are supposed to be secular and saying that they are secular parties, allowing everybody to be ⁴⁴⁰

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

a member of their own parties, membership is not restricted to a particular religion. But coming to relying on religion ⁴⁶⁰ and communal sentiments, some papers are not only relying on religious and communal sentiments, but also nursing religious and communal ⁴⁸⁰ sentiments, including the ruling party.

What has happened to the Muslim Women's divorce Bill? It was simply a fact that ⁵⁰⁰ for nursing communal tendencies with a communal approach that Bill was passed which was very clear to everybody in this ⁵²⁰ House. If that is going to be the case, it will encourage communal feelings, this way or that way, and ⁵⁴⁰ it is going to destroy the whole nation, and I feel that all the political parties should understand this. They ⁵⁶⁰ say that my friend has taken a good stand, that he has done a good thing. But we are not ⁵⁸⁰ to be blamed? We are not blamed here, because my friend is in the dock. We have put him in ⁶⁰⁰ the dock, we are also in the dock and we should be treated as persons responsible for this factor. Because ⁶²⁰ the time at my disposal is not much I will not deal with this matter in detail.

Then I want ⁶⁴⁰ to mention one or two other factors. The common man is concerned about the price increase. It is said in ⁶⁶⁰ the Address that there is a widening gap between the wholesale price index and the consumer price index. Simply saying ⁶⁸⁰ that there is a gap between the wholesale price index and the consumer price index does not suffice. What are ⁷⁰⁰ the attempts made by the Government to eliminate this gap? There are no attempts to eliminate this gap. Because there ⁷²⁰ is no attempt on the part of the Government, the middleman is looting the consumer, he is looting the producer ⁷⁴⁰ with the conscious connivance of the Government. With the conscious connivance of the Government I have said because it is ⁷⁶⁰ the duty of the Government to see that the consumer is not being looted. It is the duty of the ⁷⁸⁰ Government to see that the producer is not being looted. What has happened to the case of selling of garlic? ⁸⁰⁰ The producer might have sold his goods at the rate of hardly Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 per kg, but ⁸²⁰ in the market for some time, it was being sold by the traders at the rate of Rs. 60 per kg. ⁸⁴⁰

CONNIVANCE: partner in crime; CONSCIOUS: aware.

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

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript or a page from a book. The text is written in a cursive style and is arranged in approximately 20 horizontal lines. The ink is dark, and the paper appears aged. The text is not legible due to the cursive style and the quality of the image.

Handwritten text in Urdu script, likely a religious or philosophical treatise, written on lined paper. The text is dense and covers most of the page.

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mandate, which our people have given to the present government, a great responsibility rests upon our ⁴⁴⁰ shoulders. We are bending our energies and applying all our strength for quickening the pace of progress in the country ⁴⁶⁰ and to give material content to our political liberty. In this achievement we recognise the value of assistance and co-operation ⁴⁸⁰ which we have received from Iran under the personal interest and direction of Your Imperial Majesty. Regrettably, the world today ⁵⁰⁰ continues to present a disconcerting picture of contrasts and disparities. This is the gravest threat to international peace and security ⁵²⁰ deprivation cannot coexist, without inviting questioning, discontent and frustration. The gulf between the haves and have-nots must ⁵⁴⁰ be bridged if we wish this planet to remain peaceful and stable. It is, therefore, the duty of all of ⁵⁶⁰ us to ensure that we make this planet a better place for succeeding generations through progressive elimination of disparities and ⁵⁸⁰ want, and achievement of all-round and accelerated progress of the underdeveloped world. Each of us has his own role to ⁶⁰⁰ play according to capacity and capability. It is only through collective efforts that we will be able to succeed. In ⁶²⁰ this context, we would like to pay a tribute to Your Imperial Majesty's own efforts in helping to undertake ventures ⁶⁴⁰ of common benefit on the basis of bilaterals.

Your Imperial Majesty has crusaded for the removal of barriers restricting the ⁶⁶⁰ flow of trade, commerce and communications between the developed and the developing countries. Your effort for mitigating the present world ⁶⁸⁰ economic situation is a measure of your statesmanship as well as of your deep understanding of the complimentary of the ⁷⁰⁰ economic forces of the world. I am firmly of the view that both our countries can play a significant role ⁷²⁰ in broadening the trend for greater harmony and understanding between the North and South.

Between our two countries, the possibilities ⁷⁴⁰ of co-operation are virtually limitless. We are happy to observe that many of the projects envisaged by our governments earlier ⁷⁶⁰ are now taking concrete shape. Their full realisation will certainly generate a momentum in the industrial, economic and technological fields ⁷⁸⁰ to the mutual benefit of the two countries. In this context, the Indo-Iran Joint Commission meeting, held in New Delhi ⁸⁰⁰ in September this year, proved fruitful and has opened up new vistas for co-operation which must be followed up ⁸²⁰ with expedition and determination. My Government is convinced that a constructive relationship based on political understanding will make for real stability. ⁸⁴⁰

INVIGORATED: to make vigorous; FOSTER: to stimulate;

DEPRIVATION: to take away; ENVISAGED: planned.

Handwritten shorthand notes in a cursive script, likely representing the shorthand system taught in the Progressive Shorthand course. The notes are organized into several horizontal lines, with some lines starting with a vertical line and a small circle, possibly indicating a new section or a specific shorthand symbol.

Exercise 18

The presence at this conference of so many distinguished delegates from different parts of the world is a good indication²⁰ that the causes of peace, human freedom and dignity are issues which have aroused the conscience of the human race.

⁴⁰ India has been a pioneer in the international campaign against illegal racist regimes in Southern Africa. We have also identified⁶⁰ ourselves completely with the legitimate aspirations and aims of the nationalist movements struggling against apartheid, racism and neo-colonialism. Our support for⁸⁰ liberation movements has also been unqualified. It is, therefore, in the fitness of thing that this conference should have chosen¹⁰⁰ to meet in India, and that also in the International Anti-Apartheid Year. Your deliberations here will have far-reaching¹²⁰ repercussions on the illegitimate and oppressive racist regimes wherever they may be. What you say here will reverberate throughout the¹⁴⁰ world, and will help to encourage and stimulate the hopes and aspirations of those of our unfortunate brethren who long¹⁶⁰ for peace and freedom, based on the majority rule, and the unfettered exercise of the right to self-determination.

