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**SIMPLEST SWIFTEST & SUREST**

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**Eng./GK/Reasoning**

READING & DICTATION  
EXERCISES FOR  
SPEED DEVELOPMENT

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₹70



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

### Exercise 1

I am always glad to have an opportunity of meeting different sections of people. There is no doubt that the<sup>20</sup> business community has played, is playing and, I hope, will continue to play an important role. I think there is<sup>40</sup> absolutely no contradiction at all in the policy, as you, Mr. President, have mentioned just now. We do think that<sup>60</sup> the private sector has an important part to play. But we think that what goes by the name of pragmatism<sup>80</sup> is precisely what you have condemned in the later part of your speech, that is, expediency on the part of<sup>100</sup> the very small section of the people at the cost of the larger section of the people, and unless the<sup>120</sup> business community realises this, it is no use talking of obligations to the public unless you know exactly what that<sup>140</sup> means. It is no use talking about pragmatism unless you know where in the interest of the country lies. It is<sup>160</sup> no use talking even about desirability of production unless we know production for what. Do we want to produce<sup>180</sup> for the sake of producing or do we want to produce so that the standard of living of the poorest<sup>200</sup> of our people can be raised?

You began and even ended on a pessimistic note. I beg to differ with<sup>220</sup> you. I think there is a buoyancy in the country, in the economic field, in the political field and in<sup>240</sup> the social field. I think never has India, at any time since Independence, been better poised for advance and for<sup>260</sup> going ahead at a faster rate than it is today. There are many difficulties in our way. May I ask<sup>280</sup> you, are these labour problems, racial problems, the world? Is the<sup>300</sup> law and order problem confined or unique to India? Is it not forced by the United States of America? Or<sup>320</sup> by any other country which you choose to pick out on the map of the world? Let us be realistic<sup>340</sup> when we are facing these problems. The business community has first of all to learn not to run down the<sup>360</sup> nation. You have condemned for running down the private sector. May I ask you to look at the speeches which<sup>380</sup> have been delivered through the years and the number of speeches which I have sat through, condemning the public sector?<sup>400</sup>

**PRAGMATISM:** practicality;

**EXPEDIENCY:** appropriate,

**BUOYANCY:** cheerful;

**AFFLUENT:** very rich.

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



## Exercise 2

**A**s you, Mr. President, have said in your Address, there can be no economic progress in conditions of instability, uncertainty<sup>20</sup> and insecurity. Any attempt at bringing about a greater measure of economic equality will receive a setback in any such<sup>40</sup> environment, and in all situations in which law and order breaks down, it is the poorer sections of the society<sup>60</sup> who suffer most than the affluent section. But I would like to draw your attention to one thing. Stability cannot be<sup>80</sup> and should not be equated with the perpetuation of the status quo. Stability cannot be brought about if the present<sup>100</sup> inequalities are allowed to remain or to grow. And unless we take note of the aspirations of the people and<sup>120</sup> engineer change peacefully, we shall be overtaken by events and by far greater violence than you have seen today.

Today<sup>140</sup> there is an atmosphere of restlessness in our country and also in every other country in the world and even<sup>160</sup> in the most affluent of societies, as you may have noticed in the media. And countries that were quite until<sup>180</sup> recently considered to be heavens of peace and prosperity do not seem to be quite so now. A new generation<sup>200</sup> is coming up into prominence in all the countries whose attitudes and beliefs differ from those of the older generation.<sup>220</sup> In all spheres of life, therefore, whether it be politics or business and industry, we must take note of this<sup>240</sup> new development and refashion our policies and programmes so as to respond more readily to the needs of the changing<sup>260</sup> times.

Your speech, Mr. President, clubs together the concentration of economic power and political power and considers both to be<sup>280</sup> undesirable. Now there are adequate safeguards in our political set-up against the concentration of political power. Our federal system, with<sup>300</sup> its allocation of powers as between the Centre and the States, is by itself a corrective against any trend towards<sup>320</sup> the concentration of political power. We have now the phenomenon of different political parties holding power in different States. And,<sup>340</sup> in the national sphere also, we have a powerful Opposition subjecting every move of the Government to the closest and<sup>360</sup> most critical scrutiny. But businessmen should ask themselves frankly, whether there are similar correctives against abuses flowing from the concentration<sup>380</sup> of economic power. What action has been taken in our country to build up active organisations of shareholders, consumers and<sup>400</sup> small businessmen. In the absence of organisations of this nature, exercising a countervailing influence against the concentration of economic power.<sup>420</sup> Government had to step in, whether it is the nationalisation of banks or the monopolies legislation, which is now on the anvil.<sup>440</sup>

**ENVIRONMENT:** atmosphere around; **PERPETUATION:** to continue in future; **PHENOMENON:** thing; **SCRUTINY:** close examination; **COUNTERVAILING:** compensatory.



### Exercise 3

Your address has referred to the economic resolution of the AICC session and what you call the<sup>20</sup> bewildering changes taking place in rapid succession. I think changes can seem to be bewildering only to those who wish<sup>40</sup> to remain where they are. Those who wish to go ahead see the changes as part of the changes which<sup>60</sup> are coming about in the entire world. And, while you may complain that changes are taking place too fast, let<sup>80</sup> me tell you that there are many in the country who feel that the changes are not taking place fast<sup>100</sup> enough. I do not dispute, in fact I have said so many times, that the private sector has made a<sup>120</sup> substantial contribution in bringing about rapid industrialisation and in broadening and diversifying the industrial base of our economy. But business<sup>140</sup> and industry should be the first to acknowledge that this process of development had itself brought in its wake certain<sup>160</sup> tensions and new problems, and unless these are effectively tackled, further development will be harmed. Our new economic and social<sup>180</sup> policy resolution only seeks to identify the basic causes of tensions and earnest and to remove them.

I welcome your<sup>200</sup> statement that the business community is aware of its obligations. This will improve the image of businessmen in the society<sup>220</sup> of which they are a part. It is possible to draw a minimum programme of action and to implement it<sup>240</sup> vigorously. Perhaps I could indicate a few possible directions in which business and industry could act in concert and could<sup>260</sup> demonstrate their awareness of their social obligations. One of the most serious problems facing us is the adulteration of food<sup>280</sup> and drugs. It is a widespread evil which cannot be put down by Government action alone. Enlightened sections of the<sup>300</sup> business community could mount a campaign against this evil which not only deprives the consumer of the value of his<sup>320</sup> money but, in many cases, poses a positive health hazard. Nothing damages the public image of the business community in<sup>340</sup> India so much as this unethical practice. Another social evil is rather a complex of social evils. It is what<sup>360</sup> is termed as luxurious consumption. This is undesirable by itself because it dissipates the savings of the community into unproductive<sup>380</sup> channels. It is both the cause and the effect of other anti-social practices, such as tax-evasion and tax-avoidance.<sup>400</sup>

**DIVERSIFYING:** variety; **UNETHICAL:** not based morality;  
**DISSIPATES:** to waste; **BEWILDERING:** most surprising.

Exercise 3  
AICC 2-3  
Your address has referred to the economic resolution of the AICC session and what you call the bewildering changes taking place in rapid succession. I think changes can seem to be bewildering only to those who wish to remain where they are. Those who wish to go ahead see the changes as part of the changes which are coming about in the entire world. And, while you may complain that changes are taking place too fast, let me tell you that there are many in the country who feel that the changes are not taking place fast enough. I do not dispute, in fact I have said so many times, that the private sector has made a substantial contribution in bringing about rapid industrialisation and in broadening and diversifying the industrial base of our economy. But business and industry should be the first to acknowledge that this process of development had itself brought in its wake certain tensions and new problems, and unless these are effectively tackled, further development will be harmed. Our new economic and social policy resolution only seeks to identify the basic causes of tensions and earnest and to remove them.



#### Exercise 4

In Mumbai you have certain specific problems. I refer to one problem which is mentioned to me by every single<sup>20</sup> foreign tourist who come to Mumbai. This is the entrance<sup>to</sup> the city. Now this is something which I have<sup>40</sup> mentioned to the Chief Minister on every drive into the city and at practically every public forum where I have<sup>60</sup> spoken. And I think this is a matter which the citizens of Mumbai should take up on a large scale.<sup>80</sup> Whether it is the women's organisations, whether it is the business community or anybody else. I think that if everybody<sup>100</sup> acts together it can be tackled. It is not a very large area and I do not think that finances<sup>120</sup> alone stand in the way. It is not only the image of Mumbai which is suffering. But Mumbai being one<sup>140</sup> of the important gateways to India, it is the image of India which suffers thereby.

You have, Mr. President, mentioned<sup>160</sup> in your address the present policy of the Government which is to encourage new entrepreneurship and talent. But what have<sup>180</sup> businessmen done to identify and promote such talent of which there is no dearth<sup>in</sup> the country? The bigger business<sup>200</sup> and industrial establishments by trying to foreclose profitable lines of business and sometimes by seeking to produce everything under the<sup>220</sup> same roof or in allied establishments, succeed in keeping out new talent from entering the business field. Associations such as<sup>240</sup> yours and other Chambers of Commerce should draw up concrete scheme to foster new entrepreneurship and talent. One suggestion which<sup>260</sup> was made at the last meeting of the Custodians of the nationalised banks was that some of the senior and<sup>280</sup> professionally qualified executives in bigger establishments, who have the necessary skill, could step out and start small scale enterprises to<sup>300</sup> provide employment to young engineers and other technical personnel. They will of course, get all help from the financial institutions<sup>320</sup> in the public sector. Business associations could also play an important and more active part in encouraging businessmen and industrialists<sup>340</sup> in the industrially backward areas.

As regards the organisational set-up of the new nationalised banks, I think there is hardly<sup>360</sup> any need for me to reiterate the assurance which I have already given i.e., that we do not propose<sup>380</sup> to set up a top heavy organisation and we do envisage maximum possible freedom and flexibility of operation of individual banks,<sup>400</sup> consistent only with certain broad social objectives and that the functioning will be completely insulated from extraneous political influences. But<sup>420</sup> we do envisage that the banks should function as an active instrument for the furtherance of the economic and social objectives.<sup>440</sup>

**DEARTH:** shortage;

**PERSONNEL:** relating to employees;

**INSULATED:** to detach.

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



### Exercise 5

It gives me special pleasure to be here at this meeting. I must say that I was very much attracted<sup>20</sup> by the name of this organisation when I first heard of it. Because it is something which, at this moment<sup>40</sup> of our development, we are very much in need of. Enterprise is perhaps the greatest of our national needs, enterprise<sup>60</sup> in agriculture, in industry, in science and even in matters of civic initiative in combating social evils such as communal<sup>80</sup> friction and other types of frictions and tensions, which arise from time to time, which threaten our unity, which threaten<sup>100</sup> our progress and sometimes threaten even our very survival. This is hardly the place to dwell on some of these<sup>120</sup> tensions although they have a very vital bearing on the progress of our industry. In today's society, in today's changing<sup>140</sup> society, the new elite are the entrepreneurs and the technologists and in the situation which exists in our country these<sup>160</sup> too have a very special responsibility to society.

