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**SIMPLEST SWIFTEST & SUREST**

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# Progressive Shorthand

**monthly**

with

**Eng./GK/Reasoning**

READING & DICTATION  
EXERCISES FOR  
SPEED DEVELOPMENT

February 2024

₹60



**Exercise 1**

**M**r. Speaker, Sir, this is the seventh day, I believe, of this debate and seventy persons have already spoken. I <sup>20</sup> am the seventy-first in the long procession. I have been hesitating whether I should take up the time of <sup>40</sup> this House in this **marathon** race.

I might straightaway say that I am not greatly interested where a particular State <sup>60</sup> boundary is situated, and I find it very difficult to get passionate or excited about it. I have my preferences, <sup>80</sup> naturally, but it does not make much difference to me where the internal boundary of a State is drawn. Infinitely <sup>100</sup> more important is what happens on **either side** of the boundary, what happens within the State, and what happens to <sup>120</sup> people inside a particular State who may, linguistically or in any other sense, form a minority. Once we lay down <sup>140</sup> these basic principles correctly and act up to them, then the vast number of problems and difficulties and legitimate grievances <sup>160</sup> that arise will automatically disappear.

I may tell the House that I am not speaking specifically in my capacity <sup>180</sup> as Prime Minister or on behalf of Government and I am not going to make any epoch-making pronouncement. We, <sup>200</sup> in Government, have been considering this Report and other matters that flow from it for the last many weeks and <sup>220</sup> we shall continue to consider them till we come up to this House with our recommendations. Therefore it will not <sup>240</sup> be proper for me or for any other member of Government to speak in any tone of finality about this <sup>260</sup> matter. But I may give expression to my own **inclinations in regard to** the recommendations of the Report and the <sup>280</sup> other suggestions that have been made.

One thing I should like to say is that I have regretted very greatly <sup>300</sup> certain criticisms that have been made in the Press against the Commission. One can criticize the Commission's recommendations, of course, <sup>320</sup> but to bring a charge of unfairness is itself unfair. It is the kind of approach which will make such <sup>340</sup> work much more difficult hereafter. We choose eminent men; they take a great deal of trouble and tell us what <sup>360</sup> they think about the problem. We may or may not agree with them. But to attack their fairness is, if <sup>380</sup> I may say so, not only a wrong approach but an indication that one's case is right now very weak. <sup>400</sup>

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## Exercise 2

**M**ay I also suggest, for the consideration of this House, that while Members here represent their constituencies, they represent something <sup>20</sup> more? Each Member is not only a Member for this or that area of India, but a Member for India <sup>40</sup> as a whole. He represents India, and at not time can he afford to forget this basic fact that India is <sup>60</sup> more than the little corner of India that he represents. This is more necessary when we have to face certain <sup>80</sup> forces which may be called separatist. People's attention is being diverted to local proaching, state and provincial problems and they <sup>100</sup> are forgetting the larger problems of India.

It has been my good fortune and privilege to travel about India a <sup>120</sup> great deal and often to go abroad. I have had that good fortune perhaps more than most. Members of this <sup>140</sup> House. As a result I am constantly compelled to think in larger terms, not only in a national terms but in <sup>160</sup> international terms. I see the picture of India in that larger context. Perhaps, my travel has helped me to see <sup>180</sup> events in the true perspective. As I travel about India I feel excited by its moving drama. There are of <sup>200</sup> course many things I do not like; but it is inspiring to see India moving today as if by the <sup>220</sup> dictates of some preordained fate and destiny towards its goal. I submit to the House that we can see this <sup>240</sup> better if we go abroad and see this country from some distance. There are many people in the wide world <sup>260</sup> who also are beginning to feel the drama and adventure of what is happening in this they see how we <sup>280</sup> have got over great problems and great difficulties. It is true that we have been greater problems ahead, but we <sup>300</sup> are judged in the measure in which we have succeeded in the past. We may argue about the boundary of <sup>320</sup> Bihar or Bengal or Orissa. We may regard the question as important, but the word 'important' is a relative word. <sup>340</sup> There may be things which are more important, and we must not lose ourselves in passionate excitement over the boundary <sup>360</sup> of a State. We must take a total view of India. We must, by Constitution, convention or otherwise, guarantee that <sup>380</sup> a person, whether he lives on this side of the border of a State or the other, will have the <sup>400</sup> fullest rights and opportunities of progress according to his own way. That is my approach to this matter, but <sup>420</sup> I feel that this larger outlook is sometimes lost sight of. This should not be done for larger national interest. <sup>440</sup>

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**PERSPECTIVE** : to see in national form;

**PROACHING** : to trample, inholes; **PREORDAINED** : pre-destined;

### Exercise 3

That does not mean that I dislike language being a very important matter in our administration or education or culture.<sup>20</sup> I recognize that the language of the people is a vital matter for their development, whether it is education, administration<sup>40</sup> or any other matter. But there is a distinction between developing the language to the fullest extent, and this passion<sup>60</sup> for building up a wall around a linguistic area and calling it a border. I completely accept the statement<sup>80</sup> that people cannot really grow except through their language, but it does not follow that in order to make them<sup>100</sup> and their language grow, a barrier must be erected between them and others. The various language areas in India represent<sup>120</sup> the development of history through the ages. But drawing a hard and fast line between two areas is, I think,<sup>140</sup> carrying it too far. As a matter of fact, it just does not matter where you draw your line. If<sup>160</sup> you judge a border purely from the linguistic point of view, you will be going against the wishes of many<sup>180</sup> people. Invariably there are bilingual areas. As long as you cannot prevent people of one State from going to another,<sup>200</sup> there will always be bilingual areas. Are you going to stop, contrary to the dictates of the Constitution, the movement<sup>220</sup> of workers or of other people from one State to another? You cannot. Therefore, whatever fixed line you may draw,<sup>240</sup> people on one side may be attracted to the other and move there, and thus change the linguistic composition of<sup>260</sup> the State or of the border area. Are we going to sit down every few years and say, "The language<sup>280</sup> ratio of this particular *tehsil* or *taluk* has changed, and, therefore, it should be taken out of this State<sup>300</sup> and put into another"? You must realize that while there are clearly marked linguistic regions, there are also bilingual areas<sup>320</sup> and even trilingual areas between two such regions. And wherever you may draw your line, you do justice to one<sup>340</sup> group and injustice to another.

From the language point of view, good reason, good logic and good argument can be<sup>360</sup> found for each side of every case. This is the difficulty. If there was logic only on one side, we<sup>380</sup> could decide easily; but there is logic on both sides and the two logics conflict and the same to be balanced.<sup>400</sup>

**BILINGUAL** : based on two languages;

**INVARIABLY** : without any change; **LINGUISTIC** : based on language;



#### Exercise 4

**Y**ou may balance them and say that one argument is stronger than the other. But, generally, if the case of <sup>20</sup> one side appears better the case of the other side seems pretty good too. Maps and census figures have become <sup>40</sup> the fashion now. Are we to weigh in a balance how many individuals speak one language and how many speak <sup>60</sup> another? It will lead to all kinds of fantastic situations. I submit that we must consider **this matter** separately from <sup>80</sup> the question of language. Of course all the great languages of India, which are mentioned in the **Constitution**, have to <sup>100</sup> be developed. I would go a step further and say that even those in the North-East Frontier area and <sup>120</sup> elsewhere **ought to be** developed. Further, the development of one language should not be and cannot be at the <sup>140</sup> expense of the other. I am convinced that the development of any one of the great languages of India helps <sup>160</sup> the development of the other languages. It is my privilege, however unworthy I might be, of being the President of <sup>180</sup> the Sahitya Akademi, started a year or two ago, where we deal with all the languages of India and try to <sup>200</sup> encourage them. The more we discuss these matters the more we see that encouragement, development and growth of one language <sup>220</sup> result in advantage to the other Indian languages also.

Going one more step I would say that the knowledge of <sup>240</sup> a foreign language helps the growth of an Indian language. If we are cut off from foreign languages, we are <sup>260</sup> cut off from the ideas that are contained in those foreign languages, and from technology which is part of modern <sup>280</sup> life. Therefore, let us not think of excluding a language. Quite frankly, I **do not understand** the way some people <sup>300</sup> are afraid of the Urdu language. I am proud to speak Urdu and I hope to continue to speak Urdu. <sup>320</sup> I just do not understand why in any State in India people should consider Urdu a foreign language or something <sup>340</sup> which invades their own domain. Urdu is a language mentioned in our Constitution. I object to any narrow-mindedness in regard <sup>360</sup> to Urdu.

It is no use dragging philology into these language controversies. Take the Punjabi language. We have heard learned <sup>380</sup> arguments about the origin of Punjabi and the Gurumukhi script and how far it is connected with Hindi and so on <sup>400</sup> as if the source was of paramount significance. What matters is what people do today. Let scholars go into the <sup>420</sup> past of Gurumukhi and Hindi. If people in the Punjab or elsewhere wish to use it let them use. <sup>440</sup>

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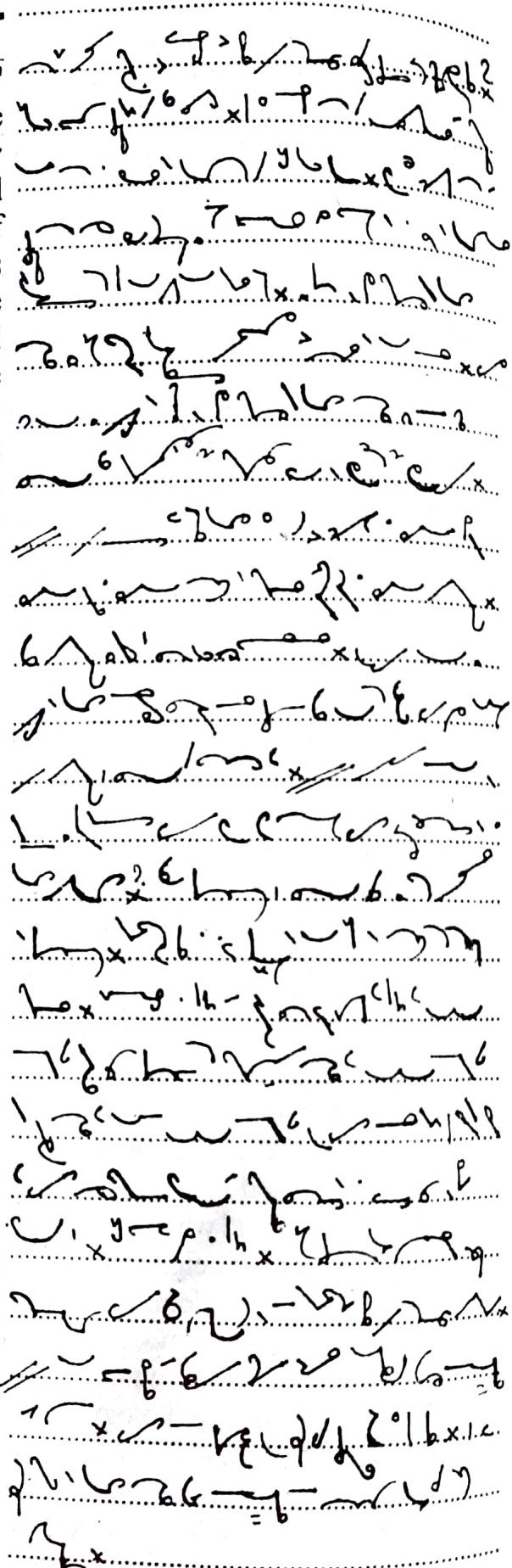
## Exercise 5

**M**ay I refer briefly to the question of the States' reorganization which has been discussed here during the last four<sup>20</sup> days? I have been greatly distressed about much that has happened. It has caused me much unhappiness and produced in<sup>40</sup> me a sense of failure, which I do not often have. However, what has worried me and distressed me most<sup>60</sup> is not so much the actual occurrences as the growth of a spirit of violence all over the country, or<sup>80</sup> at any rate in parts of it. The attempt to settle problems by violent methods is, I think, very bad<sup>100</sup> for this country, regardless of the merits of any cause. Once you enter the region of trying to<sup>120</sup> settle problems by violent methods, you go towards something that is perilously near to civil war.