Significant advances¹⁸⁰ in science and technology have brought all right thinking people in the countries of the world together, and international co-operation²⁰⁰ in all fields connected with the progress and welfare of the human race is expanding. It is now impossible for²²⁰ any nation, however powerful it may imagine itself to be, to exist if it chooses to isolate itself from the²⁴⁰ mainstream of international comity. It is our fervent hope in India, and I am sure this conference will fully endorse²⁶⁰ this view, that efforts to bring about a just and peaceful settlement in Namibia and Zimbabwe will succeed. The United²⁸⁰ Nations Organisation, which represents the conscience of the world, has a very important role in shaping the destiny of the people here³⁰⁰ and bringing peace and harmony to this troubled area. India's association with the hardships and tensions of life for the³²⁰ minorities in Southern Africa is long and close. Our association with our oppressed brethren in Southern Africa goes back to³⁴⁰ those days when Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our nation, lived and worked in South Africa. The increasing awareness of³⁶⁰ the evils of apartheid, and of in human distinctions between man and man on the ground only of race and colour,³⁸⁰ has further strengthened our resolve to do all that is possible, within the framework of the United Nations⁴⁰⁰

The great Mahatma, under whose inspiring leadership India threw off the shackles of the foreign domination, championed the principles of⁴²⁰ political freedom and human dignity for people everywhere in the world, and, in particular, raised his voice against racial discrimination⁴⁴⁰ in South Africa. The Mahatma's principles of non violence and the brotherhood of man irrespective of colour, religion, caste and creed,⁴⁶⁰ are an inspiring challenge to humanity.

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

I have every hope that the distinguished delegates gathered here will carry this message ⁴⁸⁰ with them, which embodies in it an abiding hope for mankind in a world full of man-made tensions, made ⁵⁰⁰ more dangerous by the furious arms race, and the feverish stockpiling of weapons of destruction. The principles of non-violence and ⁵²⁰ tolerance preached by the great Mahatma, are a sure balm for the alleviation of anguish and suffering created by the ⁵⁴⁰ pursuit of such disastrous policies.

India has not only condemned apartheid as a crime against humanity, but as a ⁵⁶⁰ potential threat to world peace and international harmony. We, in India, welcome the prospect of early independence for both Namibia ⁵⁸⁰ and Zimbabwe, and we have every hope that given the opportunity for self-determination, the people there will prosper and contribute ⁶⁰⁰ to the international peace and harmony. The consequences of violence in a tension-ridden area like this, already weary of ⁶²⁰ injustice, intolerance and bloodshed, could be disastrous. The minority regimes in these countries may yet discern the writing on the ⁶⁴⁰ wall, and by wise statesmanship, recognise the realities of the situation, and ensure that the legitimate demands of Africans in ⁶⁶⁰ Southern Africa are met, not only in the letter, but in the spirit as well. Unless this is done with ⁶⁸⁰ mutual trust and sincerity of purpose, the minority regimes will ultimately be driven by the force of circumstances and the ⁷⁰⁰ world opinion, to see the folly of their own short-sightedness. The people, who were hitherto under colonial domination, are now ⁷²⁰ awake, and the resurgent nationalist forces are on the march towards progress and prosperity, with a new and growing vitality. ⁷⁴⁰ The various international forums where these newly developing countries have stated their case with earnestness have won the admiration of ⁷⁶⁰ the world at large. There is a limit to human patience and circumstances are such that unless considerable progress is ⁷⁸⁰ made on the socio economic front in these potentially explosive areas, the future of mankind will be bleak indeed. With the ⁸⁰⁰ technological advances which have been made and which have brought the people of the world closer to each other, it ⁸²⁰ is no longer possible for the world to exist on the basis of the "haves" and "have not" at present. ⁸⁴⁰

APARTHEID: to discriminate on the basis of colour;

REVERBERATE: to go around; FERVENT: zealous, warm

in feeling; OPPRESSED: burdened; ALLEVIATION: to improvise.

WORK HARD, ROME

WAS NOT BUILT IN A DAY!

Exercise 19

Bombay is a city with a cosmopolitan outlook and it is a happy coincidence the discussions focussing attention on various ²⁰ aspects of science and technology which have a bearing on the welfare and well being of society have been organised at ⁴⁰ this great metropolis. It is gratifying to see distinguished scientists from all over the world gathered together on the eve ⁶⁰ of the ninetieth birth anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is a fitting tribute to one of the greatest personalities ⁸⁰ of our times.

As a student, I was inspired by his charisma and idealism. To those of my generation, he ¹⁰⁰ symbolised the India of our dreams. I came into close contact with him when I was a member of the ¹²⁰ Constituent Assembly, and a little later when I was invited by him to be a member of the Working Committee ¹⁴⁰ of the then Indian National Congress. I was fortunate to have had the opportunity of working closely with this great ¹⁶⁰ nationalist statesman in the exciting days following the advent of freedom. A nobler soul, so completely dedicated to the service ¹⁸⁰ of the country and its people, is hard to find in the history of any nation. That we had this ²⁰⁰ great man to inspire us during the struggle for freedom and guide our destiny during the crucial post-independence era, is ²²⁰ indeed a stroke of good fortune. He had a sensitivity of mind which he combined so well with a rare ²⁴⁰ delicacy of feeling and large generous impulses. He was impatient at times, but only because he wanted us to march ²⁶⁰ faster towards the glorious future in which he believed. There were few others in positions of authority at that time ²⁸⁰ who could have visualised the role of science in national affairs as Jawahar Lalji did. He tried to mould our thought ³⁰⁰ and action and place it on a progressive, scientific, dynamic and non-communal basis within the framework of existing political and ³²⁰ social institutions into which he breathed a new spirit and a new vitality.