As you have rightly mentioned in your Address, this is not only<sup>180</sup> in the interest, in the patriotic interest, of the welfare of larger sections of the people, but looking at the<sup>200</sup> question from a very narrow practical point of view also, it is in the interests of all that one should<sup>220</sup> take a stand on the issues and work for the solution of these problems. Because, these tendencies, whether it is<sup>240</sup> the communal tendency considering one citizen big merely because of his religion, to be more patriotic than all others, denying<sup>260</sup> people the right to live where they want to, in the country or to work where they want to, weaken<sup>280</sup> the fabric of the nation. No industry can prosper and no development can take place unless there exists the proper<sup>300</sup> atmosphere, the atmosphere of unity and of working together. As you know, we have made tremendous progress in industry since<sup>320</sup> our Independence, but we have come to a stage when industry needs a special push; not that we want to<sup>340</sup> lessen the importance of agriculture, because our very lives are dependent on it and industry itself is dependent on agricultural<sup>360</sup> progress. We cannot make history by repeating the experiences of others. We have to be willing to forge out our<sup>380</sup> own path, make our won mistakes and learn from our own mistakes, and from the mistakes, go on to achievements.<sup>400</sup>

**FRICTION:** rubbing the surface; noises;

**SURVIVAL:** to live on.

It gives me special pleasure to be here at this meeting. I must say that I was very much attracted by the name of this organisation when I first heard of it. Because it is something which, at this moment of our development, we are very much in need of. Enterprise is perhaps the greatest of our national needs, enterprise in agriculture, in industry, in science and even in matters of civic initiative in combating social evils such as communal friction and other types of frictions and tensions, which arise from time to time, which threaten our unity, which threaten our progress and sometimes threaten even our very survival. This is hardly the place to dwell on some of these tensions although they have a very vital bearing on the progress of our industry. In today's society, in today's changing society, the new elite are the entrepreneurs and the technologists and in the situation which exists in our country these too have a very special responsibility to society.



### Exercise 6

In India we have taken the socialist path. Our socialism does not envisage choking of private initiative. In fact we<sup>20</sup> have stood and we do stand now for a mixed economy in which both the public and the private sector<sup>40</sup> are active. We do not want the State to do everything, because, apart from this not being possible, the State<sup>60</sup> is not able to undertake everything. It is also not desirable for the State to do everything. What then is<sup>80</sup> our socialism? It means that the State takes upon itself the responsibility for wiping out poverty, for initiating steps which<sup>100</sup> will increase production, for modernising our economy by establishing key modern industries, for enforcing social purpose in all economic activities,<sup>120</sup> for reducing disparities and setting right the historic inequalities between different classes and different regions, and in particular, for checking<sup>140</sup> and preventing the growth of monopoly. Now, all these are the responsibility of the State but they are also the<sup>160</sup> responsibility of industry and of all those who are interested in the growth of the nation. As I said just<sup>180</sup> a short while ago at another meeting in this city, that whatever steps we are taking now or whatever steps<sup>200</sup> we may take are all not with a view to trying to fit into a particular policy or a particular<sup>220</sup> ideology. The policy and the ideology itself are made for very practical reasons and to meet the needs of the people.<sup>240</sup> It is when social disparities increase that we have social tensions. It is when there is social tension that<sup>260</sup> problems of law and order and instability and insecurity arise. So, these problems of inequalities, of disparities, of meeting the<sup>280</sup> rising expectations of the people, are all too very much a part of the industrial scene and unless we can<sup>300</sup> deal with them we cannot even advance industrially. This task which is so enormous cannot be accomplished unless everyone, every<sup>320</sup> section, does play its part.

We have the problem of educated unemployment. It has arisen partly because our industrial development<sup>340</sup> and other development projects have not been able to keep pace with the rising number of educated young people. Another<sup>360</sup> reason, though small, is that many of our educated young people wish to have only a particular type of job.<sup>380</sup> They would like to work in particular places and cities rather than villages, on the mainland rather than on remote<sup>400</sup> islands or in the hills. So, we have a situation where we have areas in India which are in need<sup>420</sup> of engineers, of doctors, of mechanics, and many other such specialised people. This lead to new problem, unemployment in the country<sup>440</sup>

IDEOLOGY: based on a particular ideas;  
ACCOMPLISHED: testablished.

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



## Exercise 7

We have gathered here to discuss a question which is of crucial importance to our future. No single programme more<sup>20</sup> intimately affects so many millions of our people than land reform. No other measure is remotely comparable in its power<sup>40</sup> to transform their lives, to release their latent energies and to give them not only economic betterment but hope in<sup>60</sup> their future and their children's future, confidence in themselves as human beings and, equally important, faith in our democratic process.<sup>80</sup> The sincerity and speed with which we implement land reforms will, of course, materially influence the overall rate of our<sup>100</sup> economic growth. However, I feel that much more than this is at stake. What is on test is nothing less<sup>120</sup> than the justice of our political system and its ability to bring about far-reaching social transformation in a humane<sup>140</sup> and peaceful manner.

Recent technological developments and the spread of the high-yielding varieties programme have increased inequalities of income<sup>160</sup> in the countryside and has produced even greater disparity between landowners and tenants. It would be a complete misreading of<sup>180</sup> the situation to think that the productive gains of the new technology have rendered land reforms less urgent. In my<sup>200</sup> letter to the Chief Ministers to which Hon. Member referred, I mentioned how small cultivators have been left behind. Most<sup>220</sup> of these problems have already been mentioned but, I think, I will repeat<sup>240</sup> some of them.

The position of the unproductive tenants and sharecroppers has been aggravated by the rise in rents<sup>260</sup> and the large scale resumption of land by owners, lured by the high profits of the new agriculture. In the<sup>280</sup> long run, the very foundations of agricultural development will be undermined if millions of tenants and sharecroppers are denied<sup>300</sup> security of tenure in the land they cultivate. In spite of legal protection, it is well known that cultivators belong<sup>320</sup> to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been dispossessed of their land by money lenders and others. Tenants have<sup>340</sup> been downgraded to the status of share-croppers and share-croppers reduced to the position of landless labourers. All this<sup>360</sup> has produced a growing current of discontent in the countryside which has occasionally erupted into violence. These are dangerous trends.<sup>380</sup> Certain Constitutional amendments which the Hon. Member has mentioned were carried through to reduce litigation but problems are still there.<sup>400</sup>

**CRUCIAL:** important; **RESUMPTION:** to start again,  
**LATENT:** secret; **CONSTITUTIONAL:** based on basic  
law; **AGGRAVATED:** to worsen.

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a transcription or summary of the text, covering the entire right side of the page.



### Exercise 8

I know that all of you are as deeply concerned about these developments as we are at the Centre. But<sup>20</sup> the conclusion which we must draw from them is that land reforms have become more urgent than ever before and<sup>40</sup> that an active progressive land policy must be a vital part of our socio-economic development policy. I do not<sup>60</sup> wish to belittle the importance of what has been achieved so far such as the abolition of the intermediaries. However,<sup>80</sup> we must honestly face the fact that the pace of agrarian reforms has been disappointingly slow and has not fulfilled<sup>100</sup> the expectations of our people. Many of our laws are themselves defective. For example, the ceilings on land in States<sup>120</sup> are hedged in with so many relaxations and qualifications that they have invited evasions. Others have so many lacunae that<sup>140</sup> they have resulted in prolonged litigations. The machinery for their enforcement has been far from adequate. The illiteracy and ignorance<sup>160</sup> of most tenants and the dual role of many owners of being both landlords and money landers has made it<sup>180</sup> difficult for tenants to insist on their rights.

In the assesment of impartial observers, the enforcement machinery itself has tended<sup>200</sup> to be biased in favour of the landlords. No programme of land reforms can be successful if it does not<sup>220</sup> take these facts into account and devise measures by which they can be overcome. What needs to be done is<sup>240</sup> fairly well known. The crucial question is how to do it. All of you have given and are giving thought<sup>260</sup> to this matter. The Hon. Member has enumerated the points briefly. They are that land records in each State should be<sup>280</sup> complete and up-to-date in every respect, with the proper records of the rights of tenants. This I<sup>300</sup> feel should be given the first priority because in its absence no further reform is possible and even the credit<sup>320</sup> needs of cultivating tenants cannot be met.

Then there is the question of security of tenure which is linked with<sup>340</sup> the regulation of rents. Land ceilings which have been already enacted should be enforced more honestly. Restrictions should be placed<sup>360</sup> on the alienation of land belonging to the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Holdings should be<sup>380</sup> consolidated within a specified period of time. But the real problem is not the definition of objectives but their achievement.<sup>400</sup> All the evidence suggests that tenants and small cultivators are subjected to almost unbearable pressures during the implementation of land<sup>420</sup> reforms. It has been the invariable experience that preparation of the records of rights leads to a wave of resistance.<sup>440</sup>

**ABOLITION:** to end completely; **AGRARIAN:** relating to agriculture;

**LACUNAE:** defects; **IMPARTIAL:** independent;

**ALIENATION:** taken away.



## Exercise 9

Fifty-five years ago this day, almost at this hour, the Constituent Assembly met in this Hall to herald India's<sup>20</sup> freedom. That was an event which was unique in world history and which has no parallel in the political annals<sup>40</sup> of any country, ancient or modern. A mighty Empire had bowed down to the indomitable will of an unarmed nation<sup>60</sup> whose sole strength lay in the abiding faith of her people in the power of spirit and of peaceful persuasion.<sup>80</sup> Truth and non-violence, the Father of our Nation had insisted, were strong and sufficient weapons for a backward, poor and<sup>100</sup> unorganized people to win them their birth right of freedom, both political and economic. This firm foundation prepared us for a<sup>120</sup> life of dedication and hard work so that India may rediscover her greatness and march towards her manifest destiny of<sup>140</sup> a peaceful, prosperous and progressive existence in the comity of nations. We can claim, in all humility, that despite periods<sup>160</sup> of extreme stress and strain, we have emerged today as a stable, well knit and self-reliant nation.

When India<sup>180</sup> got the right and the power to govern herself, we inherited an administration which had no direct relevance to the<sup>200</sup> enormous task of bringing about a rapid transformation of an economically backward and industrially undeveloped country into a modern state.<sup>220</sup> Independent India's Constitution laid great emphasis on the promotion of welfare of the people by securing and protecting effectively<sup>240</sup> a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of national life. In election<sup>260</sup> to our Legislatures, adult franchise was deliberately introduced so that the Governments formed would have the widest possible representative character.<sup>280</sup> It also meant that the people's needs and the people's voice should be the dominant consideration in all affairs of<sup>300</sup> State. Our parliamentary system provides the necessary means and machinery for a process of orderly change and revolution by<sup>320</sup> general consent.

Politically, we have proved ourselves as a mature nation. All external threats to our national integrity, and attempts at<sup>340</sup> internal disruption, have been dealt firmly by the united will of our people. Our strict adherence to the rule<sup>360</sup> of law the preservation of a judicial system capable of responding to the needs of a changing social order.<sup>380</sup> are manifestations of good government. We have emphasized that considerations of the general welfare should prevail over the rights of individuals.<sup>400</sup>

**INDOMITABLE:** unyielding; **MANIFEST:** clear to mind;

**ADHERENCE:** stick fast. **ANNALS:** history



## Exercise 10

In a country as large as India with its social diversities and with a growing population, the problems of reconstruction<sup>20</sup> are bound to be colossal and the needs in the spread of education, growing of sufficient food, provision of<sup>20</sup> housing or other basic amenities to the people are continuous and ever increasing. But in meeting these needs our unshakeable<sup>60</sup> aim is the building of an equitable society, and an economic system in which there will be no exploitation of<sup>80</sup> man by man.