Our country, with all its faults,<sup>140</sup> has shown to the world a certain stability, certain peace, a certain measure of progress, and thereby established a<sup>160</sup> certain reputation. This reputation is based on some fundamental characteristics. If we enter the region of violent explosions simply because<sup>180</sup> dislike this thing or that, then we lose not only our reputation but something much more important than that.<sup>200</sup>

Are we going to become the type of country where every other month one hears of some kind of a<sup>220</sup> violent revolution? That is not democracy, but something which is the very reverse of democracy. Apart from that, it is<sup>240</sup> a complete denial of any idea of measured or ordered progress. I can understand an attitude—and I believe that<sup>260</sup> some people hold that attitude—that nothing can be achieved by these slow democratic or parliamentary methods, that nothing<sup>280</sup> can be achieved by peaceful methods, that, in fact, nothing can be achieved if one goes about it step by<sup>300</sup> step; that one must break everything and produce some kind of a clean slate to start afresh on. I do<sup>320</sup> not agree with such an attitude. I think it is a matter for the Lok Sabha to consider very carefully<sup>340</sup> where all this is leading us to, quite apart from the States Reorganization Report.

In great cities and elsewhere there are<sup>360</sup> always anti-social elements, *goondas* and the like. One can deal with them if society generally disapproves of them, as it<sup>380</sup> does. But when society approve of violent methods, then the *Goondas* can immediately have the chance of their lifetime.<sup>400</sup>





## Exercise 6

The major question in India today, internally speaking, is this: what is going to be our policy in regard <sup>20</sup> to this growing violence? I am not afraid of the violence of the hooligan, but of the spirit of violence. <sup>40</sup> Two days ago, on the occasion of the funeral procession in Lucknow of Narendra Deva, a person beloved of all, <sup>60</sup> a policeman was blinded and others were badly injured. Why should this happen? A funeral procession should be an occasion <sup>80</sup> for solemnity. Instead some people threw stones and pushed about and a poor policeman lost an eye completely, apart from <sup>100</sup> some police officers being rather badly injured by stones. I cannot understand this.

We in India appear to have a split <sup>120</sup> personality: we speak undoubtedly about non-violence, about our culture and *sanskriti* while in our daily behaviour we are coming down <sup>140</sup> to a level which is not a civilized level at all. A *hartal* may be quite legitimate as an expression of <sup>160</sup> opinion in a certain set of circumstances but may become dangerous and objectionable in another set of circumstances. And I <sup>180</sup> say that at the present moment with these big tensions and bitterness prevailing in various parts of India, it is <sup>200</sup> not patriotic, it is not wise, it is not reasonable to do anything which may lead to violence, even if <sup>220</sup> the Government is at fault.

May I say a few words about the States' reorganization business? Slightly less than two months <sup>240</sup> ago we discussed the matter in this Lok Sabha: there was a very full debate, and I ventured to give expression <sup>260</sup> to my own approach to this question then, too. As I have watched developments in various parts of the country, <sup>280</sup> I have been troubled not by this occurrence or that, but by the atmosphere that is being gradually created. The <sup>300</sup> main problem before me has been how to meet the challenge of the growing violence and bitterness. How can we <sup>320</sup> possibly check it? How can we possibly soothe it?

Some hon. Members have referred, rather caustically, to some kind of <sup>340</sup> a dictatorial approach by four men of the Congress Committee who are supposed to lay down this and that. What <sup>360</sup> exactly is the procedure we followed? I referred to it on the last occasion, and to the multiplicity of these <sup>380</sup> problems. I also pointed out that the problem usually was not one between the Central Government and a certain group <sup>400</sup> or a certain State but between two groups or States.

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Take this issue of Bengal and Bihar. Here the State<sup>420</sup> of Bihar and the State of West Bengal are thinking in terms of the same patch of territory as their own.<sup>440</sup>

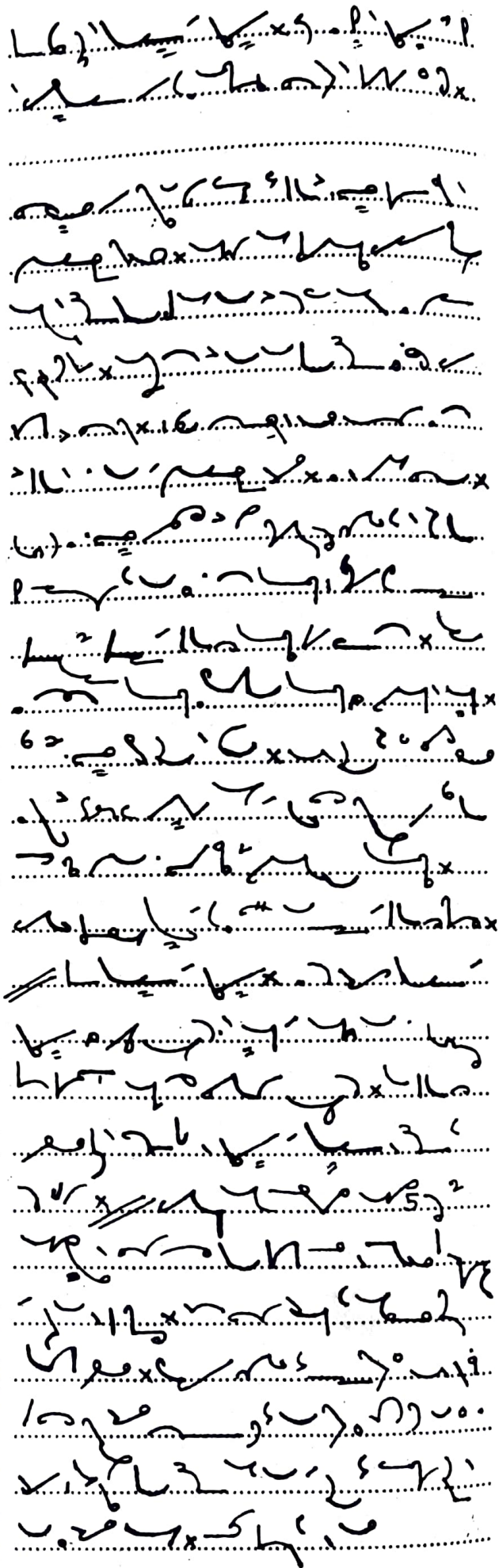
SOLEMNITY : ceremonial rite; VENTURED : risked;

### Exercise 7

**S**ome hon. Members are perhaps not well-acquainted with the development of the Congress outlook on the subject of linguistic<sup>20</sup> provinces. Undoubtedly, in the twenties we were strongly in favour of all work being done in the language of the<sup>40</sup> area in order to enable the local people to play their part. In so far as the importance of the<sup>60</sup> language in doing work is concerned, we hold to the same principle. But let us not mix up two<sup>80</sup> things, namely, the importance of the development of a language and linguistic boundaries. The two are not the same thing.<sup>100</sup> If you see the Congress resolutions of the last three or four years, you will find that all of them<sup>120</sup> have stated quite clearly that language is an important factor but that there are other economic, geographical and developmental factors<sup>140</sup> which are equally important. Finally, the most important factor, the overriding factor, is the unity of India. That is what<sup>160</sup> the Congress has been saying all along. Now, seeing all that has happened since the publication of the S.R.C.<sup>180</sup> Report, naturally, and even more than previously, our thoughts have gone towards laying a greater stress on the unifying<sup>200</sup> factors. We have been discussing the Five-Year Plan and thinking more and more in economic and developmental terms.

Take<sup>220</sup> Bengal and Bihar. The area between Bengal and Bihar is the richest industrial area of India, and no doubt in<sup>240</sup> a few years' time it will grow into the most heavily industrialized area. For developmental reasons, it was of very<sup>260</sup> great advantage to Bihar and Bengal to work that area jointly.

We have had enough experience, in the last five<sup>280</sup> years, of small matters being delayed because two Governments had to deal with them and pulled in two different directions.<sup>300</sup> I am merely pointing out that in this case there were valid reasons. Everywhere you will find that the economic<sup>320</sup> approach has now to be considered much more than previously, always making sure that the language approach is also there<sup>340</sup> not as a boundary but for the purpose of doing work in that language and seeing that the cultural aspect<sup>360</sup> of language is always encouraged. Occasionally it may be that two languages





overlap. Suppose Bengal and Bihar form a union. <sup>380</sup> Nothing will happen to the Bengali language or to the work done in Bengali. Nothing will happen to the Hindi there. <sup>400</sup>

ACQUAINTED : to make familiar; OVERLAP : overstep;

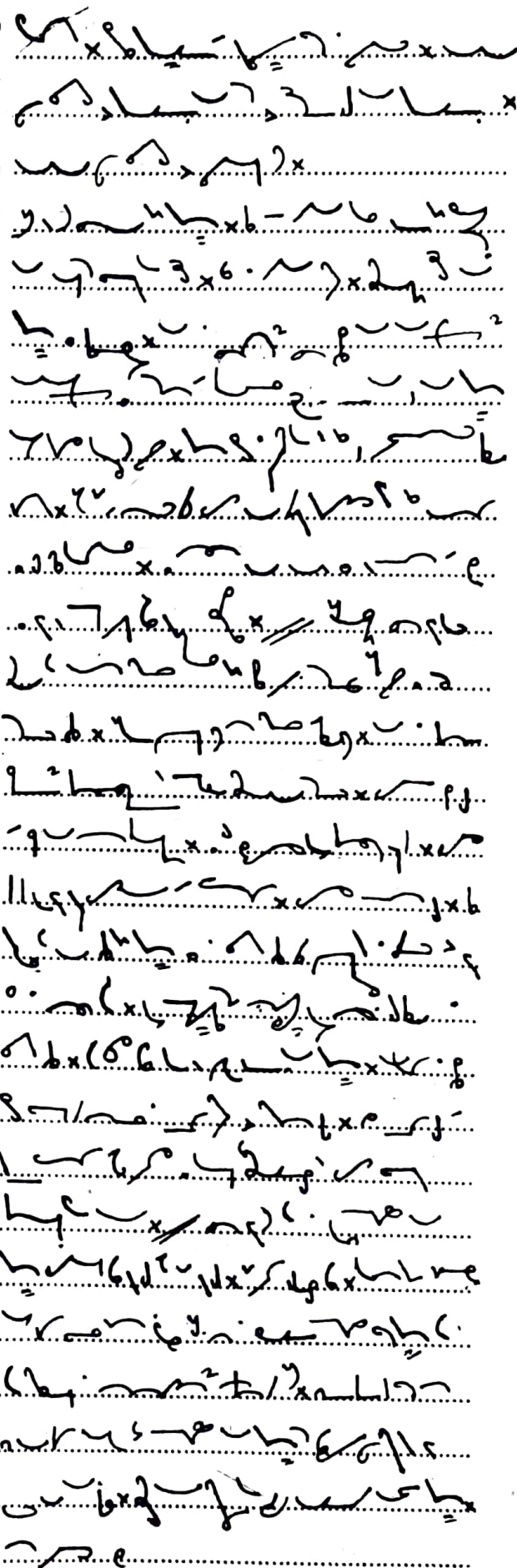
### Exercise 8

I wish to say something about Bombay. It is quite wrong for us to go about censuring any community or group <sup>20</sup> for what has happened. That is a wrong approach. There is no doubt what has happened in Bombay is disgraceful. <sup>40</sup> In a similar situation in any other country the Army and tanks would have come in, but in Bombay only <sup>60</sup> police force was used. Bombay has been a tragedy for all of us, but recrimination does not help. I think I <sup>80</sup> should mention just one thing which should be borne in mind by all of us, namely, the trend towards violence. <sup>100</sup> The most important thing now is to calm and soothe the people, to get rid of this bitterness as much <sup>120</sup> as possible.

I do not know how some people have been saying that in my broadcast about States' reorganization I <sup>140</sup> had used the words "irrevocable decisions". I have looked through my broadcast and it is not there. In a <sup>160</sup> democratic structure of government, there is nothing irrevocable. We can sit down and consider any matter at any time. The point <sup>180</sup> is that we must have the atmosphere to do it. We cannot do it if people beat one another and <sup>200</sup> quarrel. We must calm down. It is obvious that no decision about Bombay is a happy decision which is looked <sup>220</sup> upon by a large section of the people as an imposition on them. If the Gujaratis or the Maharashtrians <sup>240</sup> feel imposed upon, it is not a happy decision. They as well as others have to live together in Bombay. <sup>260</sup> Unfortunately, a situation has been created which makes a cool approach to the problem difficult. Let us cool down and <sup>280</sup> become normal and then realize the fact that there is no question of one group dominating over another.