He was the foremost among the pioneers ³⁴⁰ in thinking of the progressive and purposeful advancement of science and technology in the country. He was not only the ³⁶⁰ pioneer of modern India but its architect and builder as well. He provided an impetus to all modern concepts of ³⁸⁰ nation building and provided the encouragement and moral support to those seeking to launch India on to the international scene. ⁴⁰⁰

He realised, even before India became free, that our

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

economic regeneration and progress towards the modern age could not be ⁴²⁰ achieved unless we could plan ahead for prosperity. With his association and experience of pre-independence planning, he infused dynamism and ⁴⁴⁰ imagination, as Chairman of the Planning Commission, into the five-year plans which have today brought us to the forefront ⁴⁶⁰ among the developing countries of the world. His innate optimism overcame the tremendous challenges and problems which beset India in ⁴⁸⁰ the early years of our freedom. To him planning was science in action. In order to ensure that the benefits ⁵⁰⁰ of planning would be spread far and wide over the Indian countryside, he laid the firm foundations of democracy in ⁵²⁰ the political life of the country.

Panditji's belief in an international approach to problems and his liberalism won for India ⁵⁴⁰ a place of high honour in world counsels. He believed that it was only through the transfer of science and ⁵⁶⁰ technology on a mass scale into every aspect of life that we would be able to achieve the goals which ⁵⁸⁰ we had set for ourselves. While appreciating the value and importance of nuclear energy, also realised that a thermo nuclear ⁶⁰⁰ war could easily destroy mankind and all moral values so dear to human hearts. It was only to avert this ⁶²⁰ catastrophe that his lone voice could be heard so often at international forums, pleading for the lessening of tensions, and ⁶⁴⁰ for the promotion of gradual and mutual understanding between the peoples of the world. He launched India into the modern ⁶⁶⁰ age of advanced technology with an emphasis on basic heavy industries including the heavy engineering and machine building industries, institutions ⁶⁸⁰ for scientific research and the development of energy resources. Having laid these foundations for prosperity, he sought to reach the ⁷⁰⁰ accruing benefits to the people at large. He believed in the decentralisation of industries. Such decentralisation would scatter the benefits ⁷²⁰ of industrialisation throughout the country, and in due course, help to develop and support medium and small-scale industries, covering ⁷⁴⁰ a wide spectrum of industrial activity, extending down to the village and cottage levels. There has been no greater champion ⁷⁶⁰ of decentralisation than Panditji. He moved in Parliament in 1958 a historical Scientific Policy Resolution which pledged to ⁷⁸⁰ secure for the people of India all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge. ⁸⁰⁰ He patronised aspects of science and technology, which go under the umbrella of scientific knowledge from nuclear science to ⁸²⁰ agricultural science. You have handsomely paid tribute to this great scientist-statesman on the eve of his ninetieth birthday anniversary ⁸⁴⁰.

METROPOLIS: people from various cities; CHARISMA: graciousness;

IMPETUS: acting with headlong energy; INNATE: latent; covered;

SPECTURM: full range of colours produced; ACCRUE: to earn.

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style, using various symbols and abbreviations to represent the words and phrases of the original text. The notes are organized into lines, each corresponding to a line of the typed text. The handwriting is clear and legible, showing a high level of skill in shorthand.

Exercise 20

I am glad to be here this evening to join you to commemorate the memory of one of the greatest ²⁰ sons of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He was a colossus who strode across the world scene. Yesterday I had the ⁴⁰ occasion to speak at Bombay about some of his more valuable contributions to the promotion of science and technology. If ⁶⁰ Panditji were alive he would be 90 today. On this solemn occasion, we should remind ourselves of what he thought ⁸⁰ and the values he cherished. He is relevant today as he was at any time in the past. If we ¹⁰⁰ can look far ahead into the future as he did, we shall never be lost.

As to most others of my ¹²⁰ generation, he was a source of inspiration. It was largely because of his towering personality and transparent honesty of purpose ¹⁴⁰ that I joined the freedom movement as a young student. Later on in life, I followed his lead through the ¹⁶⁰ dark years of our struggle for freedom and then when the light of independence dawned, participated in the deliberations of ¹⁸⁰ the Constituent Assembly, of which I was a member. His invaluable contribution to the constitution-making process is part of ²⁰⁰ our history and partly portrays the character of this great democrat, liberal in thought and action, and true to the ²²⁰ best of our ancient traditions. Later, I came into very close contact with Panditji in 1951 when he ²⁴⁰ nominated me a member of the Working Committee of the then Indian National Congress. I had thus the privilege of ²⁶⁰ growing up, so to speak, under his banner, and to have imbibed some of his wide and farseeing vision, his ²⁸⁰ conception of the international community and his inborn liberalism.

He and Gandhiji differed in temperament, attitudes and beliefs, yet not ³⁰⁰ two men worked with such close rapport and identity of purpose. He was a great patriot with all pervading love ³²⁰ for the land of his birth and a burning desire to give his all for his motherland. This sterling quality ³⁴⁰ led Gandhiji to remark on one occasion almost 50 years ago that the nation was safe in his hands. Co-workers ³⁶⁰ and co-partners in the joint struggle for independence with quite often differences between them, it was possible for the great ³⁸⁰ Mahatma to pay Jawharlalji this handsome tribute: "He says that he does not understand my language as such." ⁴⁰⁰

Nehru was brave, chivalrous, hard-working, a thinker and writer. a man of action. never lacking in leadership.

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Impatient, perhaps, ⁴²⁰ with indecision and inaction, he was always tolerant of another person's point of view. This quality to once singled him ⁴⁴⁰ out as a true democrat. His vitality of mind and body was amazing. He had a consistency of outlook which ⁴⁶⁰ became a consistency of vision. He understood the world as few others did in contemporary history. It was this rare ⁴⁸⁰ combination of qualities which made him a fine instrument of historical forces, one of the finest knights of our times. ⁵⁰⁰ In spite of the constraints imposed on him by an adoring people, and the political party, which he led, he ⁵²⁰ achieved much. Looking back at his life, one wonders if anyone also could have done more or borne the heavy ⁵⁴⁰ and complex cares of office for so many long years with such vitality and grace. Seventeen years is not perhaps ⁵⁶⁰ a long time in the life of a nation. It is a very considerable part of a lifetime. He will ⁵⁸⁰ be remembered by a grateful people for his dedicated work in the service of the country and its people, and ⁶⁰⁰ the legendary vitality and endurance which he brought to bear on nation-building activity.