We have yet a long way to travel before we can make any claim to success. We<sup>100</sup> have resources in land, water and minerals, such as very few countries have. Even making allowance for the vagaries of<sup>120</sup> the weather, the country is capable of achieving self-sufficiency in regard to the basic requirements of our people. An integrated<sup>140</sup> service-oriented programme is an essential precondition for this. I have always advocated that planning for development, to be realistic,<sup>160</sup> has to be started from the village level. I am glad that there is today in increasing realisation of the<sup>180</sup> need for this. Plans and programmes are not intended to be mere assessment charts or arithmetical projections of national resources.<sup>200</sup> Our commitment to the gigantic but inescapable task of the removal of poverty is a mandate for our people, and<sup>220</sup> it has to be fulfilled in the quickest possible time and in the smoothest possible manner. The task must be<sup>240</sup> tackled on a warfooting and this calls for collective effort and collective wisdom on the part of every group<sup>260</sup> and every individual in the country.

The resources of the country, whether at the disposal of the States or at<sup>280</sup> the disposal of the Union, are the common assets of the nation. Whether in the matter of sharing inter-state<sup>300</sup> water or power, in the equitable distribution of essential commodities including food supplies or in the distribution of cement<sup>320</sup> and steel for construction activities, to cite only a few examples, the guiding principle should be that we do the<sup>340</sup> maximum good to our people as a whole. The prosperity and progress of every part of India is the<sup>360</sup> concern of the whole nation. Every Indian born in this country has a right and a claim to an equal<sup>380</sup> share in that prosperity and progress. The State has a duty to take special care of the weaker sections of<sup>400</sup> the community and the backward areas in different parts of the country. In helping to build them up, the approach<sup>420</sup> should be a positive programme by which they will come up to the level of the rest of community.<sup>440</sup>

**DIVERSITIES:** variety; **COLOSSAL:** huge;

**VAGARIES:** extravagant action



### Exercise 11

This year we have commemorated the 75th anniversary of the 'Dandi March', inspired and led by Mahatma Gandhi,<sup>20</sup> in a variety of ways. Thousands of admirers and followers of Gandhiji, from India and overseas, re-enacted the famous Dandi March.<sup>40</sup> Many Congressmen and women, inspired by the leadership of Soniaji, participated in this historic re-enactment. Our Government issued special commemorative<sup>60</sup> postage stamps. I am very happy that today we meet here to issue special commemorative coins. I compliment my colleague<sup>80</sup> the Finance Minister for the initiative he has taken in this regard. We all salute Mahatma Gandhi for the courage of his<sup>100</sup> conviction and the power of his symbolism. Holding up a fist of salt from the soil of Mother India,<sup>120</sup> Gandhiji made British Rule unpalatable. It was a historic moment in the creation of free India. I have spoken on<sup>140</sup> several occasions during this year on the significance of Dandi March. The Dandi March was not only a march for independence.<sup>160</sup> It was also a march for the uplift of the poorest of the poor; the emancipation of women<sup>180</sup> and their empowerment; the removal of untouchability; the assertion of the right of our people over the natural resources<sup>200</sup> of which they are the inheritors and owners; the establishment of unity of people professing diverse faiths; and above all,<sup>220</sup> it was a march for our spiritual regeneration.

It was also a march of unity, of all Indians, irrespective of<sup>240</sup> caste and religion, language and region. The inclusive nature of our National Freedom Movement created the foundation for our inclusive democracy<sup>260</sup> of which we are justly proud. By following Gandhiji's life and deeds, by recapturing the spirit of his ideas,<sup>280</sup> like Dandi March, we can build the India of Gandhiji's dream. An inclusive and prosperous India. In celebrating the<sup>300</sup> anniversary of the Dandi March we must remember that our leaders wanted to free us from foreign rule and<sup>320</sup> from a mindset of dependence. They wanted each one of us to stand for our own rights and take pride<sup>340</sup> in our being Indians, the children of Mother India. The idea of self-reliance is important even today. However, self-reliance<sup>360</sup> does not imply pursuing a policy of exclusive. It does not mean cutting ourselves away from the world.<sup>380</sup> Self-reliance in the modern world implies the ability to pursue one's interests with self-confidence and faith in one's own capabilities.<sup>400</sup>

Let me begin by expressing my sincere gratitude to my leader and to each one of you for this interaction.<sup>420</sup> We are here to take stock of the implementation of some key promises we made to the people while seeking<sup>440</sup> their mandate. We were returned to power, at the Centre, not just on a wave of resentment against the<sup>460</sup> NDA but equally on a wave of hope and faith in our ability to provide a



Government that cares.<sup>480</sup> It was a positive vote for a secular and a liberal Government. A forward-looking and modernising Government. An inclusive<sup>500</sup> and transparent Government. I am pleased to report that in the 16 months that the Government of the United Progressive Alliance<sup>520</sup> has been in office, we have implemented nearly three-fourths of the commitments undertaken in the National Common Minimum Programme.<sup>540</sup> The most important contribution of our Party in Government has been to bring the Nation back to the politics of<sup>560</sup> moderation and the economics of equity and development. The weaker sections of society the marginalized, the depressed, the Minorities<sup>580</sup> feel a new sense of belonging and ownership in the destiny of our Nation.

We have taken several steps to<sup>600</sup> empower Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities, Women, children, the disabled, senior citizens, and people living in the far reaches of this<sup>620</sup> vast land. A Bill to provide for reservation of posts in civil services has been introduced. We have taken<sup>640</sup> several steps to ensure that commitments already made in respect of the empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are<sup>660</sup> fulfilled in a time-bound manner. A Group of Ministers on Dalit Affairs is monitoring our efforts to promote the welfare<sup>680</sup> of Scheduled Castes. The Department of Personnel is closely monitoring fulfillment of quotas in Government jobs at the Centre.<sup>700</sup> I urge State Governments to also pay special attention to fulfillment of commitments to dalits and tribals at the State level.<sup>720</sup> The Central Government will make sure that at least 80 per cent of the vacancies in SC/ST<sup>740</sup> reservation quota jobs in Government will be filled on a time-bound basis. Scholarships for higher education for<sup>760</sup> SC/ ST students have been significantly increased. A High Level Committee is putting together information on the social and<sup>780</sup> economic status of the Minorities in India. We have also taken steps to economically and socially empower the Minorities and<sup>800</sup> widen education and employment opportunities for SCs, STs and Minorities in the private sector. We propose to come forward<sup>820</sup> with a New 15-Point Programme for the welfare of Minorities, with specific timelines and targets in the future.<sup>840</sup>

**COMMEMORATE:** to remember our event;

**UNPALATABLE:** not to the taste;

**TRANSPARENT:** open;

**EMANCIPATION:** to make people free.



### Exercise 13

The good news is that the economy is on the move. We are witnessing unprecedented sustained growth of the economy<sup>20</sup> at the rate of over 7 per cent per annum for three years in a row. In the last quarter the<sup>40</sup> growth rate touched 8 per cent. The rate of inflation is under control despite enormous pressures on the energy front.<sup>60</sup> The rate of investment is rising and business expectations are bullish. Some infrastructure sectors like telecom, railways and aviation are showing<sup>80</sup> rapid improvement. Through adoption of VAT by most states, the tax system has improved vastly. India has become<sup>100</sup> the third most attractive investment destination after US and China. Our efforts towards creating a more peaceful neighbourhood have been<sup>120</sup> noted and we are making steady improvement. On the whole both the polity and the economy are fairly healthy<sup>140</sup> and robust. The progress in our relations with major powers has also boosted confidence in the economy. If nothing untoward happens<sup>160</sup> we should be able to sustain this momentum. However, it also requires hard work from all of us. There are<sup>180</sup> three specific areas of concern. First, we need a massive infusion of investment in the infrastructure sector. We have taken<sup>200</sup> important steps to accelerate this process, but much more needs to be done, without delay.

Second, we must improve the<sup>220</sup> fiscal health of the Central and State Governments. The fiscal deficit remains at unacceptably high levels. While revenues are rising,<sup>240</sup> so is expenditure and we are in danger of sliding back on our commitment to fiscal responsibility. State Governments have an<sup>260</sup> especially important task at hand to improve their finances and deploy them more productively. Third, there has been an alarming<sup>280</sup> decline in agricultural growth in the Ninth and Tenth Plan period. This must be reversed. Without stepping up the rate of growth<sup>300</sup> of income and investment in agriculture it will not be possible for us to step up the overall<sup>320</sup> rate of growth of the economy and generate employment opportunities. This is an area where the state governments have a<sup>340</sup> critical role to play. Sustained high economic growth is essential to meet the several commitments that we have made to<sup>360</sup> increase spending in areas like employment, education, and health. It is also essential that we improve the quality of governance,<sup>380</sup> at all levels, and implement some of the key initiatives we have taken to redeem our pledge to our people.<sup>400</sup>

A key commitment we had made was to end the era of "jobless growth" and revive employment. "Rozgar Badhao" was<sup>420</sup> our solemn pledge. I am happy that the Parliament passed the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. I must express the<sup>440</sup> gratitude of the Government, to our leader for her unwavering commitment in seeing this historic legislation through Parliament. For the first time,<sup>460</sup>



through this Act, we have recognized the right to work as a fundamental legal right. It entitles the rural poor to<sup>480</sup> guaranteed employment for hundred days. The Act provides for a phased roll out with 200 backward districts covering a<sup>500</sup> third of the country being taken up initially. This will be expanded to cover the entire country over the next five years.<sup>520</sup> Under guidelines of the Centre, states are expected to craft locally relevant schemes to generate employment and create<sup>540</sup> productive assets. It is up to the states to make this a creative agenda for rural transformation utilizing the large<sup>560</sup> resources that will flow under this programme. The NREGA must be a transparent, people's programme. Therefore,<sup>580</sup> methods of estimation and measurement of works and rates of payment for each task should be made transparent. The labour<sup>600</sup> that seeks work must understand what is offered, on what terms and demand its full entitlement. Similarly, there should<sup>620</sup> be complete transparency in maintenance of muster rolls and payment of wages.

Every aspect of implementation will be covered by the<sup>640</sup> Right to Information Act, which is another historical legislation enacted by our Government. People will have general access to public<sup>660</sup> records and information pertaining to the Employment Guarantee Act. Our state governments must take the lead in evolving best practices in the<sup>680</sup> implementation of the Act. I request Chief Ministers to commit their best civil service talent for its implementation.<sup>700</sup> Please use this programme to also strengthen decentralization and panchayati raj in your states. Make this a laboratory for right to<sup>720</sup> information and enhancing transparency and accountability. The Congress Governments must lead the way and set an example for all.<sup>740</sup> To upgrade rural infrastructure, our government has conceived a time-bound business plan under Bharat Nirman. It is flagship programme for<sup>760</sup> our Government. We are committing over Rs.2 lakh crore to it. Bharat Nirman should unleash the growth potential of<sup>780</sup> our villages. In the next 4 years we need to ensure that every habitation has potable drinking water. Every village<sup>800</sup> of over 1000 population, or over 500 in hilly and tribal areas, must have all pucca roads. Every village must<sup>820</sup> have electricity and telephone connectivity. We must ensure that over one crore hectares of land is irrigated in the country.<sup>840</sup>

UNPRECEDENTED: unexampled;

ACCELERATE: to increase gradually; SOLEMN: sincere;

TRANSFORMATION: total change.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the content of the printed text in a shorthand format.