Some people <sup>300</sup> say that a few capitalists in Bombay wanted this to be done and that not to be done. I really <sup>320</sup> do not understand this. For my part, I can say that in the whole course of my conversations, I did <sup>340</sup> not meet a single capitalist from Bombay, though they presented a memorandum which I saw. You can take it from <sup>360</sup> me—you know it well enough—that the capitalists in Bombay or elsewhere will probably be able to function under <sup>380</sup> any conditions.

There has been another proposal, for judicial enquiry in regard to Bombay. My reaction is that





whenever there <sup>400</sup> is trouble, generally there should be an enquiry. But I must say that my mind is rather confused when I <sup>420</sup> think of an enquiry into the Bombay occurrences. It will be a tremendous enquiry which will last for ages all along. <sup>440</sup>

IRREVOCABLE : not subject to cancellation;

RECRIMINATION : to make counter accusation:

### Exercise 9

**I**rrigation and power form the basis of the agricultural and industrial development of our country. After the droughts of the <sup>20</sup> previous two years, no one in India needs any reminder about the vital importance of irrigation. There is also no <sup>40</sup> doubt that electricity will always be a basic element in any formula for progress. The drought has also proved that <sup>60</sup> electricity is an input for agriculture. I am glad to be here because as engineers, scientists and technologists, you represent <sup>80</sup> the future. As citizens and administrators, we look to you to uncover our natural resources and suggest how best these <sup>100</sup> might be exploited in the national interest. Technology is moving ahead in every direction and, day by <sup>120</sup> day, new opportunities are opening up before all of us. What we need is the availability of large quantities of power at <sup>140</sup> very low prices, which would influence changes in technology and stimulate the development of a new technology.

We have vast <sup>160</sup> water resources in the Indo-Gangetic basin of which I am being constantly reminded by our Minister Dr. K.L. <sup>180</sup> Rao. These must naturally be tapped for irrigation. When one merely thinks of all that our institutions or a board <sup>200</sup> such as yours can do, the prospects are truly exciting and open up new vistas in many areas of national <sup>220</sup> life. You have already mentioned, Mr. President, the importance of electrification and I am glad to find that some aspects of <sup>240</sup> rural electrification figure on your agenda. In most of our five lakh villages, people are still prisoners of daylight and, <sup>260</sup> therefore, have a short working day. At one time, we hoped that we would be able to electrify at least <sup>280</sup> one lakh villages by 1970, which is the Gandhi Centenary Year. I still hope that we will <sup>300</sup> somehow manage to reach this target, and will continue to make rapid progress towards bringing electricity to the remaining villages. <sup>320</sup>

Today we are able to build a good deal of the generating and transmission equipment which is required, but we <sup>340</sup> have also to improve the economics of our



power generation and transmission so as to supply cheap power to needy <sup>360</sup> consumers and yet earn profits on the operations of our electricity undertakings. The development of regional grids will assist in <sup>380</sup> optimising the distribution system. This will be a great help to enrich all of us and yield better and quicker results. <sup>400</sup>

STIMULATE : to enthuse; TRANSMISSION : transfer;

### Exercise 10

Only a fraction of the cultivated area is at present irrigated. You, Mr. President, have remarked that we can double <sup>20</sup> the acreage under irrigation so that cropping can be extended. The amount of land available is fixed, but the pressure on <sup>40</sup> the available land is steadily increasing. There is no alternative, therefore, to increasing the efficiency of land utilisation and getting <sup>60</sup> higher productivity per acre. Irrigation is one means towards this end. It is important that we utilise fully and rapidly <sup>80</sup> such irrigation potential as has been already created. I think this requires much closer association than is generally found between <sup>100</sup> the irrigation engineer, the agronomist and the farm extension worker. Planning for the utilisation of water must commence at the <sup>120</sup> time an irrigation project is conceived. It cannot be left to be taken up when construction is advanced or after <sup>140</sup> storage has been completed. I have been heartened to hear of the good work which has been done in the <sup>160</sup> Kosi area. This might well be a model, along with some others, to be studied with advantage.

India already has <sup>180</sup> what is said to be the largest irrigation system in the world. But I am told that our water management <sup>200</sup> system could be greatly improved. Irrigation can be wasteful, and irrigation without drainage can cause damage. Water management and soil <sup>220</sup> conservation constitutes sciences in themselves, and I am happy that you are holding a symposium on the problem of water <sup>240</sup> management. Our rivers and our ground water are national assets which we must use to the best overall advantage. I <sup>260</sup> am deeply concerned that there has sometimes been a controversy over what are termed Inter-State river waters. I am <sup>280</sup> sure that technical solutions can be found to safeguard the legitimate interests of every region or State, and that these <sup>300</sup> matters are best considered in a rational and scientific manner rather than on the basis of emotion.

There is one <sup>320</sup> other aspect, perhaps not directly related to your conference, on which I should like to touch.

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The development of irrigation, <sup>340</sup> especially in arid tracts, is often a starting point of an economic and social revolution. It demands more tractive power <sup>360</sup> and creates new demands for roads, markets and processing and storage facilities. The stimulus which irrigation provides to agriculture also <sup>380</sup> generates new and additional incomes, much of which are invested in the facilities earlier described. A part of it also <sup>400</sup> goes into village improvement schemes. The renovation and modernisation of individual homes, the paving of streets, the digging of wells <sup>420</sup> and so on. I believe this kind of development offers an unrivalled opportunity to promote a new village movement. <sup>440</sup>

POTENTIAL : latent strength; RATIONAL : based on reason;

### Exercise 11

Dear friends, It is an enriching experience to be sharing my perceptions on this vital issue with this august gathering. <sup>20</sup> I am particularly pleased to join you at this Tata Memorial lecture. Before I start my presentation, I wish to <sup>40</sup> congratulate Dr. Bharat Ramji and his team at Population Foundation of India for taking this initiative. The Foundation and the <sup>60</sup> Parliamentarian's Forum for Human Development, of which I am the founder Chairperson, have been interacting on issues of social importance. <sup>80</sup> We always value the input by the Population Foundation of India during the interactions organized by Parliamentarian's Forum.

JRD Tata, <sup>100</sup> in whose name this lecture series has been organized, was a visionary. An eminent industrialist, though from a <sup>120</sup> different school of economic thought, he was never oblivious of the social responsibilities of a conscious citizen. He joined government's <sup>140</sup> efforts for the economic reconstruction and industrialization. But in order to ensure that society was able to avail the fruits <sup>160</sup> of economic development as also to sustain the growth, it was essential to contain our ever increasing numbers and use <sup>180</sup> the available resources for the optimum benefit of the people.

It is gratifying to know that this logic evokes a <sup>200</sup> concerted response in favour of the need to arrest the population growth. The Parliament has unequivocally endorsed the necessary steps <sup>220</sup> in this direction. Legislature, across the party lines, is clear in approving the responses.

I will start my lecture with <sup>240</sup> an observation made by Bonar on Malthus. "He was the most abused man of the age, put down as a <sup>260</sup> man who defended smallpox,

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slavery and child murder—who thought the world so badly governed that the best actions do <sup>280</sup> the most harm, who short took all the romance out of life”.

Today, his fears are coming true. He had <sup>300</sup> just warned us about impending man made calamity of numbers. Though there are a few to suggest that there is <sup>320</sup> still a scope for higher population growth rate. They argue that the annual rate of **population growth** for last 8000 <sup>340</sup> years roughly from the Paleolithic age has been only .06% annually. They further inferred that <sup>360</sup> this figure was far less than 3% **annual growth rate** required to meet Malthusian geometric rate of progression <sup>380</sup> to double each successive generation. I wonder if such suggestion will only take us to the beginning of our end. <sup>400</sup>

OBLIVIOUS : forgetfull; UNEQUIVOCALLY : clearly;  
PERCEPTIONS : understanding; VISIONARY : seeing future;

### Exercise 12

I shall give a few facts and projections and they indeed betray any romance in the present scenario. Though the <sup>20</sup> mankind was the latest creature among the biodiversity, its numbers have grown rapidly. It is alarming that the rate of <sup>40</sup> growth is ever increasing.

In 1798, when he was writing his Essay on Population, the global population was <sup>60</sup> barely one billion. Ever since due to industrialization and technological revolution the population has risen to an ever increasing rate.<sup>80</sup> In the following hundred years the world population doubled to two billion. And further following half century from 1925 <sup>100</sup> to 1975, it doubled again to touch four billion. By 1990 it was 5.3 billion. <sup>120</sup> Even though there is a decrease in the overall growth rate of population from 1971 onwards <sup>140</sup> according to UN projections, by 2025, the earth will contain a population of arounds 8 billion <sup>160</sup> people and the global population stabilizes as 11 billion people in the second half of the next century.

The worst <sup>180</sup> aspect of this population explosion is that these increases will be taking place largely in the developing and under-developed <sup>200</sup> countries. It has been projected that from now to 2025, around 95% of all <sup>220</sup> global **population growth** will take place in these countries. At current rate of population growth, we should plan to accommodate <sup>240</sup> a workforce of around three billion of people in developing countries by 2025. This means these developing <sup>260</sup> economies should be able to cater the need to around 40 million new jobs every year.

These countries have comparatively <sup>280</sup> low

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**industrial production.** A high domestic consumption leaves minimal surplus in the economy. Secondly, it is observed that in the <sup>300</sup> countries with large population, the share of primary sector is higher in the economy. Greater part of investment and other <sup>320</sup> inputs go into sustaining this large population. This does not leave enough of investable surplus.

But it was not until <sup>340</sup> second world war, the demographers and economists recognized that larger population adversely affected the economic development because it diverted the <sup>360</sup> investments from growth related to inflated social demands of a larger population.

In this context of developing countries the population <sup>380</sup> explosion will intensify the crisis of social security and sustainable development, urbanization and urban poverty. Already, there is a trend <sup>400</sup> among developing societies that their work force is abandoning the agriculture and are shifting to urban clusters. In 1985, <sup>420</sup> around 30% of the population of developing countries was living in urban areas which shall go to 60%. <sup>440</sup>

SCENARIO : present state of affairs; URBANIZATION : creating cities;

### Exercise 13

In our strategy of development, we want growth and greater equality. We want to prevent concentration of economic power. That <sup>20</sup> is why we must help the public sector as well as the co-operative sector to grow, both absolutely and in <sup>40</sup> relation to the private sector. Co-operatives combine the good points of both the public sector and the private sector. They <sup>60</sup> give a voice and sense of participation to the ordinary man. They are based on voluntary union and democratic control. <sup>80</sup> At the same time, they can take full advantage of modern large-scale management.

If I may say so, the <sup>100</sup> co-operative way is a civilised way of working, providing as it does the means of diminishing large scale ownership by <sup>120</sup> individuals and groups, but without sacrificing the advantages of big units essential for the application of modern science and technology. <sup>140</sup> The co-operative thus bridges the gap between the small unit and technology. Dream cannot become realities, unless there are material <sup>160</sup> factors by which we can implement them. It is only through science and technology that we can supply these material <sup>180</sup> condition. Even the so-called advanced countries assign a major role to co-operatives. Therefore, I feel, they fulfil a more <sup>200</sup> extensive economic function than we are normally aware of. In most European



countries as well as in the United States, <sup>220</sup> co-operation is the ruling principle of agriculture. In Japan, co-operatives are a big force.

Whether it is agriculture or industry <sup>240</sup> or the services, co-operatives have made spectacular progress since 1950-51 when we took up planning. I find <sup>260</sup> that the total agricultural credit dispensed by co-operatives was only Rs. 300 million in that year, while last <sup>280</sup> year, the figure rose to Rs. 3,450 million. Over the same period, the **working capital** of all co-operatives <sup>300</sup> has grown nearly nine times. I am particularly impressed by the great strides made by this movement in agricultural processing <sup>320</sup> and marketing sectors. Co-operation is an ideal instrument for rural development. In the Government of India, co-operation is part of <sup>340</sup> the same Ministry which looks after agriculture, community development and food. But co-operation has as vital a role in urban <sup>360</sup> areas as in rural areas. All over the world, urbanisation has led to the erosion of people's ability to live <sup>380</sup> a well-adjusted corporate life. People might reside together in cities but they are isolated and lonely and do not seem to live together. <sup>400</sup>

Our co-operators should devote more attention to the consumer movement. The utility of consumer co-operatives is not limited to the <sup>420</sup> fight against rising prices. We have another fight, hardly less important, which is that for quality. Co-operatives can ensure quality <sup>440</sup> in what is produced much better than private trade can. We need much greater participation by co-operatives in banking. In <sup>460</sup> our country, banking has largely remained the preserve of the affluent, at any rate of the middle class and above, <sup>480</sup> not only in its control, but even in its reach. It has cared more for the big man than the <sup>500</sup> small man. Only rarely do we find that common people having recourse to banks. Lately, agricultural co-operatives in some areas <sup>520</sup> have begun advancing credit against an approved production programme instead of the security of land.