Jawharlalji was a great democrat with ⁶²⁰ an inborn respect for the dignity of the individual and of institutions. He welcomed criticism if it came in the ⁶⁴⁰ right spirit, and was free from malice. He was charitable to most people and kind to very many. What he ⁶⁶⁰ did for the country as leader, is a part of the historical process. What he was is common knowledge to ⁶⁸⁰ everyone, but it is not the romance or heroism of his life which matters so much. Future generations will ask ⁷⁰⁰ what he did when he was in power, what he did with his opportunities. The answer will surely be that ⁷²⁰ he laid the foundations of our secularism, our democracy, our planning and development and our foreign policy. It was Panditji ⁷⁴⁰ who steered the ship of state through perilous shoals, and dangerous waters, to safe harbour we are today. ⁷⁶⁰ Without this superb helmsman our ship of state would have foundered and been lost. Jawahar Lalji was one of the formost ⁷⁸⁰ captains of our struggle for freedom which he invested with a historical sense and an international outlook. He taught us ⁸⁰⁰ the inter-dependence of peace at home and peace abroad, the connection between our freedom struggle and the freedom struggles of ⁸²⁰ other peoples. He understood the importance of social and economic change and initiated the processes of that change for us ⁸⁴

COMMEMORATE: to remember; COLOSSUS: giant;

TRANSPARENT: clear, open; PORTRAYS: to give a total picture;

MALICE: ill -will.

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

Exercise 21

Panditji's thoughts had a pronounced scientific outlook. He promoted the scientific temper while working and unceasingly for industrial revolution. This ²⁰ is part of our history. We have only to look around us and see the giant projects which he conceived, planned ⁴⁰ and implemented to bring prosperity not only to his generation but for generations to come. He described these great enterprises ⁶⁰ as "modern temples". These are indeed the most fitting memorials to this great son of India. Large irrigation and power projects ⁸⁰ have made the deserts bloom and ensured uninterrupted water supply for the expansion and diversification of agriculture and industry, ¹⁰⁰ large and small. The basic heavy engineering and machine-making industries provide the sinews to our industrial and agricultural growth ¹²⁰ which is further augmented by the increasing use of indigenously manufactured fertilisers and pesticides. One has to view the great panorama ¹⁴⁰ of the green revolution and the socio economic development programmes ushered in by the national extension service and community development concepts. ¹⁶⁰ This will convey an idea of Panditji all comprehending mind, his faith in his people and his compassion and concern ¹⁸⁰ for the welfare of future generations. As one stands and contemplates these enormous "modern temples", one cannot but be lost ²⁰⁰ in admiration for this far-seeing architect of our nationhood.

Panditji's secularism was related to Gandhiji's realisation of the universality ²²⁰ of all religions. He made his own discoveries during his extensive travels within and outside the country. His keen appreciation ²⁴⁰ of our variegated culture and the ancient heritage of this great country led him to believe that while no one ²⁶⁰ can or should live in the past we should understand and respect the composite character of our culture, and the ²⁸⁰ basic unity which pervades the several aspects of the many diversities in our composite culture. To deny this is to ³⁰⁰ deny our nationhood. Panditji preached communal and racial harmony and respect for all religions. This is the basis of our ³²⁰ democracy and socio economic development and our survival as a nation.

Panditji's contribution to the democratic process in this country shines ³⁴⁰ like a beacon. He was a democrat and believed that democracy is the only way of life and progress. ³⁶⁰ His speeches in the Constituent Assembly on freedom and objectives of freedom, especially on social and economic matters, resounded throughout ³⁸⁰ the free world bringing hope and cheer to many. A sharp legal mind helped him in giving us a constitution ⁴⁰⁰.

Panditji was a parliamentarian par excellence and had great respect for Parliament and other democratic institutions which he regarded as ⁴²⁰ the instruments of the peoples's will

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And yet he has often been called both a dictator and a democrat in ⁴⁴⁰ his lifetime, or been blamed for being too dictatorial or too much of a democrat. He had ways and was ⁴⁶⁰ always impatient when faced with inaction, but he was no Caesar, and was always a true democrat at heart. ⁴⁸⁰ Tolerance is a prerequisite to a parliamentary democracy and Panditji who taught the temper of peace in international affairs maintained ⁵⁰⁰ this quality in the working of our own democracy. The first general election in 1952 when millions of ⁵²⁰ Indians exercised their franchise in a free and independent India is the splendid testimonial to Panditji's leadership and the principles ⁵⁴⁰ he preached of tolerance, fair play and personal freedom. His unfaltering vision guided us in three general elections and gave ⁵⁶⁰ us the confidence that we could run our own affairs. This spirit was carried by Nehru to the villages, to ⁵⁸⁰ the people at large for he believed not only in democracy at the national level but in democratic decentralisation. Panditji taught ⁶⁰⁰ us how to think and act democratically. With the sixth general election approaching we need to remind ourselves that we have ⁶²⁰ a great example to follow and even greater example to set in a part of the world where the democratic ⁶⁴⁰ process is currently under severe strain.

Panditji was not a rigid socialist but a practical socialist who realised that socialism ⁶⁶⁰ would not come about overnight, but could be achieved only openly and through democratic processes. He taught us that ⁶⁸⁰ both democracy and socialism were irresistible, in the context of our living conditions, that one was not possible without the ⁷⁰⁰ other, that both had to go together and could go together. Planning and development, according to the people's needs, required ⁷²⁰ hard work and even sacrifice of short-term needs for the sake of the long-term future. The public sector, ⁷⁴⁰ for instance, had to be built in pursuance of this objective and to balance the private sector and keep ulterior motives ⁷⁶⁰ under control. The state had necessarily to invest in many industries in which large-scale private investment on such ⁷⁸⁰ a scale was not forthcoming, or even possible, particularly in science and technology and atomic energy. Panditji repeatedly stressed the ⁸⁰⁰ importance of large-scale, medium and small industries reaching down to the village and cottage level. He perceived that these ⁸²⁰ were complementary to each other and that the basic heavy industries were necessary for the growth and development of industries. ⁸⁴⁰

DIVERSIFICATION: to spread; **SINEWS:** essentials; **PESTICIDES:** chemical to kill worms; **VARIEGATED:** different; **BEACON:** light to warn danger; **IMPERIOUS:** domineering, commanding.