### Exercise 13

I am truly delighted to be present at this historic occasion when the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is commencing<sup>20</sup> its Golden Jubilee Celebrations. I am also honoured to participate in the 34th Convocation of this great national institution<sup>40</sup> and be conferred with the Honorary Fellowship of the Institute. Golden Jubilees of institutions offer us an occasion to reflect<sup>60</sup> on their accomplishments and plans for future. AIIMS is undoubtedly an institution of excellence in medical education and research<sup>80</sup> and health care, and is rightly regarded as a valuable national asset. It must be our endeavour not only to sustain<sup>100</sup> past performance, but strive day after day to improve upon it so that the next 50 years will be still more productive,<sup>120</sup> still more fruitful in the service of the people of our country. The establishment of AIIMS in 1956,<sup>140</sup> through an Act of the Indian Parliament, reflected our commitment to achieve self-reliance in key sectors of the economy<sup>160</sup> and human development. It also bore testimony to the value our national leadership placed on the attainment of excellence<sup>180</sup> in all such endeavours. Speaking in Parliament on the Bill on AIIMS, the then Union Health Minister said: "It has been one of<sup>200</sup> my cherished dreams that for post-graduate study and for the maintenance of high standards of medical education in our country,<sup>220</sup> we should have an Institute of this nature in India which would enable our young men and women to have<sup>240</sup> their post-graduate education in their own country". She went on to say, "Medical education must, above all, take<sup>260</sup> into account the special needs of the country from the point of view of affording health protection to the people".<sup>280</sup>

This was also the vision of India's first Prime Minister who believed that institutions like AIIMS would be regarded as<sup>300</sup> the temples of modern India. The time has come for us, therefore, to rededicate ourselves to the mission of these visionaries<sup>320</sup> and pioneers. AIIMS has indeed fulfilled its mandate of establishing high standards of excellence in undergraduate, postgraduate, doctoral and post-doctoral education.<sup>340</sup> It has designed, established and evaluated innovative models of education and assisted in their replication across the country. It has gained<sup>360</sup> a well-earned reputation for providing the highest standards of clinical care in many specialties. This is on par with the<sup>380</sup> best medical centres in the world. It has been the leading contributor to published medical research in India, with scientific output of high impact.<sup>400</sup>

I, on behalf of our nation, salute AIIMS for its glorious accomplishments, and express our nation's collective gratitude to the many<sup>420</sup> individuals who have contributed to its growth over

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the past 50 years. Shunning greater riches and greener pastures in the<sup>440</sup> private sector, or in other countries, they have worked selflessly to build AIIMS to its present position of pre-eminence.<sup>460</sup> We need to draw our inspiration from them today as we look to the future of AIIMS. While we all<sup>480</sup> are truly proud of our accomplishments in medical science and technology, we must be aware that the health indicators of our country<sup>500</sup> do not do us proud. While working on the frontiers of science and technology is absolutely necessary, we<sup>520</sup> cannot be happy by technological solutions and fixes. We must realize that health is the result of many factors of which<sup>540</sup> medical care is just one. It is a matter of serious concern that after so many decades of our effort, our<sup>560</sup> health indicators are among the worst in the world. Our infant mortality rates, our maternal mortality rates and the incidence of<sup>580</sup> easily controlled diseases and epidemics are unfortunately among the worst in the world.

This golden jubilee therefore is a time<sup>600</sup> for the entire medical fraternity to reflect on the ways by which we could improve the basic health levels of our<sup>620</sup> population. Kerala, with its world class health indicators, has shown that there is no necessity for high standards of<sup>640</sup> living or high per capita income and high cost medical care to improve the health of our population. I request all those<sup>660</sup> connected with planning of health services in our country, those who are in the Government, those who are health policy planners,<sup>680</sup> AIIMS and the medical fraternity with the task of exploring ways by which we can bring the health status of the rest<sup>700</sup> of the country to the levels prevailing in Kerala in the next one decade. I think that's a challenge<sup>720</sup> which can be met and which should be met and I suggest that AIIMS must take a leadership role in this.<sup>740</sup> It is only when society at large benefits from government investment in high-class medical care that we can truly<sup>760</sup> say that the investments have borne fruit. In this background, we must ask whether AIIMS continues to move and uphold<sup>780</sup> the values of its founding generation. Have growth and expansion created bureaucracies? Has bureaucratism robbed individuals of initiative? Has the<sup>800</sup> surge of patients reduced time for research? Has the pressure of quantitative growth impacted qualitative development? Has the emergence<sup>820</sup> of for-profit corporate health care created new temptations that attract better talent away from institutions like AIIMS as such.<sup>840</sup>

TESTIMONY: evidence; PIONEERS: first to develop knowledge;  
INNOVATIVE: new change; REPLICATION: to copy;  
VISIONARIES: having great plans for future.

the past 50 years. Shunning greater riches and greener pastures in the private sector, or in other countries, they have worked selflessly to build AIIMS to its present position of pre-eminence. We need to draw our inspiration from them today as we look to the future of AIIMS. While we all are truly proud of our accomplishments in medical science and technology, we must be aware that the health indicators of our country do not do us proud. While working on the frontiers of science and technology is absolutely necessary, we cannot be happy by technological solutions and fixes. We must realize that health is the result of many factors of which medical care is just one. It is a matter of serious concern that after so many decades of our effort, our health indicators are among the worst in the world. Our infant mortality rates, our maternal mortality rates and the incidence of easily controlled diseases and epidemics are unfortunately among the worst in the world.

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## Exercise 14

It is the essence of the matter that you know the work you are doing, and that is a very<sup>20</sup> noble work, the work of transmission of the old culture to the new generation. There are two sides to the<sup>40</sup> situation. There is the student, the boy and girl, and there are the things of culture, the things that<sup>60</sup> human beings by their cultural efforts have made. They take different forms, they take the form of books, they take<sup>80</sup> the form of songs, they take the form of buildings, they take the form of places, they take all sorts<sup>100</sup> of forms. What forms would suit a particular boy is more than the boy immediately knows it is your business<sup>120</sup> to find out, it is your business to expose him to the various facets of the culture, which is his<sup>140</sup> culture and from which only he can be educated, and see which part of the culture appeals to him more,<sup>160</sup> for which part has he understanding, for which part has he a flair, and make use of that part in<sup>180</sup> order to develop him.

The rest can come as information because life imparts the information, but in order to build<sup>200</sup> up, you have to harness his inclinations to the good of culture which are incorporations of those learnings. And when<sup>220</sup> you bring them together, the child begins to grow, the child begins to grow on those goods of culture by<sup>240</sup> understanding them, by adding on to them, by amending them, by changing them, by appreciating them, he also becomes a<sup>260</sup> cultured human being. And a cultured human being is the end of educational effort. What I am saying is easily<sup>280</sup> said, is difficult to do, and I want you to do the difficult thing. Don't be satisfied with the easy<sup>300</sup> things.

The easy thing is usually wrong, and in a process as complicated as education, the easy thing is more<sup>320</sup> often than not wrong. Therefore, apply your mind to understanding the personality of the students and apply your mind to<sup>340</sup> the structure of the cultural goods which are the instrument of education and try to find out the correspondence between<sup>360</sup> the two and bring them together. You have to awaken this consciousness in him also so that he approaches his<sup>380</sup> problem, as I am requesting you to approach yours. If that is done, education would be a different thing.<sup>400</sup>

It was mainly on account of this view of education, that I was at a certain time responsible for advocating<sup>420</sup> the scheme of basic education. I have been called the father of basic education, it is not a very proud<sup>440</sup> thing to be a father of still-born child. But in any case one does one's best. Basic education<sup>460</sup> in my opinion

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a student's response or commentary on the exercise. The notes are written in a cursive style and cover the right side of the page.



has not had a fair trial. Once at a conference, I said basic education failed and<sup>480</sup> people who are against basic education were overjoyed and said this man who is supposed to be the author of<sup>500</sup> basic education confesses that basic education has failed; therefore, basic education is wrong.

I never meant that. Basic education, in<sup>520</sup> my opinion, is not wrong and sooner or later our country will have to come to basic education and I<sup>540</sup> believe that it will come sooner rather than later. The education that we had been giving, with which we are<sup>560</sup> accustomed, this education cuts off the education from the life of the people. For a white-collar job, as long<sup>580</sup> as we had a few people to educate, a few hundreds, a few thousands, or a few million that thing<sup>600</sup> did good work and some very fine minds were the product. But if we have to educate everybody in a<sup>620</sup> people of<sup>520</sup> billion, you cannot educate them in such a way as to take them off from<sup>640</sup> the work. Then you all will starve, you will have all the philosophy in the world, but will have no<sup>660</sup> food to eat, and will have no clothes to wear. Why should anybody produce clothes for you if you can<sup>680</sup> philosophies, why should anybody produce food grains for you, if you can philosophies?

When we are few, our population was small<sup>700</sup> number, people could devote themselves to philosophy because the others fed them and rejoiced in feeding them. In<sup>720</sup> the circumstances as they are, you cannot take people away from their work, you have to make their work educative,<sup>740</sup> because the work which is mechanical is not educative, and millions of our people are doomed to do mechanical work,<sup>760</sup> just work which repeats itself, of which they don't know why they do. But if you can make their work<sup>780</sup> educative, that is a process in which they learn to think and judge and select and choose, then you have<sup>800</sup> made work into an educative process. That we will have to do, if we don't want to go under and<sup>820</sup> I do hope as an optimist that we will not go under, therefore, we will have to do it.<sup>840</sup>

TRANSMISSION: to convey; 2  
HARNESS: to utilize 5  
ACCUSATION: to allege; 3

FACETS: different sides; 4  
CONFESS: to agree; 6  
PHILOSOPHY: deep thought 2



### Exercise 15

There is hardly any point in over-simplifying the problem as is sometimes done. For instance some advocate that the<sup>20</sup> rate of expansion of higher education should be greatly restricted through a system of selective admission so that higher education<sup>40</sup> will again have the same scarcity value which it once did. This may also have the dubious political advantage that<sup>60</sup> it will substitute the rural uneducated unemployed who is comparatively docile and inconspicuous for the urban educated unemployed who is<sup>80</sup> vocal and turbulent and who insists on being noticed. It is true that there will have to be some restriction<sup>100</sup> on expansion of higher education especially because of the constraints involved in maintaining adequate standards. But we must keep two<sup>120</sup> main considerations before us.