A well-run co-operative banking <sup>540</sup> programme can finance a large number of small entrepreneurs, such as graduates who want to set up small industries, etc. <sup>560</sup> Co-operative banks can also attract small savings, especially if they go to the people instead of expecting them to come <sup>580</sup> to them, waiting long hours and filling forms. I believe some banks in western and southern India have already made <sup>600</sup> a beginning on these lines. Having spoken of the co-operatives. I must also sound a note of caution. Not all <sup>620</sup> that we hear about the actual working of co-operatives

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**flattering.** There is the general belief, which I mentioned, **that** <sup>640</sup> the co-operatives help the bigger people rather than the small people. Such a state of affairs would defeat the very <sup>660</sup> purpose of the co-operative movement. Secondly, our co-operatives seem to have become far too dependent on financial aid from the <sup>680</sup> Government. This is a negation on the basis of co-operation which is self-help and self-reliance. Thirdly, there is <sup>700</sup> also a widely prevalent feeling that co-operatives are too mixed up with politics. I find that you are discussing how <sup>720</sup> to de-officialise the Movement. I find that you also discuss how to de-politicalise it.

The history of the <sup>740</sup> Co-operative Movement in India of the late sixty years shows that wherever the Movement is strong, it is due to <sup>760</sup> the selfless work of dedicated individuals who have steadily resisted the temptation of politics. They have regarded co-operation as an <sup>780</sup> alternative form of serving the people. There is great need in the country today, in every walk of life, for <sup>800</sup> selfless people. It is more so in the co-operative Movement. Co-operation enshrines the principle that the social good is supreme. <sup>820</sup> It is because co-operation is a form of social control and also helps the common man to improve his lot. <sup>840</sup>

**FLATTERING** : to inspire with false hopes; **AFFLUENT** : rich;  
**STRATEGY** : policy in crucial areas; **ENSHRINES** : gives importance;

#### Exercise 14

**I**t has been observed by planners and demographers that beyond an optimum level of urbanization, the rate of depletion of <sup>20</sup> the surrounding hinterland becomes faster, eventually causing decay in urbanization and urban poverty. Hence to sustain urbanization, it is required <sup>40</sup> that it must be kept within the optimal limits.

It has been observed that unequal distribution of population results in <sup>60</sup> unequal distribution of resources are fast concentrating in the urban clusters. The <sup>80</sup> urbanization in these countries has been faster than the rate of industrialization. It is more due to rising concentration of <sup>100</sup> population. This has led to urban poverty, social tension and crime. Unfortunately, when industrialized countries are giving up the large <sup>120</sup> city norms, the developing countries are still continuing on the same trend. By 1990, 18 out of <sup>140</sup> 24 largest cities of the world were in these countries.

During the International Conference on Population and Development in <sup>160</sup> 1994, it was apparent that there was greater realization among the developing

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countries about the inter-relationship between the <sup>180</sup> population and development. Low levels of technological progress coupled with rapid population growth was placing immense strain on the social, <sup>200</sup> and economic programmes. There was unanimity on the issue that population growth must be balanced with sustainable socio-economic development <sup>220</sup> and the regenerative capacity of the natural environment.

It must be realized that the present generation of man is the <sup>240</sup> trustee of entire bio-diversity; we are also the custodians of the interests of future generations. Our teeming numbers can grow <sup>260</sup> only at the cost of delicate balance in nature. A further increase in our numbers will encroach greatly upon the <sup>280</sup> chances of our future generations.

It is observed that persistent widespread poverty and serious social inequalities do influence population growth <sup>300</sup> and its distribution. Therefore, it is sought that the population should be integrated as a major issue in the development <sup>320</sup> strategies and planning at all levels. All our calculations and policy initiatives will go haywire if we fail to integrate <sup>340</sup> population issue in the broader development strategy.

There is now a distinctive rise in social awareness on population issues. Majority <sup>360</sup> of countries have formulated their respective comprehensive population policies, and population has become an issue high on their national agenda. <sup>380</sup> In our campaign against the numbers, our focus has been to control the birth rate and linkage to small family. <sup>400</sup>

We emphasize linkage between small family norm and greater opportunities for human resources development. Beyond economic logic and policy, the <sup>420</sup> problem has its sociological dimensions as well. We will have to focus on the major sociological factors that can influence <sup>440</sup> the population issue. Social attitudes towards women is one such factor. Traditionally women are deprived of a role in decision-making <sup>460</sup> at all levels - from family to the highest policy-making fora. This attitude has to be changed. The need <sup>480</sup> to give women decision-making rights was recognized by the ICPD in 1994. Further in <sup>500</sup> Beijing, at Fourth World Women Conference, the need for overall empowerment of women was demanded. That includes education, health, employment <sup>520</sup> opportunities, political and economic empowerment. All these areas have remained relegated to background for centuries. We

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have charged our family<sup>540</sup> planning programmes to more comprehensive family welfare programmes on similar lines. I think more focused approach to women's empowerment is<sup>560</sup> also required to supplement our policy initiatives in population stabilization.

Achieving equality between men and women is an accepted global<sup>580</sup> norm and such a commitment by itself is a hallmark for a democratic civilized society. Further, it has been recognized<sup>600</sup> that empowerment of women has a significant bearing over the demographic issues. At ICPD it has been<sup>620</sup> recognized that "Population and Development programmes are most effective when steps have simultaneously been taken to improve the status of<sup>640</sup> women."

Among the developing countries where a substantial part of the economy is in unorganized sector, much of inputs and<sup>660</sup> outputs of the workforce of women remain unrecognized. Women control most of the non-monetary economy like subsistence agriculture, domestic labour<sup>680</sup> and bearing and raising the children. They also play significant part in money economy like household industries, informal sector, wage<sup>700</sup> labour etc. In spite of their contributions, the index of human development like education, health, employment and life expectancy remain<sup>720</sup> low in case of women. Ignoring the needs of women has resulted in uncontrolled population growth, high infant and child<sup>740</sup> mortality rates, weak micro and macro level economy, and overall deterioration in the human development index and social development.

Though<sup>760</sup> they remain the basic cohesive force in the family and are the custodian of values, in a traditional social milieu<sup>780</sup> women have few choice in life outside the marriage and bearing & rearing of children. We cannot afford to exclude<sup>800</sup> them from having equal opportunities as men in their life. They not only constitute about half of population but also<sup>820</sup> influence the future generations more significantly. Investment in women should be seen in this light. It will mean better life.<sup>840</sup>

**HAYWIRE:** crazy; **RELEGATED:** given lower place;  
**DEMOGRAPHERS:** experts on population studies;  
**DEPLETION:** erosion; **OPTIMAL:** balanced rightly;  
**ENCROACH:** to take upon other's right.

### Exercise 15 (Budget)

**H**on'ble Speaker, I present the Budget for the year 2021-2022. Honourable Speaker, the preparation of this<sup>20</sup> Budget was undertaken in circumstances like never before. We knew of calamities that have affected a country or a region<sup>40</sup> within

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a country, but what we have endured with COVID-19 through 2020 is commendable. When I<sup>60</sup> presented the Budget 2020-21, we could not have imagined that the global economy, already in throes<sup>80</sup> of a slowdown, would be pushed into an unprecedented contraction. We could not have also imagined then that our people<sup>100</sup> as those in other countries would have to endure the loss of near and dear ones and suffer hardships brought<sup>120</sup> about due to a health crisis. The risk of not having a lockdown was far too high. Within 48 hours<sup>140</sup> of declaring a three-week-long complete lockdown, the Prime Minister announced the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, valued<sup>160</sup> at Rs.2.76 lakh crores, this provided, free food grain to 800 million people, free cooking gas for<sup>180</sup> 80 million families for months, and cash directly to over 400 million farmers, women, elderly, the poor and the needy.<sup>200</sup>

Even as a large section of citizens stayed home, milk, vegetable, and fruit-suppliers, health and sanitary workers, truck drivers,<sup>220</sup> railways and public transport workers, bank employees, electricity workers, our annadatas, police, firemen, and the armed forces, all had to go<sup>240</sup> about their work as normal, but with the additional anxiety of the virus hanging over them. We recognise this,<sup>260</sup> and I think I speak on behalf of everybody in this august House, when I express my heartfelt gratitude<sup>280</sup> to these men and women, for how they were able to carry out their work and duty, to provide for the<sup>300</sup> nation's basics, over those crucial months. Speaker Sir, for public good, Honourable Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies<sup>320</sup> too offered their salaries. In May 2020, the government announced the AtmaNirbhar Bharat package. To sustain the recovery,<sup>340</sup> further into the year, we also rolled out two more AtmaNirbhar Bharat packages. Total financial impact of all<sup>360</sup> AtmaNirbhar Bharat packages including measures taken by RBI was estimated to about Rs.27.1 lakh crores<sup>380</sup> which amounts to more than 13% of GDP. As a government, we kept a promise to that.<sup>400</sup>

The AtmaNirbhar Packages accelerated our pace of structural reforms. Redefinition of MSMEs, Commercialisation of the Mineral Sector,<sup>420</sup> Agriculture and Labour Reforms, Privatisation of Public Sector Undertakings, One Nation One Ration Card, and Production Linked Incentive Schemes are<sup>440</sup> some of the notable reforms carried out during this period. Faceless Income Tax Assessment, DBT and Financial Inclusion are the others.<sup>460</sup> Today, India has two vaccines available, and has begun medically safeguarding not only her own citizens against COVID-19,<sup>480</sup> but also those of 100 or more countries. It is added comfort to know that two or more vaccines are<sup>500</sup> also

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expected soon. Honourable Prime Minister launched the vaccination drive by crediting and thanking our scientists. We are ever grateful<sup>520</sup> for the strength and rigour of their efforts. Having said that, we are all reminded time and again that our<sup>540</sup> fight against COVID-19 continues into 2021. Now, just as it had happened after the two World Wars,<sup>560</sup> there are signs that the political, economic, and strategic relations in the post COVID world are changing. This moment in<sup>580</sup> history is the dawn of a new era one in which India is well-poised to truly be the land<sup>600</sup> of promise and hope. In this spirit, I can't help but recall the joy that we, as a cricket-loving<sup>620</sup> nation, felt after Team India's recent spectacular success in Australia. It has reminded us of all the qualities that we<sup>640</sup> as a people, particularly our youth, epitomise of having abundant promise and the unsuppressed thirst to perform and succeed.<sup>660</sup>

Today, data shows that India now has one of the lowest death rate of 112 per million population<sup>680</sup> and one of the lowest active cases of about 130 per million. This has laid the foundation to the revival<sup>700</sup> we are seeing now in the economy. This Budget will be the first of this new decade. This Budget will<sup>720</sup> also be a digital Budget and that has happened with all your support. So far, only three times has a<sup>740</sup> Budget followed a contraction in the economy. All such contractions were as a result of situations typical to India.<sup>760</sup> This time, the contraction in our economy is due to a global pandemic, just like in several other countries.<sup>780</sup> Having said that, I want to confidently state that our Government is fully prepared to support and facilitate the economy's reset. This<sup>800</sup> Budget provides every opportunity for our economy to raise and capture the pace that it needs for sustainable growth.<sup>820</sup> 2021 is the year of many important milestones for our history, which we have to remember here.<sup>840</sup>

**CALAMITIES:** terrible events;

**STRATEGIC:** based on policy;

**THROES:** violent pains;

**EPITOMISE:** perfect example.

### Exercise 16 (Budget)

**H**onourable Speaker, before I commence Part A of the Budget, I want to take a moment to acknowledge how isolating<sup>20</sup> and distancing seemed like insurmountable challenges for a country like ours that has people coming together in times of crises.<sup>40</sup> It hurt us in many ways. I bow my head in respect to every citizen, for the endurance shown in<sup>60</sup> facing what was an undeniably a tough year for all our physical



and mental well-being. I wish to lay<sup>80</sup> a vision for AtmaNirbhar Bharat. AtmaNirbharta is not a new idea. Ancient India was largely self-reliant, and equally, a business epicentre of the world.<sup>100</sup> AtmaNirbhar Bharat is an expression of 130 crores Indians who have full confidence in their capabilities and skills.<sup>120</sup> We are already part of International groupings such as the G20 and BRICS. The Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure and the<sup>140</sup> International Solar alliance are realities today due to India's efforts. The proposals in will further strengthen the sankalp of Nation First,<sup>160</sup> Doubling Farmer's Income, Strong Infrastructure, Healthy India, Good Governance, Opportunities for Youth, Education for All, Women Empowerment, and Inclusive<sup>180</sup> Development, among others. Additionally, also on the path to fast-implementation are the 13 promises we had made in the Budget<sup>200</sup> of 2015-16 which were to materialise during the AmrutMahotsav of 2022, on the 75th year<sup>220</sup> of our Independence. They too resonate with this vision of AtmaNirbharta.