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

Exercise 22

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that the Hon. Member has brought this Bill before this Hon. House.²⁰ Last time, in the year 1984, when the same kind of Bill was brought here though⁴⁰ I was present at that time, I could not participate in the debate when the Hon. Law Minister intervened, while appreciating⁶⁰ the spirit of the Bill said that it is not possible for him to support this Bill on the ground⁸⁰ that if we include this in the Fundamental Rights in Article 19, then it cannot be enforced at all. He¹⁰⁰ added that we must make a law which is enforceable and there is no use in passing all sorts of¹²⁰ laws which are not in a position to implement, that was his line of argument and I think that¹⁴⁰ was the correct line.

I also appreciate the spirit of this Bill. We know that this is a gigantic problem¹⁶⁰ in this country. It is most unfortunate that 60 years after independence we are not in a position to¹⁸⁰ provide jobs to our young people. This is the reason why in many States youngsters are attracted to terrorism. It²⁰⁰ is not their fault, it is our fault, because we are not providing jobs to them, we are not providing²²⁰ any assistance to them at least to live. That is why these youths are misguided by some people. Because of economic²⁴⁰ pressures they are being attracted to these things and they are joining such movements. It is a very fundamental issue²⁶⁰ when we are thinking of terrorism or any other problem.

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

It is not a problem for the cities alone, because about 70 to 80 percent of the people live in⁴²⁰ rural areas.

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

If you tackle the rural unemployment problem, I think you will be able to solve ultimately the problem ⁴⁴⁰ in the cities also. Why there is overcrowding in the cities? It is because the people are not getting ⁴⁶⁰ any jobs in the villages, they are coming to the cities in search of jobs. That is why there is ⁴⁸⁰ so much of congestion, housing problem and all sorts of things in the cities. This is a fundamental issue. If ⁵⁰⁰ we improve the condition of the poor people in the rural areas, then we will be tackling the problem in ⁵²⁰ the cities also.

I am happy to say that our Government, the previous Government started to tackle the problem in the ⁵⁴⁰ rural sector by the New Economic Programme announced by the Hon. Prime Minister. We have taken this problem very seriously, ⁵⁶⁰ particularly in respect of land reform. Sir, that is the greatest problem facing the rural areas. Some people are owning ⁵⁸⁰ thousands of acres of course, after the land reforms, the number of acres is reduced. But still there are certain ⁶⁰⁰ problems now. Some people in order to avoid this Act distribute land in the name of some people, but actually they are ⁶²⁰ cultivating the entire land as benami. This is called benami. So, that problem is also there. That is why I ⁶⁴⁰ urge upon Hon. Law Minister, his predecessor also could not do anything ⁶⁶⁰ while appreciating the spirit of the Bill because it involves Rs. 200 crores. The burden may be more than Rs. 200 crores, it may be a few thousand ⁶⁸⁰ crores of rupees. With this amount of Rs. 200 crores you will not be able to provide employment to ⁷⁰⁰ all the people. This amount will not be sufficient.

The land reforms must be taken up very seriously. If you ⁷²⁰ tackle this problem, I think you will be able to solve the problem of unemployment to some extent. The poorer ⁷⁴⁰ people who are the agricultural labourers, the Harijans and backward people who are the labourers of the landlords, should be ⁷⁶⁰ given the land, about 4 or 5 acres each. After giving this land, if you provide water, electricity and other inputs, ⁷⁸⁰ then I think they will be able not only to cultivate that land, but also raise their income sufficiently.

In ⁸⁰⁰ that way, we will be solving this problem. Apart from that, after the land reforms when they get 4 or ⁸²⁰ 5 acres of land, these poor people can also promote dairy farms, poultry farms, and grow all sorts of vegetables also. ⁸⁴⁰

GIGANTIC: very large

PREDECESSOR: one who has come earlier

Handwritten notes in Progressive Shorthand script, corresponding to the printed text on the left.

Exercise 23 (Budget)

Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, working with states, our government will facilitate development of 'Cities as Growth Hubs'. This will be achieved²⁰ through economic and transit planning, and orderly development of semi-urban areas utilising town planning schemes. For creative brownfield redevelopment⁴⁰ of existing cities with a transformative impact, our government will formulate a framework for enabling policies, market-based mechanisms and regulation.⁶⁰ Transit Oriented Development plans for 14 large cities with a population above 30 lakh will be formulated, along with⁸⁰ an implementation and financing strategy. Under the PM Awas Yojana Urban 2.0, housing needs of 1 crore¹⁰⁰ urban poor and middle-class families will be addressed with an investment of Rs. 10 lakh crore. This will¹²⁰ include the central assistance of Rs. 2.2 lakh crore in the next 5 years. A provision of interest subsidy¹⁴⁰ to facilitate loans at affordable rates is also envisaged. In addition, enabling policies and regulations for efficient and transparent rental¹⁶⁰ housing markets with enhanced availability will also be put in place. In partnership with the State Governments and Multilateral Development Banks¹⁸⁰ we will promote water supply, sewage treatment and solid waste management projects and services for 100 large cities²⁰⁰ through bankable projects. These projects will also envisage use of treated water for irrigation and filling up of tanks in nearby areas.²²⁰

Building on the success of PM Svanidhi Scheme in transforming the lives of street vendors, our government envisions²⁴⁰ a scheme to support each year, over the next five years, the development of 100 weekly 'haats' or street food²⁶⁰ hubs in select cities. We will encourage states which continue to charge high stamp duty to moderate the rates for all,²⁸⁰ and consider further lowering duties for properties purchased by women. This reform will be made an essential component³⁰⁰ of urban development schemes. In the interim budget, I had announced our strategy to sustain high and more resource-efficient³²⁰ economic growth, along with energy security in terms of availability, accessibility and affordability. We will bring out a policy document³⁴⁰ on appropriate energy transition pathways that balances the essentials of employment, growth and environmental sustainability. In line with the announcement³⁶⁰ in the interim budget, PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana has been launched to install rooftop solar plants to³⁸⁰ enable 1 crore households obtain free electricity up to 300 units every month. The scheme has generated remarkable response.⁴⁰⁰