The first is that higher education is a great instrument of social change and that it<sup>140</sup> must be spread increasingly among those social groups and in those areas of the country where it has not made<sup>160</sup> adequate progress so far. Secondly, we cannot say that India is by any means an over-educated nation at present.<sup>180</sup> The number of university graduates in our country is far too small in comparison with that in the industrially advanced<sup>200</sup> countries. It must be further realised that out first degree in arts, commerce or science is a 'degree' more or<sup>220</sup> less by courtesy. The Saddler Commission pointed out long ago that much of what we call higher education in India<sup>240</sup> is really equivalent to school education. This observation is even truer today than it was 50 years ago. It is<sup>260</sup> really our second degree in these facilities that is generally equal to the first degree in these faculties that is generally equal to the first degree in the advanced countries. If<sup>280</sup> proper allowance is made for this equivalence there is a strong case for continuing the expansion of higher education. This<sup>300</sup> is, therefore, not a case of quantity or quality. We shall have to strive for both quantity and quality.

In<sup>320</sup> my view we will have to launch a multi pronged attack on this difficult and complex problem. In the first<sup>340</sup> place, we shall have to emphasise the maintenance of adequate standards. There is no longer any room for the old<sup>360</sup> naive belief that all education is good we must now realise that education especially higher education is a double-edged<sup>380</sup> weapon. If it is good quality it can be the most powerful tool of national development in the country.<sup>400</sup>

But if its standards are unsatisfactory, it may create social

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a shorthand or summary of the text, covering the entire content of the exercise.



disorganisation and lead the country downhill. Secondly, we must radically<sup>420</sup> alter the content of our degree courses and orient them to the present-day needs and problems so that they<sup>440</sup> become more useful and effective. Thirdly, we must make a social and community approach to education to supplement the individual<sup>460</sup> approach to which we have been accustomed so far. In the past it was enough to get a young man<sup>480</sup> into an engineering college and send him out with a good degree in his subject. But this is hardly enough<sup>500</sup> at present and while we are training a young man to be a good engineer we must simultaneously take steps<sup>520</sup> to build up the industries in which he can find adequate employment. In other words a large and intensive programme<sup>540</sup> of national reconstruction has to be developed side by side with our plans of educational expansion.

These programmes are by<sup>560</sup> no means easy to develop. But nothing worthwhile is ever easy. The significance of these measures is obvious; and they<sup>580</sup> will therefore have to be developed intensively. This will need a large increase in our investment in higher education. But<sup>600</sup> what is even more important it will need better planning, and dedicated and sustained effort on the part of our<sup>620</sup> teachers and students. Our universities and colleges will have to abandon the ivory-tower existence to which they are largely<sup>640</sup> accustomed and relate their programmes of teaching and research intimately to the life needs and aspirations of the people. In<sup>660</sup> addition to training and research which are their traditional functions and whose performance should be improved they will not have<sup>680</sup> to assume responsibility for worthwhile and challenging programmes of adult education and social or national service in which their students<sup>700</sup> and teachers would be effectively involved. This will enable them to send our year after year large bands of young<sup>720</sup> men and women who are competent dedicated to the service of their country imbued with a sense of social responsibility<sup>740</sup> and committed to national development.

In its turn this will help the nation to prosper and the economy to grow<sup>760</sup> so that there will be more and better employment opportunities for the increasing number of young men and women who<sup>780</sup> will continue to flow out of the institutions of higher education. A golden circle can thus set in: a vigorous<sup>800</sup> action for self-improvement by universities and colleges accelerating economic growth and national progress and these in their turn leading<sup>820</sup> to larger investment of resources in higher education for future and its still further development both in quantity and quality.<sup>840</sup>

INCONSPICUOUS: unknown; TURBULENT: disorderliness  
SIMULTANEOUSLY: at the same time; IMBUED: instruct

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### Exercise 16

I deem it a privilege and an honour to meet you the students and teachers of the Tribhuvan University and<sup>20</sup> to spend a few happy moments in your midst. For one who like me has been a teacher all his<sup>40</sup> life, it is always a stimulating and encouraging experience to meet young students and scholars engaged in the pursuit of<sup>60</sup> knowledge and discovery. This is all the more so on this occasion because of the strong ties of common traditions<sup>80</sup> and shared values which have united Nepal and India throughout the centuries.

A university is a powerful instrument not only<sup>100</sup> for all sided development of one's nation but for the progress of mankind as a whole. A university said Pandit<sup>120</sup> Jawaharlal Nehru stands for humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for the adventure of ideas and for the search of truth.<sup>140</sup> It stands for the onward march of the human race towards even higher objectives. If the universities discharge their duties<sup>160</sup> adequately then it is well for the nation and the people. This university named after the great Father of the<sup>180</sup> Nepalese Nation is developing in a manner worthy of all the universalism, modernism and spirit of freedom and equality that<sup>200</sup> he stood for. It has made a valuable contribution to the development of modern Nepal and I have no doubt<sup>220</sup> that it will make an even more significant contribution to the social, cultural and economic development of your country in<sup>240</sup> the days ahead and help it to assume its rightful place in the comity of nations.

I am extremely happy<sup>260</sup> that we in India have fully associated ourselves to the best of our ability in the building up of this<sup>280</sup> great university from its very inception. We feel proud of this collaboration which has been of considerable benefit to ourselves.<sup>300</sup> I feel particularly happy to be associated with the construction on this beautiful campus of a new building which has<sup>320</sup> been named after Mahatma Gandhi whose birth centenary year is now being celebrated in India and in several other countries<sup>340</sup> of the world. Among other things this building will provide a hall for discussion and discourses on religious and cultural<sup>360</sup> subjects with special reference to the contribution made by Gandhiji in these fields. The people of India and Nepal as<sup>380</sup> well as of other countries feel very close to Gandhiji for his principal teachings which have an eternal value.<sup>400</sup>

The developing countries of Asia including Nepal and India, are now facing tremendous challenges in the field of development. They<sup>420</sup> have to modernise their traditional

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



social systems maintaining what is good in the old and imbibing what is good in<sup>440</sup> the new and harmonising continuity with change. They have to develop agriculture and industry very rapidly and to secure quick<sup>460</sup> economic growth which will ensure at least a minimum living standard to every citizen. They have also to strive to<sup>480</sup> reduce the wide gap between their level of development and that of the industrially advanced countries. These challenges facing the<sup>500</sup> Asian countries are really challenges for you, the rising generation and it is on you vision wisdom competence and dedicated<sup>520</sup> hard work that their solutions will largely depend.

In this great national task, the major effort will have to come<sup>540</sup> from the people themselves. But their efforts could be considerably strengthened in two ways. The first is assistance from developed<sup>560</sup> countries who owe a duty to themselves as well as to the less privileged nations of the world to reduce<sup>580</sup> the widening gap in the standards of living in the advanced and backward countries; and the second is the equally<sup>600</sup> important collaboration between the developing nations themselves who have so much to give as well as to receive in the<sup>620</sup> sharing of experiences and implementing cooperative projects of mutual benefit.

Every nation and every generation has to fight a new its<sup>640</sup> own battles for freedom, freedom from hunger and want, disease and ignorance from foreign domination, economic and political. The people<sup>660</sup> of my generation in India had to devote their energies mainly to win the battle for political freedom. But now<sup>680</sup> the people of your generation both in Nepal and in India have to fight other and more difficult battles, the<sup>700</sup> battles for freedom from ignorance, from hunger from degrading poverty and from all such other things that impede the full<sup>720</sup> development of the human personality. I am very happy to find that the people of Nepal have accepted this challenge<sup>740</sup> and that they also consider it an opportunity which should be met with strength dignity, discipline and fortitude. I congratulate<sup>760</sup> you on launching yourself upon this noble task and wish you every success in your programme of building up a<sup>780</sup> modern Nepal which still accept the best that the new world has to offer while still preserving all that is<sup>800</sup> precious, noble and glorious in the rich heritage of this land. Now it shall be the constant endeavour of the<sup>820</sup> people and the Government of my country to be of all such assistance to you as we are capable of?<sup>840</sup>

**STIMULATING:** to encourage; **INCEPTION:** in the beginning;  
**COLLABORATION:** to cooperate; **ETERNAL:** indefinite time  
**IMBIBING:** to take into; **HARMONISING:** to mix in rhythm.

Handwritten notes in Nepali script, likely a shorthand or shorthand notes, covering the right side of the page.



### Exercise 17

Unfortunately, the proper development of affiliated colleges has not received the attention it deserves. The vast majority of them is<sup>20</sup> in the private sector and is subject to its strengths as well as weaknesses. While some colleges in metropolitan areas<sup>40</sup> are very big about 45 per cent have an enrolment of less than 500. As higher education is spreading<sup>60</sup> to rural areas the proportion of such institutions is tending to grow. As in size they also show a very<sup>80</sup> wide range in quality; many of these institutions have low standards due to poor facilities and mediocre staff while some<sup>100</sup> are outstanding institutions which can compare favourably with university departments. Their finances are often unsatisfactory especially because the grants-in-aid<sup>120</sup> systems are generally out-of-date and often badly administered.

The university is responsible for their academic standards while the<sup>140</sup> State Government are responsible for their grants-in-aid. The dichotomy also adds to their difficulties, especially because the close<sup>160</sup> collaboration needed between the two is sometimes absent. Added to all this there is often an unhealthy rivalry between university<sup>180</sup> departments and affiliated colleges or between the colleges themselves. I am of the view that in the larger interests of<sup>200</sup> improving standards in higher education it is necessary to concentrate for the next five to ten years on improving the<sup>220</sup> quality of affiliated colleges. Several measures will have to be taken to this end. The location of colleges will have<sup>240</sup> to be carefully planned so as to avoid the creation of small institutions which tend to be uneconomic and inefficient.<sup>260</sup> Our attempt should be to ensure that within about five years or so of its establishment each college must have<sup>280</sup> an enrolment of not less than 500. The courses to be provided in colleges should be carefully co-ordinated especially<sup>300</sup> where a town or city has more than one college.

Intensive programmes of in-service education through summer institutes and<sup>320</sup> other means should be developed for the staff affiliated colleges. The system of grants-in-aid should be liberalised<sup>340</sup> so that the colleges can afford to have adequate staff of high quality as well as good teaching facilities. The<sup>360</sup> universities should strive to assist the colleges to supplement their facilities through common programmes; and a much closer liaison should<sup>380</sup> be built up between the universities and State Governments in a common programme to improve standards of colleges in the country.<sup>400</sup>

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Delhi provide, I think a good example of what the close collaboration between a university and its colleges should be.<sup>420</sup> All colleges including those set up by Government are under the control of their own autonomous bodies. The remuneration<sup>440</sup> qualifications of teachers in the colleges and university is the same and methods of recruitment are similar. The teaching programmes<sup>460</sup> are very well co-ordinated. The grants-in-aid is liberal and is given by the University Grants Commission on the<sup>480</sup> recommendation of the University. The results of this approach have been outstanding and the Delhi colleges have given a much<sup>500</sup> better account of themselves than in many other areas. It would be a good thing if the Delhi model is<sup>520</sup> adopted elsewhere also in other metropolitan areas and big cities in the first instance, and then generalised to other areas<sup>540</sup> in the light of experience gained.

It would be untrue to my part as a university man if I did<sup>560</sup> not share with you some of my ideas about the chief concerns of a college as a centre of higher<sup>580</sup> education in its educational work. The first thing that comes to my mind is its concern for the individual and<sup>600</sup> the spiritual. This may sound a little out of fashion but I feel it is a vital concern. There is<sup>620</sup> a dangerous tendency to neglect the things of the spirit in the over-emphasis on material welfare. The final justification<sup>640</sup> of education is an enrichment of life for individual human beings and the full development of their spiritual potentialities. Whatever<sup>660</sup> else the college may or may not do education in this sense should be its first concern.