The Budget proposals for 2021-2022<sup>240</sup> rest on 6 pillars. One, **Health and Wellbeing**: Even at the outset, I would like to say that the<sup>260</sup> investment on Health Infrastructure in this Budget has increased substantially. Progressively, as institutions absorb more, we shall commit more. Taking<sup>280</sup> a holistic approach to Health, we focus on strengthening three areas: Preventive, Curative, and Wellbeing. A new centrally sponsored scheme,<sup>300</sup> PM AtmaNirbharSwasth Bharat Yojana, will be launched with an outlay of about Rs. 64,000 crores over 6 years.<sup>320</sup> This will develop capacities of primary, secondary, and tertiary care Health Systems, strengthen existing national institutions, and create new institutions,<sup>340</sup> to cater to detection and cure of new and emerging diseases. To strengthen nutritional content, delivery, outreach, and outcome, we will<sup>360</sup> merge the Supplementary Nutrition Programme and the PoshanAbhiyan and launch the Mission Poshan 2.0. We shall<sup>380</sup> adopt an intensified strategy to improve nutritional outcomes across 112 Aspirational Districts as suggested by WHO.<sup>400</sup>

For further swachhta of urban India, we intend to focus on complete faecal sludge management and waste water treatment, source segregation<sup>420</sup> of garbage, reduction in single-use plastic, reduction in air pollution by effectively managing waste from construction-and-demolition activities<sup>440</sup> and bio-remediation of all legacy dump sites. The Urban Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0 will be implemented with a total<sup>460</sup> financial allocation of Rs.1,42,000 crores over a period of 5 years from 2021-2026.<sup>480</sup> We are separately announcing a voluntary vehicle scrapping

میں نے اپنی تقریر میں ایک نیا نظریہ پیش کیا ہے۔  
 آتما نیربھارتا ایک نیا خیال نہیں ہے۔ قدیم ہندوستان  
 دنیا کا ایک بڑا تجارتی مرکز تھا۔<sup>100</sup> آتما نیربھار  
 بھارت 130 کروڑوں ہندوستانیوں کی صلاحیتوں اور  
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 G20 اور BRICS جیسی بین الاقوامی گروپنگز کا  
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 Infrastructure اور International Solar Alliance  
 جیسی بین الاقوامی اتحادات آج کی حقیقتیں ہیں  
 جن کی بنیاد ہندوستان کی کوششوں پر ہے۔  
 یہ تجاویز آتما نیربھارتا کے سونچے کو  
 مزید مضبوط کریں گی۔<sup>160</sup> Nation First،  
 Doubling Farmer's Income، Strong  
 Infrastructure، Healthy India، Good Governance،  
 Opportunities for Youth، Education for All،  
 Women Empowerment، اور Inclusive  
 Development<sup>180</sup> جیسی دیگر باتیں۔  
 مزید اہم بات یہ ہے کہ ہم نے 2015-16  
 بجٹ میں 13 وعدے کیے تھے جن کا  
 اہتمام 2022 میں ہمارے آزادی کے  
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 یہ سب اس آتما نیربھارتا کے  
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 2021-2022 کے بجٹ کے  
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 ایک، **صحت اور بہبود**:  
 شروع سے ہی میں یہ کہنا  
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 تدریجاً، جیسے کہ  
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 ایک جامع  
 رویہ اپناتے ہوئے،  
 ہم تین شعبوں پر  
 توجہ مرکوز کر رہے ہیں:  
 پیشگیری، علاجی،  
 اور بہبود۔  
 ایک نیا مرکزی  
 سپانسرڈ اسکیم،  
 PM AtmaNirbharSwasth  
 Bharat Yojana،  
 6 سالوں کے لیے  
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 کروڑوں روپے کی  
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 اور تیریاری  
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 تاکہ نئے  
 اور  
 ابھرتے ہوئے  
 بیماریوں کی  
 تشخیص  
 اور  
 علاج  
 کیے جاسکیں۔  
 غذائی  
 مواد،  
 ترسیل،  
 پہنچ،  
 اور  
 نتائج  
 کو  
 مضبوط  
 کرنے  
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 ہم  
 Supplementary  
 Nutrition  
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 اور  
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 ملا کر  
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 لانچ کریں گے۔  
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 Aspirational  
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policy, to phase out old and unfit vehicles.<sup>500</sup> This will help in encouraging fuel-efficient, environment friendly vehicles, thereby reducing vehicular pollution and oil import bill. Vehicles would<sup>520</sup> undergo fitness tests in automated fitness centres after 20 years in case of personal vehicles, and after 15 years<sup>540</sup> in case of commercial vehicles. Details of the scheme will be separately shared by the Ministry. The new Vaccine, a<sup>560</sup> Made in India product, is presently limited to only 5 states will be rolled out across the country. This will avert more than<sup>580</sup> 50,000 child deaths annually. I have provided Rs.35,000 crores for Covid-19 vaccine in BE 2021-22.<sup>600</sup> I am committed to provide further funds if required. The Budget outlay for Health and Wellbeing is<sup>620</sup> Rs.2,24,000 crores in BE 2021-22 as against this year's BE of<sup>640</sup> Rs.95,000 crores an increase of 137 percentage.

**Second, Physical and Financial Capital and Infra structure:** For a<sup>660</sup> USD 5 trillion economy, our manufacturing sector has to grow in double digits on a sustained basis. Our<sup>680</sup> manufacturing companies need to become an integral part of global supply chains, possess core competence and cutting-edge technology.<sup>700</sup> To achieve all of the above, production linked schemes to create manufacturing global champions for an AtmaNirbhar Bharat have been<sup>720</sup> announced for 13 sectors. For this, the government has committed nearly Rs.1.97 lakh crores, over 5 years starting<sup>740</sup> FY 2021-22. This initiative will help bring scale and size in key sectors, create and nurture global<sup>760</sup> champions and provide jobs to our youth. To enable the textile industry to become globally competitive, attract large investments and<sup>780</sup> boost employment generation, a scheme of Mega Investment Textiles Parks will be launched in addition to the PLI scheme.<sup>800</sup> This will create world class infrastructure with plug and play facilities to enable create global champions in exports. 7 Textile Parks<sup>820</sup> will be established over 3 years. This shall help to increase the textile production in the country in a large way.<sup>840</sup>

**INSURMOUNTABLE:** imponible to solve;

**TERTIERY:** college level education;

**ENDURANCE:** to bear for long; **RESONATE:** deep clear sound;

**FAECAL:** night soil; **SLUDGE:** unplemant substance.

### Exercise 17

**M**r. President, when I received your invitation to inaugurate this, the thirty-ninth annual session of the Federation of Indian<sup>20</sup> Chambers of Commerce and Industry, I was somewhat hesitant in accepting it. I was aware that, since independence, each



annual <sup>40</sup> session of the Federation has been inaugurated by the Prime Minister, this, in fact, was the main reason for my <sup>60</sup> reluctance. These annual meetings are beginning to become almost a ritual and I am not much of a believer in <sup>80</sup> rituals. I am also not happy about the tendency to turn to the Prime Minister to inaugurate every function of <sup>100</sup> importance and to consider that a function which is not inaugurated by the Prime Minister is only of second-rate <sup>120</sup> importance. I feel strongly that other Cabinet Ministers as also people in public life outside officialdom should perform such functions <sup>140</sup> far more frequently than they are at present doing. Your experience will always be useful. Within the ranks of industry, <sup>160</sup> the younger group feels that it is not fully playing its part, I have often spoken of my intention to <sup>180</sup> keep in touch with the younger generation. I am calling together some younger industrialists, technicians and managers from both the <sup>200</sup> private and public sectors to discuss concrete and specific problems within the broad framework of our basic objectives. It will <sup>220</sup> be a sharing of thought and perhaps evolving of new ideas. Dynamic changes are needed now in attitudes and functions. <sup>240</sup>

In your Address, Mr. President, you have pointed out that India is still a depressingly poor country and expressed concern <sup>260</sup> that we have not succeeded well enough in our effort to fight poverty and develop our economy. Poverty is, indeed, <sup>280</sup> the central problem facing us and it is the way in which we set out to tackle it that we <sup>300</sup> as a nation will be judged. It is a long and arduous battle that we have to wage. It calls <sup>320</sup> for clarity of purpose, for determination, for unity. It demands of us all the preserverance, The discipline, the hard work <sup>340</sup> of which we are capable. Slowly and steadily, we shall be building a new and progressive nation in which even <sup>360</sup> the poorest in our country will be able to enjoy a minimum level of living. There will be fuller employment, <sup>380</sup> more widespread facilities of education and health, greater opportunities for youth and less inequalities of income and wealth. <sup>400</sup>

After you had shown so clear a recognition of the challenge of our situation, I was a little disappointed, Mr. President, <sup>420</sup> to hear you suggest that we would be well advised to have a smaller Fourth Plan. After a detailed <sup>440</sup> analysis of all the relevant considerations and a recognition of the limits of the possibilities open to us, one may <sup>460</sup> come to any conclusion about the size of the Plan. But to suggest and propagate that a smaller plan is <sup>480</sup> desirable

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for its own sake, and that it may even help in our fight against poverty, is not convincing. There <sup>500</sup> is no question in my mind that we have to mobilise our resources to the limit of our capacity and <sup>520</sup> use these human and material resources in a co-ordinated and efficient manner. If we shirk the responsibility and seek to <sup>540</sup> cover it up by phrases, we shall be merely paying lip service to the cause of the common man. It <sup>560</sup> is not with caution and circumspection that we can win the war against poverty, but by our capacity to take <sup>580</sup> risks and to accept burdens and responsibilities. This does not mean that we should not take the greatest possible care <sup>600</sup> in the husbanding of our resources. I am anxious to seek advice on the methods by which we could achieve <sup>620</sup> a higher rate of growth in our economy, and ensure better performance in every sector of our activity, with lower <sup>640</sup> investment or input of resources in general.

I do not deny that our performance in the recent past has fallen <sup>660</sup> short of our expectations. We could have done better in many directions. However, let us not belittle our achievements. There <sup>680</sup> is much in our record of the last three Plans of which we can legitimately be proud. Let us not <sup>700</sup> forget that the current level of industrial production is nearly twice of what it was in 1955 <sup>720</sup> and we produce a large range of commodities which we did not produce before. The output of foodgrains increased <sup>740</sup> by 70 per cent between 1959-61 and 1964-65. Let us not <sup>760</sup> ignore the great progress in education, especially primary education and technical education. New skills have been developed. Science and technology <sup>780</sup> are making their presence felt in distant villages.

Much of the frustration which exists in the Indian economy today, and <sup>800</sup> which you have voiced, flows from the fact that the performance of the Third Plan has, fallen short of our hopes. <sup>820</sup> Let us by all means, learn from our mistakes and attempt to correct them to best of our abilities and resources. <sup>840</sup>

PERSEVERANCE : steadfast in purpose; BELITTLE : to make small;  
RITUAL : prescribed order of religious service; ARDUOUS : difficult;

### Exercise 18

Even if all things enumerated above are favourably placed, there still remains the need for enlightened and committed leadership. Your <sup>20</sup> own experience in 1963 amply fortified what I want to say now. At the point of time, India <sup>40</sup> was very fortunate to have been led into experimenting with imported seeds and technology by



a very brilliant, adventurous and <sup>60</sup> confidence inspiring team. Mr. C. Subramaniam was then the Union Minister of Agriculture. But, he by himself, could have achieved <sup>80</sup> precious little, if the bureaucracy led by the Secretary, Mr. Sivaraman had not supported him to the hilt, with his well-digested <sup>100</sup> briefs. But, both of them still would have perhaps been inadequately of India's most far-seeing scientist Dr. M S Swaminathan <sup>120</sup> were not there to relate the available research and information with the desirability of taking such an initiative. <sup>140</sup> All the three persons from the South, stood true and firm in taking the most unwelcome decision of importing 18,000 <sup>160</sup> tonnes of Mexican seed in 1966, even if each one of them could have lost his head <sup>180</sup> in the bargain. It was a show of administrative drive and political will at their best.