A policy for promoting pumped storage projects will be brought out for electricity storage and facilitating smooth integration of the⁴²⁰ growing share of renewable energy with its variable &

intermittent nature in the overall energy mix. Nuclear energy is expected⁴⁴⁰ to form a very significant part of the energy mix for Viksit Bharat. Towards that pursuit, our government will partner⁴⁶⁰ with the private sector for one, setting up Bharat Small Reactors, two research & development of Bharat Small Modular Reactor,⁴⁸⁰ and three, research & development of newer technologies for nuclear energy. The R&D funding announced in the interim budget⁵⁰⁰ will be made available for this sector. The development of indigenous technology for Advanced Ultra Super Critical thermal power plants with much⁵²⁰ higher efficiency has been completed. A joint venture between NTPC and BHEL will⁵⁴⁰ set up a full scale 800 MW commercial plant using new technology. The government will provide the required fiscal support.⁵⁶⁰ Moving forward, development of indigenous capacity to produce high-grade steel and other advanced materials for these⁵⁸⁰ plants will result in strong spin-off benefits for the economy. A roadmap for moving the 'hard to abate'⁶⁰⁰ industries from 'energy efficiency' targets to 'emission targets' will be formulated. Appropriate regulations for transition of these industries from the current⁶²⁰ 'Perform, Achieve and Trade' mode to 'Indian Carbon Market' mode will be put in place.

An investment-grade energy⁶⁴⁰ audit of traditional micro and small industries in 60 clusters, including brass and ceramic, will be facilitated. Financial support will be⁶⁶⁰ provided for shifting them to cleaner forms of energy and implementation of energy efficiency measures. The scheme will be⁶⁸⁰ replicated in another 100 clusters in the next phase. Significant investment the Central Government has made over the years in⁷⁰⁰ building and improving infrastructure has had a strong multiplier effect on the economy. We will endeavour to maintain strong fiscal⁷²⁰ support for infrastructure over the next 5 years, in conjunction with imperatives of other priorities and fiscal consolidation. This year,⁷⁴⁰ I have provided Rs. 11 Lakh crore for capital expenditure. This would be 3.4 per cent of our GDP.⁷⁶⁰ We will encourage states to provide support of similar scale for infrastructure, subject to their development priorities.⁷⁸⁰ A provision of Rs. 1.5 lakh crore for long-term interest free loans has been made this year also⁸⁰⁰ to support the states in their resource allocation. Investment in infrastructure by private sector will be promoted through viability gap⁸²⁰ funding and enabling policies and regulations. A market-based financing framework will be brought out in the next financial year.⁸⁴⁰

BROWNFIELD: existing;
IDIGENOUS: local;

TRANSPARENT: openness;
CLUSTERS: groups

intermittent nature in the overall energy mix. Nuclear energy is expected⁴⁴⁰ to form a very significant part of the energy mix for Viksit Bharat. Towards that pursuit, our government will partner⁴⁶⁰ with the private sector for one, setting up Bharat Small Reactors, two research & development of Bharat Small Modular Reactor,⁴⁸⁰ and three, research & development of newer technologies for nuclear energy. The R&D funding announced in the interim budget⁵⁰⁰ will be made available for this sector. The development of indigenous technology for Advanced Ultra Super Critical thermal power plants with much⁵²⁰ higher efficiency has been completed. A joint venture between NTPC and BHEL will⁵⁴⁰ set up a full scale 800 MW commercial plant using new technology. The government will provide the required fiscal support.⁵⁶⁰ Moving forward, development of indigenous capacity to produce high-grade steel and other advanced materials for these⁵⁸⁰ plants will result in strong spin-off benefits for the economy. A roadmap for moving the 'hard to abate'⁶⁰⁰ industries from 'energy efficiency' targets to 'emission targets' will be formulated. Appropriate regulations for transition of these industries from the current⁶²⁰ 'Perform, Achieve and Trade' mode to 'Indian Carbon Market' mode will be put in place.

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Exercise 24

Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, Bihar has frequently suffered from floods, many of them originating outside the country. Plans to build flood control²⁰ structures in Nepal are yet to progress. Our government, through the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and other sources, will⁴⁰ provide financial support for projects with estimated cost of Rs. 11,000 crore such as the Kosi-Mechi intra-state⁶⁰ link and 20 other ongoing and new schemes including barrages, river pollution abatement and irrigation projects. In addition, survey⁸⁰ and investigation of Kosi related flood mitigation and irrigation projects will be undertaken. Assam grapples with floods every year by the¹⁰⁰ Brahmaputra River and its tributaries, originating outside India. We will provide assistance to Assam for flood management and related projects.¹²⁰ Himachal Pradesh suffered extensive losses due to floods last year. Our government will provide assistance to the state for reconstruction¹⁴⁰ and rehabilitation through multilateral development assistance. Uttarakhand too suffered losses due to cloud bursts and massive landslides. We will provide¹⁶⁰ assistance to the state. Recently Sikkim witnessed devastating flash floods and landslides that wreaked havoc across the state. Our government¹⁸⁰ will provide assistance to the state.

Tourism has always been a part of our civilization. Our efforts in positioning India²⁰⁰ as a global tourist destination will also create jobs, stimulate investments and unlock economic opportunities for other sectors. In addition²²⁰ to the measures outlined in the interim budget, I propose the following measures. Vishnupad Temple²⁴⁰ at Gaya and Mahabodhi Temple at Bodh Gaya in Bihar are of immense spiritual significance. Comprehensive development of Vishnu Temple Corridor and Mahabodhi Temple Corridor²⁶⁰ will be supported, modelled on the successful Kashi Vishwanath Temple Corridor, to transform them into world class pilgrim and tourist destinations.²⁸⁰ Rajgir holds immense religious significance for Hindus, Buddhists and Jains. The 20th Tirthankara Muni . . . temple in the Jain Temple³⁰⁰ complex is ancient. The Saptharishi or the 7 hot springs form a warm water Brahmakund that is sacred. A comprehensive development³²⁰ initiative for Rajgir will be undertaken. Our government will support the development of Nalanda as a tourist centre besides reviving³⁴⁰ Nalanda University to its glorious stature. Odisha's scenic beauty, temples, monuments, craftsmanship, wildlife sanctuaries, natural landscapes and shining beaches make³⁶⁰ it an ultimate tourism destination. Our government will provide assistance for their development. We will operationalize the Anusandhan National Research Fund³⁸⁰ for basic research and prototype development. Further, we will set up a mechanism for spurring private sector-driven research.⁴⁰⁰