Its second main<sup>680</sup> concern should, therefore, be to organise its work as to make the realisation of this educational aim possible. This<sup>700</sup> implies mediation between the subjective mind of the educant and the objective mind concretised in the manifold goods of culture<sup>720</sup> mediation that is between the individual student and his culture between him and the science, the arts, the techniques, the<sup>740</sup> religious, the moral and legal codes, the social forms, the institutions, the personalities in which human culture is embodied, stored<sup>760</sup> as it were. But every mind cannot get its nourishment indifferently from any goods of culture. There must be a<sup>780</sup> correspondence between the mind to be educated and the mind embodied in the goods of culture. The good college can<sup>800</sup> never do too much to initiate the student into the process of the self-discovery of his inclinations and aptitudes, and<sup>820</sup> to see that the goods of culture selected to educate him, correspond to his mental relief which is good for future.<sup>840</sup>

**DICHOTOMY:** division; **STRIVE:** to try;  
**LIAISON:** contacting person **POTENTIALITIES:** strength;  
**MANIFOLD:** many sided; **INCLINATIONS:** to lean.

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### Exercise 18

**M**r. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to lend support to the Resolution moved by my friend with full-throated voice.<sup>20</sup> It is very correct that the present legal system of India is not an effective instrument of social change. As<sup>40</sup> it is not a very effective instrument of social change, naturally it cannot provide socio-economic justice to the weaker<sup>60</sup> sections of people to the under-privileged people who form the majority in India.

Sir, we all know that the<sup>80</sup> old order changes yielding place to new. Change is the only unchanging thing in this constantly changing universe. It is<sup>100</sup> not a very happy thing that although we attained Independence in 1947, till today we are guided by<sup>120</sup> Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. We all know that India is a socialist country and goal of socialism has also been embedded<sup>140</sup> in our Constitution. Can you achieve this socialistic goal through the present legal system? This is my question. I am<sup>160</sup> sure none can give an affirmative answer. It is a very common complaint among the poor sections of the people<sup>180</sup> of India, the down-trodden masses, the toiling masses, the people who cannot pay for costly litigation that they are<sup>200</sup> very scared of going to the court.

First, they are ignorant. Then they have no money. They are very poor.<sup>220</sup> The court of law for them is a sort of jigsaw puzzle. Whenever they go to a court to fight<sup>240</sup> out a case for the redressal of their grievances, they always have the psychological fear. What is that fear? What<sup>260</sup> is the use of going to the court? If I go to the court for fight our a case, it<sup>280</sup> will take three years, to ten years or may be 20 years, who knows? So, this inordinate delay in<sup>300</sup> the dispensation of justice is a great hurdle for the poor people who cannot fight out costly cases. And even<sup>320</sup> when they go to the court, the poorer sections of people have to pay exorbitant fees to the lawyers. In<sup>340</sup> the process they lose all their property lock, stock and barrel and what ever they already have. There is very<sup>360</sup> interesting story. Two poor people were fighting out a case in the court over land. They had been paying fees<sup>380</sup> to the lawyers for a long time. If a man gets justice after twenty years, what is the use of this?<sup>400</sup>

Now, as far back as 1928, Pandit Motilal Nehru laid great emphasis on judicial reforms, and in the<sup>420</sup> 50s also, of the chip the old block, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, harped on the same string. Now when people go<sup>440</sup> to the court day after day they have to

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely a transcription of the printed text, covering the right margin of the page.



wait, and why? Because some of the people do not know<sup>460</sup> the actual procedures. Some people are afraid of going to the court and poor people have got a sort of<sup>480</sup> sentiment that these courts are meant for the rich people, for the affluent section of the society, for people with rest<sup>500</sup> and fortune and it is not meant for the poor. If we introduce this sort of judicial reforms by appointing a<sup>520</sup> Commission by which this sort of misgivings and apprehensions are utterly removed from the minds of the poor people of<sup>540</sup> India, the earlier is done the better it is for our country.

Now when we speak in terms of<sup>560</sup> separation of powers of the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary, all the pundits and all the scholars take part<sup>580</sup> in this sort discussion and debates and all of them lay great emphasis on the separation of the Judiciary from<sup>600</sup> the other two. There is a great reason behind it. It is very important to know that the judiciary must<sup>620</sup> be kept separate from the executive and the Legislature. But the judiciary must be free not in words but in<sup>640</sup> reality. The judiciary has got to be free.

Now our beloved Prime Minister has introduced the one new Programme. There<sup>660</sup> are many schemes under this programme and I have found that under this one new programme lands have been distributed<sup>680</sup> free to the landless people. But what happened the moment the Jan. a regime came? All the landlords came, swooped on<sup>700</sup> them and took away the lands and those poor people did not get any justice anywhere. So, if justice remains<sup>720</sup> just on paper, if justice is not carried into the field, to the poor people of our country, what<sup>740</sup> the value of this justice? I don't find any meaning in it. So, justice has got to be made effective,<sup>760</sup> substantial and cheap and its dispensation must be very-very fast.

Now I have gathered this knowledge that the<sup>780</sup> National Law School of Bangalore has recommended that the law court should be for five years. I do not understand<sup>800</sup> the reason behind it. Five years is a very long time and most of the poor parents cannot afford to<sup>820</sup> defray the educational expenses of their sons and daughters who will have to pursue their studies for five long years.<sup>840</sup>

**INORDINATE:** extra-ordinary;  
**DISPENSATION:** to get rid of;  
**CHIP:** small piece.

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Now when we speak in terms of separation of powers of the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary, all the pundits and all the scholars take part in this sort discussion and debates and all of them lay great emphasis on the separation of the Judiciary from the other two. There is a great reason behind it. It is very important to know that the judiciary must be kept separate from the executive and the Legislature. But the judiciary must be free not in words but in reality. The judiciary has got to be free.

Now our beloved Prime Minister has introduced the one new Programme. There are many schemes under this programme and I have found that under this one new programme lands have been distributed free to the landless people. But what happened the moment the Jan. a regime came? All the landlords came, swooped on them and took away the lands and those poor people did not get any justice anywhere. So, if justice remains just on paper, if justice is not carried into the field, to the poor people of our country, what the value of this justice? I don't find any meaning in it. So, justice has got to be made effective, substantial and cheap and its dispensation must be very-very fast.

Now I have gathered this knowledge that the National Law School of Bangalore has recommended that the law court should be for five years. I do not understand the reason behind it. Five years is a very long time and most of the poor parents cannot afford to defray the educational expenses of their sons and daughters who will have to pursue their studies for five long years.



## Exercise 19

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my learned friend for the appointment of a Judicial<sup>20</sup> Reforms Commission. As mentioned in the Resolution, Sir, the purpose of this proposal is to ensure that our judicial and<sup>40</sup> legal system becomes an effective instrument of social change and provides socio-economic justice to the under-privileged and the<sup>60</sup> weaker sections of our society. Sir, it is a fact, and it is also a pity, that despite the lapse<sup>80</sup> of 67 years since our Independence and despite the appointment of a Law Commission we have not yet been able<sup>100</sup> to evolve a legal system, a judicial system, suited to our needs, and we are still guided by and large<sup>120</sup> by the British system of law. It was in the last century that four Law Commissions were appointed and people<sup>140</sup> like Macaulay and others were there to frame the laws for us and these laws were basically meant for ruling<sup>160</sup> the colonial people and meant for the colonial regime and we are still being guided by these very laws. It<sup>180</sup> is, therefore, very necessary that the entire laws of the country are looked into and a different system is evolved<sup>200</sup> which will be suited to the needs of our country.

Today, Sir, ours is a socialist republic. The laws that<sup>220</sup> we have enacted were originally those of the British and they were not meant for a socialist republic. As I<sup>240</sup> said earlier, they were meant for a British colony. But, Sir, today, the judicial system has to be an instrument<sup>260</sup> of social change so that the society may be developed on the desired socialistic pattern. Otherwise, the very spirit of<sup>280</sup> our Constitution will be killed and that is why it is felt necessary that a Judicial Reforms Commission should be<sup>300</sup> appointed to look into this very important matter.

Sir, according to me, the judiciary is not merely an interpreter of<sup>320</sup> law. The judiciary has a much more important obligation to perform. The judiciary in a democracy like ours is also<sup>340</sup> the protector and the watchdog of the citizens rights and privileges and we find today that the judicial<sup>360</sup> or the legal system, as it stands today, is entirely helpless. We cannot ensure justice for the common man and<sup>380</sup> we cannot do anything unless of course our people are in a position to understand their rights and privileges.<sup>400</sup>

They also have no means by which they can take their matters to a court of law for justice and,<sup>420</sup> unless these two things are done our courts will keep quiet, will just watch the exploitation of man by man<sup>440</sup> in our country and, of course,

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the text of the speech, written on the right side of the page.



like passive onlookers they would be just doing their duty as a formality. That<sup>460</sup> is why it is necessary that our legal system is suitably developed through intensive research in the field of law<sup>480</sup> so that the law is in a position to cater to the needs of the people. As I was saying,<sup>500</sup> our present law is not in a position to cater to our present suffering and toiling masses and the weaker<sup>520</sup> sections of society.

Sir, it is a very happy thing, I should say, that when the Law Commission was first<sup>540</sup> appointed by Parliament it was agreed to by our first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in pursuance of or in<sup>560</sup> reply to a non-official resolution which was tabled in the Lok Sabha, today also, Sir, we are considering a<sup>580</sup> non-official Resolution tabled by my learned friend. It was in 1954 that non-official resolution was<sup>600</sup> tabled in the Lok Sabha, suggesting the appointment of a Law Commission and our learned and great Prime Minister, Pandit<sup>620</sup> Jawaharlal Nehru, agreed to that resolution in pursuance of which that Law Commission was ultimately appointed.

It said that the<sup>640</sup> Law Commission should be appointed with a view to realise that justice is simple, speedy, cheap, effective and substantial. Now<sup>660</sup> I would like to ask the Law Minister whether any of these things has been achieved since the setting up<sup>680</sup> of the Law Commission. We have not been able to make justice speedy, we have not been able to make<sup>700</sup> justice cheap, we have not been able to make justice effective and we have not be able to make justice<sup>720</sup> substantial. We have failed miserably in all these, and that is why today millions and millions of our countrymen who<sup>740</sup> are not able to knock at the doors of justice on the temples of justice, are not in a position<sup>760</sup> to get social justice, and economic justice.

I am not talking of political justice. But socio economic justice has to<sup>780</sup> be ensured for the people of a Welfare State, for the people of a Socialist State which is still not<sup>800</sup> there. Therefore, since our legal system is not conducive to the establishment of a socialist pattern of society, the system<sup>820</sup> has to be changed. A thorough research has to be done and the matter has to be probed into deeply.<sup>840</sup>

**SUBSTANTIAL:** large;  
**CONDUCTIVE:** favourable;  
**PROBED:** to investigate.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the content of the printed text in a shorthand form. The notes are written on a grid of dots and lines, which is a common format for shorthand practice. The script is dense and covers most of the right half of the page.