There were many more <sup>200</sup> friends who contributed their mite to the success of the wheat revolution in India in no insignificant a manner. Happily, <sup>220</sup> I can place many of them beaming smiles at me in this august audience. I compliment them on having participated <sup>240</sup> in this high drama at a momentous period in the history of the nation. For, it is not so simple <sup>260</sup> to manage to import new technology, particularly in the traditional societies such as India. But it is the illiterate farmer <sup>280</sup> who did the trick with such an ease.

Let me here, remind my listeners that it is not the scientists, <sup>300</sup> but the farmer that finally produces the food. Not that the role of scientists is not important, but the new <sup>320</sup> technologies produced by them have got to be demonstrated to the actual producers, which means the farmers, before they are <sup>340</sup> able to translate dreams into realities. And even demonstration can prove counter-productive if the package does not have the <sup>360</sup> backing of proper economic and political policies. Hence a good amount of home-work has to precede the actual change <sup>380</sup> in agricultural practices. But the results so far have been more than encouraging. And we hope they shall be better. <sup>400</sup>

Now I turn to my experience in Africa. Most academicians and intellectuals from the affluent nations were asking: Could the <sup>420</sup> Indian or Pakistani, or Mexican experience be replicated in the Dark Continent? Africa is socially and culturally so different, so <sup>440</sup> backward, not yet exposed to modern ideas of mobility and innovation. But it was worth trying. We started with a <sup>460</sup> small transfer of technology in respect of soya and maize, four years ago. The research in this case had come <sup>480</sup> from

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## Exercise 19

Ladies & Gentlemen, It is my pleasure to be here among you for the inaugural function of the Diamond Jubilee<sup>20</sup> celebrations of the India International Centre. Our capital has a long-standing tradition of rich cultural exchanges, which the IIC<sup>40</sup> has been enriching for the past six decades. When the idea of the IIC was conceived in<sup>60</sup> 1958 as an international platform for exchange of views, the world was coping with issues concerning a fair and stable<sup>80</sup> international order and legacy-burdens of two world wars. The process of de-colonisation was underway in Asia and Africa,<sup>100</sup> with new aspirations influencing the emerging international order. As the contemporary world is going through a phase of transition, forums<sup>120</sup> like the IIC become all the more relevant. The decades immediately after the Independence of our country were<sup>140</sup> marked by new institutions that included the IIC. Several eminent persons such as Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru<sup>160</sup> and others helped actualise that vision. Crown Prince Akihito of Japan laid the cornerstone for the building in November 1960,<sup>180</sup> underlining the institution's international character. It is also a happy coincidence that the Centre's Diamond Jubilee and completion of<sup>200</sup> 70 years of India-Japan diplomatic relations are happening this year. The IIC's international character also found a<sup>220</sup> beautiful expression in the design of its building. Architect Joseph Allen Stein had designed several famous buildings in the capital,<sup>240</sup> but the IIC, in the vicinity of Lodhi Gardens, commands a unique significance.

The founding of this institution<sup>260</sup> was done by women and men with a vision of India's future and its role in a world of international cooperation.<sup>280</sup> The IIC stands for a vision of India as a vibrant democracy where it is possible to initiate dialogue<sup>300</sup> in an atmosphere of amity and understanding, with national and international participation. The founders of this institution had the<sup>320</sup> foresight to see what could unfold in the years to come, and how the IIC could be a<sup>340</sup> part of developments in a new nation and also contribute to debates globally. Such debates have kept pace with time.<sup>360</sup> Since its beginning in the early 1960s, programmes at the Centre have reflected global and national concerns and<sup>380</sup> continue to create awareness and influence public opinion on relevant issues. Because its close contacts with prominent academic and cultural institutions.<sup>400</sup>

The list of speakers who have addressed audiences at the IIC is diverse and includes thinkers, activists, statesmen and opinion-makers.<sup>420</sup> From Pearl S. Buck to Ivan Illich in earlier

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times, the list also has, in recent times, grown to include<sup>440</sup> eminent personalities such as His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Henry Kissinger etc. Eminent names from the world of literature like<sup>460</sup> Mahasweta Devi, and Amitav Ghosh also figure among many prominent speakers who addressed the audience here. Looking at these names,<sup>480</sup> it is evident that the IIC has truly developed into a forum where divergent views are not only<sup>500</sup> accommodated but also encouraged to enrich dialogue and discourse. I am glad to know that it was at the IIC,<sup>520</sup> in the little garden named 'Gandhi King Memorial Plaza', that the late Narayanbhai Desai narrated Gandhi Katha for<sup>540</sup> a week in 2010. I have been told about numerous other memorable cultural events organised here. A Diamond Jubilee<sup>560</sup> is an occasion for celebration in the life of any institution. The IIC deserves to be congratulated<sup>580</sup> for having retained and sustained its original mandate. I am happy to learn that during its Diamond Jubilee year, the<sup>600</sup> IIC has chosen to especially focus on programmes related to women and gender.

This reminds me of Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay,<sup>620</sup> the great freedom fighter and social reformer who had played a key role in the making of the IIC.<sup>640</sup> She was the one who laid "the first stone for this building". She is known to have influenced Mahatma Gandhi<sup>660</sup> to include women participants in the Salt Satyagrah. She was the pioneer among women who contested elections right after India's<sup>680</sup> independence and thereby became a symbol of the struggle for women empowerment. As we celebrate the 75th anniversary<sup>700</sup> of our independence with 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav', let us also highlight the significant achievements of women and the several legal and<sup>720</sup> social initiatives that seek to bring about change. There are several examples of Indian women who, before and after independence,<sup>740</sup> have shattered many glass ceilings. Let us not forget the fearless women scientists of the Mars Orbiter Mission called MOM.<sup>760</sup> Women were among the leading Corona Warriors who demonstrated extraordinary resilience and provided healing touch to save fellow citizens,<sup>780</sup> often risking their own lives. Women's participation in the unorganised sector of our economy is very high. The formal economy<sup>800</sup> needs to do much more to empower women-workforce. Women should be encouraged to participate more in what is known<sup>820</sup> as 'STEMM', that is, Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Management. National and global economies stand to benefit from their talent and their creative ways of responding to challenges.<sup>848</sup>

Past President- Ram Nath Kovind

**CONCEIVED:** to be born; **LEGACY:** anything inherited; **CONTEMPORARY:** current period of time; **VICINITY:** nearby location;; **DIVERGENT:** to differ or vary; **RESILIENCE:** elasticity/ to recoil.



## Exercise 20

Ladies & Gentlemen, I am happy to be here with you today. I am glad to see young scientists, especially women,<sup>20</sup> among you. You have gathered here to participate in the Second Indian Rice Congress, which will, over these four days, discuss<sup>40</sup> a variety of topics related to this important grain. It is heartening to see a gathering of talented scientists<sup>60</sup> who invest their time and energy for rice research and also for India's food security and livelihood. There is no need<sup>80</sup> to underline the importance of rice before this audience. You know very well how rice is the cornerstone of food security<sup>100</sup> in India and also a key factor for our economy. Rice also figures very prominently in our heritage and culture.<sup>120</sup> Right from the Vedas, our ancient literature in Sanskrit and other languages have rich references to this grain and<sup>140</sup> many varieties of rice. Many rituals and ceremonies of various religious traditions are considered incomplete without 'akshat', the unbroken rice,<sup>160</sup> which is a symbol of prosperity and even the wholeness of life. In many parts of India, the first solid food<sup>180</sup> given to a child is usually something made of rice. It also features in famous legends and myths. I am sure you<sup>200</sup> remember many tales such as the one about Sudama's Rice, which underlines the bonds of love between old friends.<sup>220</sup> Rice is rightly called the 'grain of life'. It arguably feeds more people than any other comparable food grain, especially<sup>240</sup> in Asia. India, of course, has been the biggest exporter of the grain, helping people in other parts of the world<sup>260</sup> ensure basic food security and also letting them savour different rice varieties.

Ladies and Gentlemen, though India is the leading consumer<sup>280</sup> and exporter of rice today, the situation was different when the nation became free. The National Rice Research Institute was<sup>300</sup> established in 1946, soon after the Great Bengal Famine and just before we won independence. In those days, we were<sup>320</sup> dependent on imports to meet our food requirements, and often the nation lived what was called a ship-to-mouth existence.<sup>340</sup> If the nation could overcome that dependency and has become the largest exporter, a lot of credit goes<sup>360</sup> to the NRRI. The institute has contributed immensely to India's food security and also to enhancing farmers' lives.<sup>380</sup> For more than 75 years now, the NRRI has been working in these areas.<sup>400</sup>

India is proud of its rich biodiversity and that includes varieties of rice too. Every region of this country boasts<sup>420</sup> of a unique rice grain of its own, with a distinct taste. In the last century, as irrigation facilities expanded,<sup>440</sup> rice came to be grown in new

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the text of the exercise. The notes are written on lined paper and include various symbols and abbreviations used in shorthand. Some words like "NRRI" and "75" are clearly visible, corresponding to the text on the left.



places and found new consumers. Such a shift is not always good for the<sup>460</sup> water usage in some regions. The paddy crop requires high amounts of water but many parts of the world<sup>480</sup> are facing severe water shortages due to climate change. Droughts, floods and cyclones are now more frequent, making rice cultivation more vulnerable.<sup>500</sup> Even as rice has broken new ground, there are places where traditional varieties are facing challenges. I am glad<sup>520</sup> to know that traditional rice growers from the tribal communities of Odisha have helped conserve the unique genetic resources<sup>540</sup> of rice for ages. I must mention here the exemplary work of Smt. Kamala Pujari from Koraput, who has been<sup>560</sup> collecting and preserving hundreds of rare and endangered crop varieties, including rice. She was honoured with the Padma Shri<sup>580</sup> award for her inspiring initiative. Thus, the task before us today is to find the middle path: preserving and conserving<sup>600</sup> traditional varieties on one hand, and maintaining ecological balance on the other. I am, therefore, happy to learn that<sup>620</sup> NRI scientists are actively seeking solutions, by collecting, identifying and characterising unique rice seed that can survive these<sup>640</sup> cultivation challenges. I am told that this Rice Congress has dedicated sessions to discuss those issues. Another challenge is to<sup>660</sup> save the soil from excessive use of chemical fertilizers, which are considered necessary for modern rice cultivation. We need to<sup>680</sup> reduce our dependence on such fertilizers in order to keep our soil healthy. I am confident our scientists are at<sup>700</sup> work to devise eco-friendly rice production systems.

Ladies and Gentlemen, As rice forms the bedrock of our food security, we must consider its<sup>720</sup> nutritional aspects too. Large sections of low-income groups depend on rice, which is often the only source of daily<sup>740</sup> nutrition for them. Therefore, delivering protein, vitamins and essential micronutrients through rice can help combat malnutrition. I am told it<sup>760</sup> has developed India's first high protein rice, called CR Dhan 310, which will help us in improving the country's<sup>780</sup> overall nutrition profile. I am glad to learn that NRI has also released a high-zinc rice variety.<sup>800</sup> The development of such bio-fortified varieties is an ideal example of science in the service of society. More and more<sup>820</sup> of such efforts will be needed to support the increasing population amid a changing climate in the country.<sup>840</sup>

President of India- Droupadi Murmu

ANCIENT: OF great age:

LEGENDS: traditional story:

IMMENSELY: greatly;

BIODIVERSITY: genetic dis-similar.