We will formulate an Economic Policy Framework to delineate the overarching approach to economic development and set the scope

of the⁴²⁰ next generation of reforms for facilitating employment opportunities and sustaining high growth. Our government will initiate and incentivize reforms⁴⁴⁰ for one, improving productivity of factors of production, and two, facilitating markets and sectors to become more efficient. These reforms⁴⁶⁰ will cover all factors of production, namely land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship, and technology as an enabler of improving total⁴⁸⁰ factor productivity and bridging inequality. Effective implementation of several of these reforms requires collaboration between the Centre and the states⁵⁰⁰ and building consensus, as development of the country lies in development of the states. For promoting competitive federalism and incentivizing⁵²⁰ states for faster implementation of reforms, I propose to earmark a significant part of the 50-year interest-free loan.⁵⁴⁰ Working with the states, we will initiate the following reforms. Land-related reforms and actions, both in rural and urban areas,⁵⁶⁰ will cover one, land administration, planning and management, and two, urban planning, usage and building by-laws. These will be⁵⁸⁰ incentivized for completion within the next 3 years through appropriate fiscal support. Rural land related actions will include one, assignment⁶⁰⁰ of Unique Land Parcel Identification Number or Bhu-Aadhaar for all lands, two, digitization of land maps, three survey of⁶²⁰ map sub-divisions as per current ownership, four, establishment of land registry, and five, linking to the farmers registry.⁶⁴⁰

These actions will also facilitate credit flow and other agricultural services. Land records in urban areas will be digitized with⁶⁶⁰ GIS mapping. An IT based system for property record administration, updating, and tax administration will be established.⁶⁸⁰ These will also facilitate improving the financial position of urban local bodies. Our government will facilitate the provision of a wide⁷⁰⁰ array of services to labour, including those for employment and skilling. A comprehensive integration of e-shram portal with other⁷²⁰ portals will facilitate such one-stop solution. Open architecture databases for the rapidly changing labour market, skill requirements and available⁷⁴⁰ job roles, and a mechanism to connect job-aspirants with potential employers and skill providers will be covered in these services.⁷⁶⁰ For meeting financing needs of the economy, our government will bring out a financial sector vision and strategy document⁷⁸⁰ to prepare the sector in terms of size, capacity and skills. This will set the agenda for the next 5 years⁸⁰⁰ and guide the work of the government, regulators, financial institutions and market participants. We will develop a taxonomy for⁸²⁰ climate finance for enhancing the availability of capital for climate adaptation and mitigation. This will support achievement of the country's climate commitments and green transition.⁸⁴¹

GRAPPLES: to hold tightly; **SPURRING:** fast developing;

DELINEATE: to lay down;

TAXONOMY: economy supported by tax.

Exercise 25 (Legal)

It is the case of Express Newspapers that during the dark days of the Emergency, Express Newspapers and its owner²⁰ at that time- Mr. Ram Nath Goenka had stood up to the excesses of the then Government. This had⁴⁰ saddled them with the consequences of a notice of re-entry dated 10th March, 1980 to the land where⁶⁰ Express building is situated in the Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi. It was alleged in the said Notice that⁸⁰ Express Newspapers did not take approval from the Land and Development Officer or Ministry of Works and Housing regarding construction¹⁰⁰ on the open portion of the plot. This re-entry was directed by virtue of a notice issued on 10th March, 1980,¹²⁰ which was dealt by the Supreme Court in its historic and seminal judgment. The notices of re- entry and demolition were¹⁴⁰ held to be impinging upon the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under Article 19 (1)(a) and (g) of the Constitution of¹⁶⁰ India. The relevant observations of the Supreme court are set out below:¹⁸⁰ Here, the very threat is to the existence of a free and independent press. It is now firmly established by²⁰⁰ a series of decisions of this Court and is a rule written into the Constitution that freedom of the press²²⁰ is comprehended within the right to freedom of speech and expression guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a) and I do not wish²⁴⁰ to traverse the familiar ground over again except to touch upon certain landmark decisions.

In Romesh Thappar versus State of Madras²⁶⁰ the Court observed that the Founding Fathers realized that freedom of speech and of the press are²⁸⁰ at the foundation of all democratic organizations, for without free political discussion in public education, so essential for proper functioning³⁰⁰ of the processes of popular Government, is possible. Our Government set-up being elected, limited and responsible, we need requisite³²⁰ freedom of any diversion for our social interest which ordinarily demands free propagation of views. Freedom to think as³⁴⁰ one likes and to speak as one thinks are as a rule indispensable to the discovery and separate of truth³⁶⁰ and without free speech, discussion may be futile. I would only like to stress that the freedom of thought and expression, and the freedom of³⁸⁰ the press are not only valuable freedoms in themselves but are basic to a democratic form of Government.⁴⁰⁰

It is necessary to emphasize and one must not forget that the vital importance of freedom of speech and expression⁴²⁰ involves the freedom to dissent to a free democracy like ours. Democracy relies on the freedom of the press. It is the⁴⁴⁰

inalienable right of everyone to comment freely upon any matter of public importance. This right is one of the⁴⁶⁰ pillars of individual liberty freedom of speech, which our Court has always unfailingly guarded. I wish to add that however⁴⁸⁰ precious and cherished the freedom of speech is under Article 19(1)(a), this freedom is not absolute and⁵⁰⁰ unlimited at all times and under all circumstances but is subject to the restrictions contained in Article 19(2).⁵²⁰ That must be so because unrestricted freedom of speech and expression which includes the freedom of the press and is wholly⁵⁴⁰ free from restraints, amounts to uncontrolled licence which would lead to disorder and anarchy and it would be hazardous to⁵⁶⁰ ignore the vital importance of our social and national interest in public order and security of the State. In Bennett Coleman case⁵⁸⁰ the Court indicated that the extent of permissible limitations on this freedom are indicated by the fundamental law⁶⁰⁰ of the land itself viz. Article 19(2) of the Constitution. It was laid down that permissible restrictions on any⁶²⁰ fundamental right guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution have to be imposed by a duly enacted law and must not be⁶⁴⁰ excessive i.e. they must not go beyond what is necessary to achieve the object of the law under which they are sought to be imposed.⁶⁶⁰