## Exercise 20

**M**r. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this very simple piece of legislation whereby it is proposed that the<sup>20</sup> Electricity Supply Act should be amended so that power schemes up to Rs.5 crores need not be referred to<sup>40</sup> the Central Electricity Authority for their concurrence. As my friend was just saying, although he did not agree with it,<sup>60</sup> in view of the escalation of the cost of inputs since 1948 it was really very necessary, rather<sup>80</sup> essential, that this limit should have been increased and since this limit is being increased from one to Rs. 5<sup>100</sup> crores, I support this Bill. My friend was saying that since 1948, price escalation has been more than<sup>120</sup> hundred times. That is not so. It has not been hundred times--may be more than five hundred times. But what<sup>140</sup> I am saying is that it is rather just and right that this section should be amended and schemes upto<sup>160</sup> Rs. 5 crores need not be referred to the Central Electricity Authority for concurrence, because that Authority also takes<sup>180</sup> a lot of time in examining these schemes. They have to examine them on techno-economic lines and this could<sup>200</sup> delay the project. So, at least up to 5 crores, this delay will be avoided and this legislation is<sup>220</sup> a welcome move.

The importance of electricity in the modern world needs no over-emphasis. Whether it is a matter<sup>240</sup> of industrial or agricultural production, electricity has to be there and has to be generated to meet our requirements.<sup>260</sup> It is indeed not a very happy state of affairs that even today after 67 years of independence, we have<sup>280</sup> not been able to generate as much electricity as we actually need to run our industries and also to cater<sup>300</sup> to the needs of the farmers and to supply to public at large. Still it is rather gratifying to<sup>320</sup> note that in the first quarter of the current financial year, the power generation has been more than 15 percent<sup>340</sup> i.e. from April to June, as compared to the corresponding period last year. And in this the thermal<sup>360</sup> power generation has increased by 13 percent and hydro by 19 percent. During the Tenth Plan period the<sup>380</sup> target for electricity generation was 19,000MW and we have been able to achieve only : 14,000 MW.<sup>400</sup>

It is indeed a very sorry state of affairs that almost all the State Electricity Boards are in a very<sup>420</sup> bad condition, and all that they know is to increase the price and cost of electricity. They are going on<sup>440</sup> doing this ever since they

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a shorthand or summary of the speech, covering the same topics as the printed text: support for the Electricity Supply Act amendment, price escalation since 1948, and the current state of electricity generation in India.



existed. Almost all of them are running at a loss. It is a<sup>460</sup> very serious matter and must be looked into. As I said at the very beginning, if we cannot generate electricity<sup>480</sup> we can not ensure industrial development as much as we want it to be. Almost 20,000 industries or more than<sup>500</sup> 20,000 industries have suffered just because of short supply of electricity. Very important industries, like coal, steel, cement, fertilisers,<sup>520</sup> have all suffered in the past and they are still suffering to the extent that we are not able to<sup>540</sup> provide electricity to them. So our Government must look into the working and the functioning of these Electricity Boards which<sup>560</sup> are no doubt proving a sort of white elephant for our country and for our States.

As regards the ills<sup>580</sup> of these State Electricity Boards, their sickness is due mainly to four major causes. Number one is non-utilisation of<sup>600</sup> capacity. None of these Boards which are running at loss is able to generate electricity to the installed capacity. Capacity<sup>620</sup> utilisation is much less and this utilisation should also be increased. Number two is delay in the implementation of projects.<sup>640</sup> The delay is due to so many factors. Sometimes they do not get turbines from BHEL<sup>660</sup> and others because of non availability. Delay may also be because of the delay at the level of the Central Electricity<sup>680</sup> Authority which is now going to be curbed by this legislation to some extent.

Number three is poor financial management.<sup>700</sup> Really their financial management is very bad and it must be looked into seriously. The fourth reason is that on<sup>720</sup> public institutions there are heavy arrears. This is the case with all these State Electricity Boards. I know that in<sup>740</sup> the case of the UP State Electricity Board, as much as Rs. 25 crores is outstanding against the Jal<sup>760</sup> Nigam there and like that against so many autonomous bodies, organisations, corporations and even the Government of India may have<sup>780</sup> to pay some thing. Sir, the situation is that shortage of electricity is supposed to be eight percent, while transmission<sup>800</sup> losses are to the tune of 21 percent; pilferage is supposed to be of the order of 30 per<sup>820</sup> cent. Our friend, was talking about Haryana earlier. In Haryana alone, 20 lakh units are being pilfered in this field.<sup>840</sup>

**ESCALATION** : to rise suddenly;

**GRATIFYING** : satisfying;

**PILFERAGE** : to steal in small quantity

Handwritten notes in Progressive Shorthand script, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive shorthand style, filling the right half of the page.



## Exercise 21

Sir, the scope of the present Bill, the Electricity supply Amendment Bill, 1997, is very limited. There are<sup>20</sup> two amendments. The main point is that through the present amending Bill the sum of Rs. 1 crore fixed<sup>40</sup> 1997 for some small schemes is being raised to Rs. 5 crores. Even this amount of five crores<sup>60</sup> seems to be very small and I do not think that there will be any difference between one crore and<sup>80</sup> five crores these days. So, I would like the Minister to consider this aspect very carefully and I would like<sup>100</sup> to suggest that this amount should be raised to fifteen crores or twenty crores which, I think, it is the minimum<sup>120</sup> and I think that would be a reasonable thing. I do not think the present Bill is comprehensive enough. I<sup>140</sup> want that a comprehensive Bill should be brought forward so that the country could make progress in this field. After<sup>160</sup> all, the aim is to see that electricity generation is adequate and its distribution or supply is proper and the<sup>180</sup> country goes forward. By bringing this piecemeal legislation. I don't think that we are fulfilling or doing justice to anyone.<sup>200</sup> Secondly, the generating companies are authorised to go in for such schemes without obtaining the concurrence of the Central Electricity<sup>220</sup> Authority. Of course, this provision giving more power to State Electricity Boards is very welcome. I welcome this proposal by<sup>240</sup> the Minister. But at the same time, I have to draw his attention to two or three problems facing the<sup>260</sup> country at present.

The main thing is that most of the projects which are still pending are not completed. There is a long<sup>280</sup> delay in the completion of some of the important projects. The Public Accounts Committee, you might have gone through their<sup>300</sup> Report said that there are certain projects which have taken 20 to 30 years to complete, whereas they should have<sup>320</sup> completed in five to ten years. Also prices have gone up by 50 to 100 percent in<sup>340</sup> some cases. So this is the state of affairs. I do not know how we are going to progress at<sup>360</sup> such speed and I would like to point out that the delay in this regard should be taken seriously<sup>380</sup> and these projects which are essential to the progress of the country should be completed in time without further delay.<sup>400</sup>

In this connection, I would like to point out here, and I have also in this House so many times<sup>420</sup> stated, that as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, all these projects, hydro electric projects and other important projects should be<sup>440</sup> considered as national projects and all the finances required for these projects

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



should be provided by the Centre. They should<sup>460</sup> not simply depend upon the States for their completion. The Planning Commission and the concerned authorities should see to it<sup>480</sup> that all these projects should be completed on time and no financial excuse should be given. The Finance Minister is<sup>500</sup> here. Sometimes it is said for example, that to the Railway Department the Finance Minister is not granting finance and<sup>520</sup> therefore we are not going ahead with some schemes. In the same way, the hydro-electricity projects which are still<sup>540</sup> pending completion should not be held up due to financial difficulties. So we have to take urgent steps to see<sup>560</sup> that all such projects should be completed on time.

So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, there are many important<sup>580</sup> projects which need immediate attention. For example, we have drawn the attention of the Central Government on more than one<sup>600</sup> occasion to the fact that the Hydro-electricity-cum-irrigation project is there. This requires the constitution of a Board consisting of<sup>620</sup> the representatives of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. The Central Government has not given permission. So far nothing has<sup>640</sup> been done. So due to the non-sanction by the Central Government the project is being held up. No meeting<sup>660</sup> has been held so far. So I want that the Central Government and the Minister should take immediate steps<sup>680</sup> to see that this is sanctioned immediately.

Another important hydro-electric projects in Andhra Pradesh is pending. We have drawn the<sup>700</sup> attention of the Central Government to this on more than one occasion. No steps have been taken in this regard.<sup>720</sup> Of course, different States have put forth their demands for setting up nuclear hydro-electric projects in their areas. There<sup>740</sup> was one Committee known as Sethna Committee set up by Central Government. This Committee has inspected several sites in different<sup>760</sup> States especially in southern States, and this Committee has also gone to Andhra Pradesh and inspected throughly the Nagarjunsagar area.<sup>780</sup> This Committee has come to the conclusion and has submitted a report to the Central Government that the area near<sup>800</sup> Nagarjunsagar in Andhra Pradesh is most suitable for setting up a nuclear project in that area. I do not know<sup>820</sup> what steps the Central Government have taken in this regard but the Minister stated that the report has been submitted.<sup>840</sup>

COMPREHENSIVE : detailed;

PUT FORTH : to state clearly



## Exercise 22

It must be over a year since I first expressed my desire to have a frank dialogue with the representatives<sup>20</sup> of organised labour. I am glad that my colleague has now arranged such a meeting, and that you have responded<sup>40</sup> to our invitation. This is one of the most crucial meetings in recent year. We are at a significant stage<sup>60</sup> in the evolution of our political and economic system. Trade union leaders owe allegiance to different political ideologies. Such diversity<sup>80</sup> is expected in an open, democratic society. I do, however, hope that within the broad spectrum of organised political opinion<sup>100</sup> ranged around this table, there is a basic unity of purpose and a determination to jointly explore avenues of co-operation<sup>120</sup> in tackling our problems of poverty and social injustice.

The Minister of Labour and Employment has posed certain specific issues<sup>140</sup> for your consideration. I sincerely hope that at the end of our deliberations certain definite consideration are reached. For this<sup>160</sup> it is necessary to approach the problems facing us with temper and spirit required for their solution. We have<sup>180</sup> here leaders who speak for organised labour, who seek to reflect their hopes and aspirations and to ventilate their grievances.<sup>200</sup> It is, perhaps, understandable that segment of society should equate its own sectional interests with those of the whole. During<sup>220</sup> the last two or three years, I have been deeply anxious about the deterioration in industrial relations. Strikes, lock-outs<sup>240</sup> and closures have become more frequent and less peaceful. One wonders whether those who speak for management<sup>260</sup> always keep in view the larger picture of Indian poverty.

We have strong trade unions to struggle for the interests<sup>280</sup> of labour; we have equally vocal and close-knit organisations of management, keen and able to project their point of<sup>300</sup> view, but who is to look after the interests of the vast numbers of the unorganised and the voiceless? I<sup>320</sup> am not speaking merely of consumers, although their interests must also be reconciled with those of labour and management; but<sup>340</sup> in a country with depressingly low standards of consumption, the emphasis even on the interests of consumers become irrelevant beyond<sup>360</sup> a point. When trade union leaders talk of protecting the living standards of the working class, or when managements use<sup>380</sup> sophisticated jargon about incentives, they hardly seem to show any concern about the problems of the really poor people<sup>400</sup>.