SAVOUR: flavour:

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. Some specific notes include 'NRI' and 'CR Dhan 310'.



one. India's private companies are incredibly strong,<sup>560</sup> deep and varied by comparison with all these major rivals, which also helps explain why it tends to rise and fall<sup>580</sup> with global trends. Every time a global tailwind picks up, no matter what the sector, India catches the breeze, because<sup>600</sup> it has so many sails up in every sector. Both the Indian stock market and the economy have steadily out<sup>620</sup> performed other emerging markets over the past three decades and that basic trend should roll on for the foreseeable future.<sup>640</sup> India's economy now seems to move like a vast oil slick on the global sea, for too broad, far too hard<sup>660</sup> to grasp, to be contained or even shaped by any one leader sitting in Delhi. In recent years, the<sup>680</sup> 3-Ds of slower demographics, debt and deglobalisation have slowed growth across the world. There is not a single region that is<sup>700</sup> currently growing faster than its average growth rate in the last decade. Every country needs to lower its expectations, and the<sup>720</sup> least developed countries need to lower their definition of fast growth from above 7% to above 5%.<sup>740</sup> The number of countries growing that fast is shrinking rapidly. As of 2010 there were 78 countries growing<sup>760</sup> faster than, now there are just 28 and India is one of them whether you believe<sup>780</sup> official growth statistics or not.

The performance is, however, not necessarily cause for political celebration. The least developed economies tend<sup>800</sup> to grow fastest and India has reflected this basic development dynamic for decades. Particularly since India began opening to global trade<sup>820</sup> and capital flows in the 1980s and '90s, its economy has tended to grow about 2 percentage points faster.<sup>840</sup>

SCANDALOUS: disreputed act;  
 DECIMATED: to end completely;  
 FLOURISHED: prospered;  
 TRANSPARENCY: openness.

Handwritten shorthand notes for the definitions above.

### Exercise 21

Sir, my first question is whether there is any particular strategy at all which our Government is applying to control<sup>20</sup> the price rise. Because we had the three years of the Janata rule when there was no strategy at all, even<sup>40</sup> the plan was called the Rolling Plan. That is why I am asking what is the strategy? It is not<sup>60</sup> my intention to theorise here or to sound scholastic because scholastic debates are not meant for Parliament but common sense<sup>80</sup> is. I firmly believe that no theory can be viable unless it can be understood by common sense.

Extensive handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the text in the first two paragraphs.



In a <sup>100</sup> nutshell, I look at the economic strategy of our Government in the 1980s as radically different from the past. There <sup>120</sup> was hardly any difference in the styles and approaches of the previous two decades. The approach then was one of <sup>140</sup> the demand management without caring for the supply side. The Kenesian scholars who dominated the planning process in those days <sup>160</sup> presumed that the role of the Government in the economy was only confined to maintaining the suitable levels of aggregate <sup>180</sup> demand. And since the Government alone could print money, the chief instrument of demand, it was also presumed that fiscal <sup>200</sup> measures alone could control the entire economy. Thus, demand held the key to all Government policies and slowly the supply <sup>220</sup> side got a back seat. So when there was a glut of goods in the market, it was thought that <sup>240</sup> the crisis could be warded off by discouraging savings and encouraging spending that is through a fiscal remedy.

Similarly, in <sup>260</sup> a condition of scarcity, the first thing that the Government would do was to tax the goods heavily, thus trying <sup>280</sup> to lower consumption by artificial means. The proof of all this is there in the chain of licensing <sup>300</sup> procedures the maze of statutes and laws binding business activities, all formulated during the 1970s and the 1980s. In one <sup>320</sup> sentence, the guiding principle then was, Demand creates Supply. I am happy that our Government has revised this stand. Instead <sup>340</sup> of being obsessed with the demand side, for the first time we have launched ourselves on a programme to tackle <sup>360</sup> the supply side. We now want to say that if the prices refuse to come down, if the inflation rate <sup>380</sup> leapfrogs, the Government cannot solve the problem by taxing the goods, by passing laws that will only discourage consumption. <sup>400</sup>

The new strategy of our Government is to remove constraints on supply, on the artificial barriers between the producer and <sup>420</sup> the consumer and give the manufacturing sector a chance to function without any hindrance. The supply side economics has <sup>440</sup> an emphasis on growth and not on distribution. Actually, supply side economics is in direct contrast to the demand side <sup>460</sup> economics which we have been following earlier. Though I am in full agreement with this theoretical shift, which is now <sup>480</sup> being totally reversed by the theory that Supply creates Demand, I would have been happier if all-round measures were <sup>500</sup> taken to improve supplies.

One very important part in supply side management is the infrastructure. The toning up of <sup>520</sup> the infrastructure

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, including the date 1980/1 and the years 1970-1980.



has to be done with greater effort and with more speed. There is no doubt <sup>540</sup> that the infrastructure has improved. During this quarter, power generation increased by seventeen per cent over the corresponding period <sup>560</sup> last year, coal production by about 8 per cent and goods movement by railways by about 16 per cent. Down <sup>580</sup> the line, there has also been a rise in the production of saleable steel by about 26 per cent, cement <sup>600</sup> by about 19 per cent, crude petroleum by about 64 per cent, petroleum products by 21 per cent and fertilizer <sup>620</sup> by 65 per cent.

However, despite all these improvements, I still think that our infrastructure is very much infra. <sup>640</sup> Even though our coal production has registered such a sharp increase, there has been chronic shortages for superior grade coal <sup>660</sup> used in industry. The movement of goods on the railways has increased, but one still has to ponder how much <sup>680</sup> of it is due to higher prices for trucking and how much of it is genuine. We have also to <sup>700</sup> see to what extent the increase in our power generation is because of the good monsoon, because of which the <sup>720</sup> generation of hydel power has to be <sup>740</sup> commensurate with the supply side management which we are attempting. In fact, our attempts, have to be doubled towards infrastructure <sup>760</sup> within the next couple of months.

One crucial area of concern for all of us should be the money supply <sup>780</sup> situation. While I commend the efforts made by the Government for decreasing the money supply situation in the country, I <sup>800</sup> still feel that the recent impounding of currency in our monetary systems is not adequate enough. The cash reserve ratio <sup>820</sup> and the statutory liquidity ratio have been increased. This may curtail the liquidity of the banks to the trading sector. <sup>840</sup>

COMMENSURATE : to compensate;

VIABLE : practical; MAZE : confusion of thought;

## Exercise 22

**I**t is a matter of great pleasure to me to be asked to lay the foundation-stone of the Senate <sup>20</sup> House of the Travancore University. When I was first asked to do so, I readily agreed because I have always <sup>40</sup> felt a kind of deep interest in educational matters and I consider it a privilege to be associated with any <sup>60</sup> function connected with educational institutions, especially so in Travancore-Cochin where education is far advanced, and where, as has just <sup>80</sup> been reported to us, the number of students today is 29,000, out of whom nearly on-third are <sup>100</sup> women. It is a matter for gratification and congratulation that

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the University, which is not even 20 years old as <sup>120</sup> yet, has, in spite of various difficulties, made steady progress, and today it has not only arts, science and technical <sup>140</sup> institutions as its constituent parts, but also a faculty for the cultivation and development of oriental studies, including Malayalam and <sup>160</sup> Sanskrit. It has been from the very beginning one of the objects of this university to promote research, and while <sup>180</sup> it has on one side been helping research work in modern sciences, it has not neglected the humanities which are <sup>200</sup> really of such great value in forming the character of those who study them.

We have at the present moment <sup>220</sup> in the country a great problem, I mean, the problem of educated unemployment. I am not surprised that this problem <sup>240</sup> is troubling you also, because even in places where education is not so widespread, the problem has made itself felt <sup>260</sup> and efforts are being made to solve it in two ways. On the one side, efforts are being made to <sup>280</sup> so adjust the curricula of universities and educational institutions as to make the students better fitted for the kind of <sup>300</sup> work which is just now available in the country, and which we hope will be more and more available in <sup>320</sup> the future; and on the other side attempts are being made to develop industries and other means for employment. So <sup>340</sup> this two-pronged attack on the problem of unemployment is going on throughout the country. I am quite sure, you <sup>360</sup> are also doing the same. It is not easy for me, speaking as I do here, to make any suggestions <sup>380</sup> or extend any promises. All I can say is that we admire the people of this part of country very much. <sup>400</sup>

It is, therefore, a matter of gratification to me that you have not confined your activities to the well-known <sup>420</sup> and traditional subjects. You have a variety of subjects, some of them most modern, which are needed today much more <sup>440</sup> than ever before. All this is as it should be. I am only hoping that as days go by, you <sup>460</sup> will be making greater and greater progress in all directions and the problems with which you are faced today and <sup>480</sup> which have arisen to some extent on account of the peculiar conditions in this part of the country, will be <sup>500</sup> solved to your entire satisfaction and the satisfaction of us all.

Your Vice-Chancellor said just now that our university <sup>520</sup> education is changing according to changed circumstances. This is a fact. If some people are impatient today and ask for <sup>540</sup> further changes, it does not mean that they do not recognize the changes that have taken

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place already. It only <sup>560</sup> means that they want the pace to be quickened a little, and I must confess that, I am myself one <sup>580</sup> of those who hold this view. I assure you that I do not for a moment minimize the value of <sup>600</sup> all that has been done by our older universities and even by newer universities. I am grateful for all that <sup>620</sup> I have myself received from one of the oldest universities in India. I shall be the last man to say <sup>640</sup> that universities have done no good at all: but I say this that, according to changed circumstances, changes have to <sup>660</sup> be made and changes should be made quickly. Changes are being made but the pace should be quickened. That is <sup>680</sup> all I plead for. From what I have heard about your university, I must say that you are fully cognizant <sup>700</sup> of the necessity of this change and of its pace. During the short period of about 18 or 19 years, <sup>720</sup> you have already shown what tremendous progress can be made and with the limited resources at one's disposal. You have <sup>740</sup> not only increased the number of colleges and faculties in the university, and encouraged research work; you have also succeeded <sup>760</sup> in attracting to it larger and ever larger number of students, both men and women. Great credit is due to <sup>780</sup> you also for the fact that you have co-education on such a large scale. Not that co-education is absent elsewhere, <sup>800</sup> but it is not existent on the same scale as here, and I must say that if a country is <sup>820</sup> to grow, both its men and women must grow. You have recognized this fact in our all walks of life. <sup>840</sup>

COGNIZANT : to take notice of;

CURRICULA : prescribed course of study;

### Exercise 23

**M**r. Chairman, Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to take part in this <sup>20</sup> debate. First and foremost I would like to thank the Hon. Members for their very impressive homework and the deep <sup>40</sup> interest they have taken in this subject of national interest which is so very important for our survival and for <sup>60</sup> our economic development. As many Members have pointed out that the national security or the question of defence is not <sup>80</sup> only in the realm of soldiers, sailors and airmen but in this modern security environment, the entire country has to <sup>100</sup> be geared to face any eventuality. If such an eventuality does arise, and many of the Members have given their <sup>120</sup> weighty suggestions that apart from gearing up the morale of the armed forces the morale of the country must also <sup>140</sup> be geared up the economic strength, must also be geared



up. Our late Prime Minister had in this regard, <sup>160</sup> said that the strength of the country is not only the strength of the Armed Forces but also the economic <sup>180</sup> strength of the country, the industrial capacity and the indomitable spirit of the country. Therefore, Sir, it is very heartening <sup>200</sup> that we are all unanimous in this approach to the problem that should our country face such an eventuality, we <sup>220</sup> should have to rise like one person.

Sir, as is the procedure and the practice, the debate was initiated by <sup>240</sup> an hon. Member from the Opposition and knowing my friend, who is a very intelligent lawyer, he has very intelligently <sup>260</sup> gone into the question of Defence Planning, perspective planning and has also gone into the aspect of planning within the <sup>280</sup> Ministry concerning all sections and has brought in a host of subject both geo-political, geo-strategic as well as the Defence <sup>300</sup> supplies. One of my Hon. friends here had this to comment that the Hon. Member has probably not gone through <sup>320</sup> the Annual Report and had he done so he would not have raised some of the questions which he did <sup>340</sup> raise. Sir, I will not be naive enough to any Member who has not gone through the Report. He has <sup>360</sup> very much gone through the Report. Not only has he gone through the Report but he has also gone through <sup>380</sup> a lot of printed material very intelligently and has given his political assessment of the question of National Defence Planning. <sup>400</sup>

But I regret to say that he has though fit to rely on considerable material from persons who are <sup>420</sup> not accountable to Parliament, who are not answerable to the people of India, and he has been placed by the <sup>440</sup> Defence Minister who is accountable to Parliament and who is answerable to the people <sup>460</sup> of India, and if he had gone through the Report right from the first Chapter of the National Security Environment, <sup>480</sup> the organisation functions, Defence plan and the Chapter on Army, the various schemes of the Services within the Army, the <sup>500</sup> Navy, Air Force, Coast Guards, Defence Production Units, Defence Research and Development, etc. then for all the points which he <sup>520</sup> has raised in his speech and the comments, which he has made, the answers are very much there. It would <sup>540</sup> not be possible for me to answer all the points, because apart from him, there are many other Hon. Members <sup>560</sup> who have raised a lot of points. Some of them are repetition, some of them are new points, but I <sup>580</sup> would confine myself to seven or eight points, and answer those.