The power to impose restrictions on fundamental rights is essentially a power⁶⁸⁰ to 'regulate' the exercise of these rights. In fact, 'regulation' and not extinction of that which is to be regulated⁷⁰⁰ is, generally speaking, the extent to which permissible restrictions may go in order to satisfy the test of reasonableness.⁷²⁰ The Court also dealt with the extent of permissible limitations on the freedom of speech and expression guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a).⁷⁴⁰ The test laid down by the Court in Bennett Coleman case is whether the direct and immediate impact⁷⁶⁰ of the impugned action is on the freedom of speech and expression guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a) which includes⁷⁸⁰ the freedom of the press. It was observed that the restriction on the number of pages, a restraint on circulation⁸⁰⁰ and a restraint on advertisements would affect the fundamental right under Article 19(1)(a) on the aspects of propagation,⁸²⁰ publication and circulation. The Court held that the tests of pith and substance of a newspaper in repelling the contention fundamental rights.⁸⁴²

SEMINAL: formal;

TRAVERSE: to walking across;

INALIENABLE: cannot be separated;

IMPUGNED: stopping of operation by order;

PITH & SUBSTANCE: layers, and its inside matter.

Exercise 26 (Legal)

As per Appellant, the Claims of the subject patent application address the technical problem identified by providing a technical solution²⁰ to resolve conflicts between multiple wireless servers, ensuring proper operation of the device. The said technical solution involves evaluating and⁴⁰ prioritizing policies from a primary and at least one secondary server. The appellant Counsel has referred to paragraphs of the⁶⁰ Complete Specification to give some illustrative examples of the actual implementation of the subject patent application. According to appellant. Counsel, the⁸⁰ subject patent in effect relates to how priorities is to be given to a particular server and how to resolve¹⁰⁰ conflicts between instructions in two different servers. According to the Appellant, this process determines if the secondary server's configuration data¹²⁰ can override the configuration of the primary server, when unresolvable conflicts are identified, thereby ensuring that one server's configuration takes¹⁴⁰ precedence. This resolution enables the mobile wireless client to function in the desired mode, ensuring that the device operates¹⁶⁰ efficiently and effectively under the configuration dictated by the prioritized server.

Further, in the Synopsis of the Appeal, the Appellant¹⁶⁰ contends that the Controller has not substantiated the objection in respect of non- patentability under Section 3(k)²⁰⁰ of the Act and merely given a conclusion by referring to certain paragraph numbers of the Complete Specification, containing certain specific words,²²⁰ without considering the context in which those words or terminology is used. According to the Appellant, such selective reliance on²⁴⁰ certain words or terminology used in the Complete Specification, devoid of any assessment of the merits or substance of the²⁶⁰ invention cannot constitute a reasoned order. The Appellant also argues that the Controller has been unable to justify how the²⁸⁰ subject patent application 'as a whole' can be held to be a computer programme and attract the objection under Section³⁰⁰ 3(k) of the Act. Therefore, the Appellant requests that the impugned order refusing the grant of the patent be³²⁰ set aside, on the ground that impugned order is unreasoned and a non-speaking order. Reliance is placed on the judgment³⁴⁰ of the Coordinate Bench of this Court to support this prayer. Contesting the objection under Section 3(k) of the Act³⁶⁰ on merits, the Appellant contends that subject patent provides mobile wireless clients the ability to first identify unresolvable³⁸⁰ conflicts between multiple servers, as also resolve the identified conflicts in favour of one wireless server to ensure the operation.⁴⁰⁰

According to the Appellant, this capability demonstrates a technical effect and practical application, thereby not liable to attract the objection⁴²⁰ under Section 3(k) of the Act. The appellant Counsel

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has made specific reference to the brief note of submissions⁴⁴⁰ to highlight the technical solution and the technical effect in the applied invention. The same reads as under: The invention⁴⁶⁰ encompasses identifying that conflicting configuration may arise when configuring the wireless client device from two sources, and provides a solution⁴⁸⁰ to the potential unrealized problem to resolve conflicting configuration data. Claims disclose detecting the presence of the primary configuration data⁵⁰⁰ can be used to configure the client, by evaluating policies associated with each of the primary and secondary configuration data⁵²⁰ to identify conflicts between the policies and resolving identified conflicts in favour of the primary configuration data. Thus, the present⁵⁴⁰ invention provides the ability to: a) identify unresolvable conflicts between multiple servers, and b) resolve identified conflicts in favour of one⁵⁶⁰ wireless server over others so as to ensure operation of the client in the desired mode in any conflicting scenario.⁵⁸⁰ Facilitating configuration of permissible operation in a wireless mobile client device when dealing with conflicting configuration received from multiple servers.⁶⁰⁰

The Appellant also challenges the finding of the Controller that "the wireless servers are merely a set of instructions⁶²⁰ the group of software that may be installed on machine " and argues that the said finding is misleading. According to the⁶⁴⁰ Appellant, the Complete Specification clarifies that wireless servers can be realized in various configurations, including hardware and does not reduce⁶⁶⁰ the technical system using the software to merely an "algorithm" or "computer program per se". It is argued that even⁶⁸⁰ if the server is considered as software, it contributes to the technical character of the invention, which is not solely⁷⁰⁰ seeking protection for software or algorithms. The Appellant emphasizes that the presence of a computer program would not take away the⁷²⁰ technical effect produced by the present invention as a whole. Reliance is placed on the judgment of this Court in⁷⁴⁰ support of this contention. The Appellant also contends that Section 3(k) of the Act, prohibits the patentability of only⁷⁶⁰ those inventions which are abstract in nature. Given that the subject patent includes hardware features and practical implementations, it cannot be⁷⁸⁰ considered abstract or be categorised as a computer programme per se. In respect of the contention of the Respondent⁸⁰⁰ that subject patent is nothing but an algorithm-based invention, the appellant Counsel has relied upon the decision dated 15th July, 1986, of the Board of Appeal⁸²⁰ Counsel for the Appellant, the said decision clarifies the distinction between what constitutes a technical process and what is a mere mathematical process algorithm.⁸⁴⁰

CONFIGURATION: arrangement of parts; SERVERS: providing power to operate; ALGORITHM: following an attribute; IMPUGNED: stopping operation.