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One of the point raised was about the civilian<sup>600</sup> Defence employees of the Ordnance Factories, about their requirements, and their on going strike, because my Minister could not go<sup>620</sup> to their function on 23rd February. But I think, it was more of an ironical remark than a serious one,<sup>640</sup> because on the 23rd February was the President's Address and my Minister could not possibly be away from the President's<sup>660</sup> Address, and secondly the strike notice was given on 7th March. The notice was given at a time, when the<sup>680</sup> Ministry was already seized of the matter. And I would like to refer to the matter of the Fourth Pay<sup>700</sup> Commission to which the Hon. Member has referred also.

That the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations were not being implemented nor<sup>720</sup> is it in parity with the Railways. That fact is that the Fourth Pay Commission had recommended five scales of<sup>740</sup> pay in which the industrial workers should be fitted in after getting their jobs evaluated by an Expert Classification Committee.<sup>760</sup> The Ministry of Defence had accordingly, appointed an Expert Classification Committee, who on the basis of the point-rating system,<sup>780</sup> determined the point-score for various jobs. However, they recommended the placing of industrial workers in nine scales of pay.<sup>800</sup> Even though the Federations have participated in the deliberations of the Expert Classification Committee, the Federations demanded the fitment<sup>820</sup> of workers in five scales of pay, as recommended by the Pay Commission and it is being considered by us.<sup>840</sup>

REALM : area; PARITY : equality;  
IRONICAL : meaning the opposite of what is said;

### Exercise 24

I do not know how to thank the people of this State for the honour they have done me by<sup>20</sup> asking me to lay the foundation-stones of so many good and useful projects. Even since I landed here, I<sup>40</sup> have been laying foundation-stones of educational institutions, hospitals, water-works and last but not the least, of a drainage scheme.<sup>60</sup> This is indicative of the large building programme that the State Government is undertaking to provide some essential comforts and<sup>80</sup> amenities to the people and is, therefore, a matter for gratification and congratulation.

In your address you have referred to<sup>100</sup> the diverse languages and ways of life of the people and also drawn attention to our underlying unity. In the<sup>120</sup> context of the latter, I want to talk to you today about the problem of our



language.

When the Constituent <sup>140</sup> Assembly was sitting in Delhi and considering what should be done with regard to language, it had to take <sup>160</sup> a very careful decision. It was obvious that a foreign language, however, well established, could not be expected to reach <sup>180</sup> the people at large. We had also to recognise the fact that there is not one but several languages prevalent <sup>200</sup> in India with a number of dialects and sub-dialects. We could not say that any one language was better than <sup>220</sup> the others; each one of us was proud of speaking our own language. It would have been a poor specimen of <sup>240</sup> democracy if we were to suppress the language of any constituent part. We had, therefore, to give a list of <sup>260</sup> regional languages which could play their appropriate roles in regional affairs. But we had also to find a common <sup>280</sup> language for all-India purposes. English had served this purpose for quite a long time, but, as I said earlier, <sup>300</sup> however useful it might have been in the past, it could not continue to perform the same function for ever, <sup>320</sup> and especially in the changed context of today. We had to find a substitute from among our own languages and <sup>340</sup> it was found that the languages which was spoken and understood by the largest majority of the people was Hindi. <sup>360</sup> It was therefore adopted as the language for all-India purposes. By doing so, it was not implied that Hindi <sup>380</sup> was better than any other languages. It was chosen because it happened to be spoken by the largest number of the people. <sup>400</sup>

Misunderstandings are sometimes created and people start imagining that Hindi is being forced on them. Not only as a Hindi-speaking <sup>420</sup> person but also as President of the Indian Republic, I can give you the assurance that there is no <sup>440</sup> intention on the part of any responsible person to force this language on any one. In fact, all that is <sup>460</sup> intended is that those whose language is other than Hindi should acquire a working knowledge of it so that they <sup>480</sup> may understand the State language. We must all be prepared to make that much of sacrifice in the interests of <sup>500</sup> the unity of our country. As one can see, the sacrifice involved is not much because all that is required <sup>520</sup> is acquisition of knowledge of another language which cannot but be good. The Government should not take care to see <sup>540</sup> that no discrimination is practised on account of language. From the little experience that I have had about the spread <sup>560</sup> of Hindi in the South, I am inclined to believe that it is being learnt with great enthusiasm.

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### Exercise 25 (Legal)

The learned counsel has further argued that reservation is for participation and representation and cannot be used for poverty alleviation.<sup>20</sup> Reservation in public employment is to reverse discrimination and to equalize representation. Providing government jobs cannot pave a way for economic upliftment<sup>40</sup> whereas, other ways of providing subsidies etc., is a kind of affirmative action to eliminate poverty. Indeed, poverty alleviation<sup>60</sup> is a goal for the State to strive for as per Directive Principles of State Policy but, reservation is not a<sup>80</sup> way to alleviate poverty, as is evident from the statistics that despite decades of reservation in favour of SCs,<sup>100</sup> STs and OBCs, they are still poor. Relying on the decision of this Court in *Minerva Mills Ltd.*<sup>120</sup> it was stated that alleviation of poverty has to be done without trampling on Fundamental Rights. Welfare steps can be taken<sup>140</sup> under DPSP but it cannot be done under Article 15 unless there has been discrimination<sup>160</sup> on the grounds mentioned in Article 15(1), as otherwise, the character of Article 15 is changed and results in abrogating the<sup>180</sup> Fundamental Rights. As reiterated by this Court in *Indra Sawhney* case Article 16(4) has to be in consonance with<sup>200</sup> and in furtherance to Article 16(1). Similarly, Article 16(6) also has to be in furtherance of equality of<sup>220</sup> opportunity under Article 16(1). So, if Article 16(6) is violative of Article 16(1), it cannot sustain itself<sup>240</sup> in the scheme of the Constitution.

Further relying upon 3-Judge bench decision of this Court in Indra Sawhney case<sup>260</sup> the learned counsel has submitted that by providing reservation to forward class, the identity of backward class is erased and<sup>280</sup> therefore, such reservation is illegal, hitting at the roots of the Constitution. Moreover, if the forward class becomes backward, it can<sup>300</sup> come under OBC so as to benefit from reservation. She would reason that the 103rd Constitution Amendment<sup>320</sup> is discriminatory to SCs and STs as the people falling in EWS are approximately five per cent. and for these five per cent.<sup>340</sup> of people ten per cent. of reservation is provided. The learned counsel would further submit that the<sup>360</sup> amendment in question is arbitrary too, for there is no mechanism or procedure laid down for it, as under Article 340,<sup>380</sup> for identification of genuine EWS. Learned counsel, has based his submission on the ground that the amendment in question.<sup>400</sup>

Learned counsel has submitted that this amendment has created two levels of classification - first, between the classes already covered under<sup>420</sup> Articles 15(4) and 16(4) and those who were not, which has resulted in caste-based classification; second, within the<sup>440</sup> forward class between those who were

[illegible]



economically weaker and those who were not. Such classification, in his opinion, not only<sup>460</sup> defeats the goal of casteless society, as envisaged by the Constituent Assembly, but also attempts to create vertical reservation inside<sup>480</sup> a vertical reservation, which is not permitted under the Constitution. The learned counsel has further submitted that, as held by this Court<sup>500</sup> in Indra Sawhney, if castelessness is an ideal of the Constitution, and if this ideal goes into the<sup>520</sup> basic identity of the Constitution, then the constitutional amendment, even if passes the test of equality, violates the basic structure.<sup>540</sup> He has also urged that the condition of 'adequate representation' that controlled Article 16(4) is intentionally excluded from<sup>560</sup> Articles 15(6) and 16(6). Reservation, once starts, has to end. It cannot be in perpetuity. He has further argued<sup>580</sup> that the amendment in question is violative of the Constitution inasmuch as grant of reservation to already sufficiently represented classes<sup>600</sup> while excluding those who were inadequately represented offends not only the Equality Code but also the principle of Fraternity, as recognised<sup>620</sup> in the Preamble to the Constitution. He has supported his contentions while relying upon decisions of this Court.<sup>640</sup>

Learned counsel, has based his submissions on modern jurisprudence citing academic scholarship to submit that two things are to be considered<sup>660</sup> while dealing with discrimination law. First, the immutability and second, it should constitute fundamental choice. Relativity of poverty is opposed<sup>680</sup> to immutability. He has further submitted that the 103rd Amendment in the context of exclusion, made the forward communities as protected group and the backward class as<sup>700</sup> cognate group, which is impermissible. The amendment in question strips off the right<sup>720</sup> of backward class candidates to contest the seats kept in open category, to which they are entitled to. The learned counsel<sup>740</sup> has argued that this amendment fails the preference test by giving preferential treatment to forward class and taking<sup>760</sup> it away from backward class who are inadequately represented. He has further submitted that the 'living tree' approach should be<sup>780</sup> applied to interpret the Constitution as per the changing circumstances of the society. Learned counsel has also argued that<sup>800</sup> Fundamental Rights are individualistic in nature; and while relying on the decision of this Court he would submit that the<sup>820</sup> individual is the focal point because it is only in the realization of individual rights, of the class effected.<sup>840</sup>

**ALLEVIATION:** uplifting; **ABROGATING:** to cancel;

**TRAMPLING:** to tread under foot, rude treatment;

**PERPETUITY:** for all times to come; **COGNATE:** allied;

**JURISPRUDENCE:** knowledge of law/principles.



## Exercise 26 (Legal)

The Rainbow Papers Limited, of which Ajay Kumar the Appellant before us, was the Promoter and Managing Director, sought loans<sup>20</sup> from a public financial institution, Tourism Finance Corporation of India Limited, the Respondent before us, to fulfil its various corporate requirements.<sup>40</sup> The proposal of the company was considered by the Respondent and approval was granted for a Term Loan of<sup>60</sup> Rs.30 crores. In pursuance to the approval, a Loan Agreement was executed in New Delhi. In order to satisfy its<sup>80</sup> obligations under the Agreement, the Accused company issued post-dated cheque of Rs.25 lakhs bearing cheque drawn on<sup>100</sup> Indian Overseas Bank, Kalupur Circle Branch, Railway Pura, Ahmedabad, towards the payment of one of the instalments. On the cheque being presented<sup>120</sup> to the bankers of the Respondent that is HDFC Bank Limited, Nehru Place Branch, New Delhi,<sup>140</sup> the cheque was returned for the reason "Account Closed". On 19.04.2016, a demand-cum-legal notice under<sup>160</sup> Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, was issued on behalf of the Respondent calling upon the company<sup>180</sup> as Accused no.1 and the Appellant herein as Accused no. 2 to settle the debt advanced by way of<sup>200</sup> corporate loan.

The Accused acknowledged their liability to pay the loan amount. The amount was not paid and, thus,<sup>220</sup> Criminal Complaint was filed in the Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Saket Courts, New Delhi, under Section 190 of the<sup>240</sup> Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, read with Section 138, Section 141 and Section 142<sup>260</sup> of the NI Act. The complaint was signed and verified by Deputy General Manager (Law) of the Respondent company.<sup>280</sup> An endeavor for mediation was made but was not successful and, thus, the next date was scheduled before the Magistrate.<sup>300</sup> In the meantime, a development, which took place, was that in 2017 M/s Neeraj Paper Agencies Limited,<sup>320</sup> styling itself as 'Operational Creditor', filed an application under Section 9 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016<sup>340</sup> read with Rule 6 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Rules, 2016, with the request to initiate Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process<sup>360</sup> against the Accused company, treating it as the 'Corporate Debtor'. The National Company Law Tribunal admitted the aforesaid insolvency application.<sup>380</sup> The Respondent herein filed its claim against the debt, which was the subject matter of the N.I. Act proceedings.<sup>400</sup>

On 05.06.2018, Committee of Creditors was informed that the respondent herein could not be considered as<sup>420</sup> a Secured