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When we talk of the larger social responsibilities of labour, it is said that labour will give of its best<sup>420</sup> only if economic and social policies are more radical and the fruits of economic growth are not monopolised by the<sup>440</sup> few. I believe in radicalism but it must deliver the goods. I am against any kind of privilege, if it<sup>460</sup> means reward or recognition unrelated to functional efficiency. World economic history and our own experience point to the fact that<sup>480</sup> privileges, however, defined, become entrenched in a period of economic stagnation, rather than in a period of growth. The emphasis<sup>500</sup> on a faster rate of growth does not, therefore, represent any retreat from radicalism or socialistic principles. On the contrary,<sup>520</sup> a higher rate of growth is an essential prerequisite to welfare on an enduring basis. It does not matter to<sup>540</sup> the privileged whether rate is 2 percent or 6 percent they already have the means<sup>560</sup> of a good life at their command.

A higher rate of growth is vital for those are currently unemployed<sup>580</sup> or under-employed. A speedy and substantial increase in production is necessary to generate resources for expansion of employment.<sup>600</sup> Ever since Independence, industrial expansion has acted as the pacesetter for economy. But in the two years; it<sup>620</sup> is the increase in agricultural production that has kept the economy moving forward. The growth of agricultural production since 2007-08<sup>40</sup> has been satisfactory and has helped to maintain a moderate increase in per capita income, but industrial production has failed<sup>660</sup> to reach its targets. In the first two years of the Fourth Plan it has been only around 6 per<sup>680</sup> cent instead of the expected 10 percent. An increase in industrial output is essential to the structural transformation of<sup>700</sup> our economy. It is so vital for economic and political self-reliance.

Not for a moment, I am suggesting that<sup>720</sup> the lower industrial production in the last few years is due solely or even substantially to industrial strikes. Shortages of<sup>740</sup> raw material, obsolete administrative procedures, mismanagement and misdeployment of resources have also hit production. But no observer of our scene<sup>760</sup> will fail to concede that lack of industrial harmony has surely been an important contributory factor. I understand that the<sup>780</sup> number of man-days lost as a result of strikes has nearly three times, from 6.5<sup>800</sup> million or so in 2005 to about 19 million in 2010. What we have to consider<sup>820</sup> is whether we can reduce this wastage within the framework of our present social and political order of the country.<sup>840</sup>

**CRUCIAL:** severe; **DIVERSITY:** variety; **SPECTRUM:** area  
**RADICALISM:** total social reform; **HARMONY:** agreement

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



### Exercise 23

Let us be frank enough to recognise that this increase in the intensity and duration of stoppages of work has prevented<sup>20</sup> our economy from realising its full potential. Whichever party to the dispute may have emerged victorious from these confrontations, so<sup>40</sup> far as the nation is concerned the strikes have inflicted unmitigated loss. We need industrial harmony not for the benefit<sup>60</sup> of the classes who control the means of production, not for the further advancement of the affluent section of the<sup>80</sup> society, but for the sake of the poorer masses, who suffer an erosion of their low standards of living as<sup>100</sup> a result of these interruption in production. The unemployed whose only hope lies in a higher rate of capital formation<sup>120</sup> and investment, whether in the public or in the private sector, suffer most in the process. We are all here<sup>140</sup> today to find a solution to this grave industrial problem, and to consider how to mitigate, if not to end<sup>160</sup> the present stage of disorder in labour-management relations.

The Ministry of Labour has made several suggestions to promote industrial<sup>180</sup> harmony such as ending the multiplicity of trade unions, the recognition of a single bargaining agent and so on. These<sup>200</sup> lead to other related issues such as how to promote internal leadership within the Trade Union Movement and what agencies<sup>220</sup> should be set up to consider and resolve disputes as they arise. My friend tells me that these points were<sup>240</sup> set out more as a basis for discussion and to help in your deliberations. I do not wish to go<sup>260</sup> into these issues in detail, nor to prejudge or prejudice the discussions. But may I suggest that you evaluate these<sup>280</sup> points and any others with one criterion, whether they will increase or reduce industrial disputes.

Trade Union leaders have always<sup>300</sup> been in the vanguard of progressive forces in our public life. Whatever their other differences, they have stood for the<sup>320</sup> uplift of the poorer sections of the society and for the subordination of personal interests to larger ones. They would<sup>340</sup> be untrue to this tradition if they do not focus their attention on the problem of augmenting production at this<sup>360</sup> critical juncture, when apart from our other problems, three million victims of the reign of terror unleashed across our borders<sup>380</sup> have sought refuge in our land. The shortfalls in production have also affected Government revenues and reduced potential levels of investment.<sup>400</sup>

The working class and their leaders have been among the foremost in urging the expansion of the public sector

Handwritten shorthand notes in Progressive Shorthand script, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written in dark ink on lined paper.



and<sup>420</sup> the nationalisation of key sectors of the economy. The Government and the public are, therefore, entitled to expect of workers<sup>440</sup> in public enterprises greater devotion and dedication to work than has been so far evident. I must admit that there<sup>460</sup> is scope for the improvement of communication between management and workers in public enterprises. I do not think that it<sup>480</sup> is enough to give workers representation merely on the boards of management. We need to involve them more intimately in<sup>500</sup> the problems of the enterprises at various levels. We constantly hear of the need to check the concentration of economic<sup>520</sup> power in the hands of a few in the private sector. I believe that by far the most effective means<sup>540</sup> of checking these trends is to enlarge the role of the public sector and to upgrade its efficiency.

The formidable<sup>560</sup> managerial problems of the public sector need immediate attention. But the acceptance of a greater measure of discipline and dedication<sup>580</sup> on the part of labour in public enterprises is also an essential element in our strategy to make the public<sup>600</sup> sector the pace-setter in our economy. It is hardly necessary to remind you that labour is a major participant<sup>620</sup> in the productive process, and the quality and intensity of its efforts are critical in increasing the rate of growth<sup>640</sup> production and therefore of investment in the economy. The demands for higher wages and other benefits by organised labour<sup>660</sup> are understandable. But these have to be pursued within a policy framework which pays due regard to the general state<sup>680</sup> of the economy and the interests of the unemployed. In a country like ours, where there are millions of unemployed<sup>700</sup> and underemployed, what is needed is a fair distribution of opportunities for gainful employment.

In this sense, the employed, particularly<sup>720</sup> in the organised sector, who enjoy a measure of special security, should recognise that in our country, to be employed<sup>740</sup> in, is in itself a privilege. Hence they should not merely seek unilateral gains for themselves but should also have some<sup>760</sup> compassion for those who are willing to work yet are unable to do so because of the comparatively low rate<sup>780</sup> of capital formation. I am sure that trade unions will interpret their responsibilities in this wider sense and work<sup>800</sup> to secure for the employed as well as the prospective labour, an increasing equitable share of progressively rising national product. Our<sup>820</sup> country has gone through a very difficult period but there is every indication that we are poised for rapid advance.<sup>840</sup>

**PREJUDICE:** to influence the mind; **POTENTIAL:** latent strength;  
**EVALUATE:** to value; **DEDICATION:** to put power;  
**FORMIDABLE:** very strong

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



### Exercise 25 (Legal)

To assess whether the technical contribution of the subject patent is restricted to a mere set or sequence of instructions,<sup>20</sup> it is essential to analyse the Claims of the subject patent in conjunction with the Complete Specification. For the said<sup>40</sup> purpose, this Court shall use the Claim Construction that has been carried out in Section C2 of the present<sup>60</sup> Judgment. Specifically, the examination of this issue shall focus on the question whether the claimed invention goes beyond a series<sup>80</sup> of instructions or if it primarily constituting a set of if-then-else iterations that do not meet the criteria<sup>100</sup> for patent protection under Section 3(k) of the Act. The complete specification provides the context and detailed description of the<sup>120</sup> subject patent application, outlining the technical contribution of the subject patent in the system architecture, data management strategies, conflict resolution<sup>140</sup> mechanisms, and operational synchronization. In the opinion of this Court, the subject patent clearly provides a broad framework, implementation<sup>160</sup> details for resolution of a technical problem, the Claims read with the Complete Specification clearly highlight that the core functionality<sup>180</sup> of the subject patent are driven by conditional logic and procedural steps. For instance, the programs on the mobile devices<sup>200</sup> evaluate policies and resolve conflicts through predefined conditions and actions, which are classic characteristics of if-then-else logical iterations.<sup>220</sup>

The detailed description of the invention does describe the various embodiments in the form of an architecture of systems.<sup>240</sup> However, at various paragraphs in the Complete Specification, for example paragraphs, use of language such as "configured as a set of<sup>260</sup> interoperative instructions", and "configured to control dissemination of information from the least one secondary database to the at least<sup>280</sup> one of the plurality of mobile wireless clients on a shared basis responsive to a determination of a privacy state<sup>300</sup> of information." highlights the instructional nature of the implementation of the technical contribution of the subject patent. The said description clearly<sup>320</sup> indicates that the subject patent's core functionality, though technical in nature relies heavily on a series of logical instructions to<sup>340</sup> manage data dissemination and privacy settings. The said paragraphs are extracted as: In various embodiments, wireless server 205 may be<sup>360</sup> configured as a set of inter-operative instructions that when processed using a controller, such as a processor, cause performance<sup>380</sup> of functions correlated to interaction within one or more of the wireless clients 210 and more of the web.<sup>400</sup>

From the above extracts of the specification and the understanding arrived at, it is clear that the above service<sup>420</sup> and agent are configured in such a manner which is characteristic of a set of logical instructions which are characteristics<sup>440</sup> of an algorithm, employing if-then-else logic statements. This configuration ensures

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### Exercise 26 (Legal)

The Supreme Court in its decision, upheld the role of the Press and observed that during the emergency period there was<sup>20</sup> misuse of power which led to press censorship. The Supreme Court then quashed the re-entry notice dated 10th March, 1980,<sup>40</sup> as also other actions contemplated by the then Government. The decision also restrained the Union of India<sup>60</sup> from taking any steps for termination of lease, for non-payment of conversion charges or otherwise for the construction of the<sup>80</sup> building till the final determination of the amount payable by a Civil Court. Three separate judgements were authored<sup>100</sup> by the three-Hon'ble Judges on the Bench. The operative portions of each of the said judgments are set out<sup>120</sup> as: We cannot possibly in these proceedings under Article 32 undertake an adjudication of this kind but I am<sup>140</sup> quite clear that Respondent 5 the Land & Development Officer having already indicated his mind that the amount of<sup>160</sup> conversion charges would be more than Rs 3.30 crores, it would not subserve the interests of justice to leave<sup>180</sup> the adjudication of a question of such magnitude to the arbitrary decision of the Land & Development Officer who is<sup>200</sup> a minor functionary of the Ministry of Works & Housing. We were informed by Shri Sinha, learned counsel for Respondent<sup>220</sup> 1, the Union of India that the Central Government were contemplating to undertake a legislation and to provide for a forum<sup>240</sup> for adjudication of such disputes.

As stated earlier, we had suggested that the dispute as to the quantum of conversion<sup>260</sup> charges payable be referred to the arbitration of an impartial person like a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India,<sup>280</sup> but this was not acceptable to the respondents. The Union of India may in the contemplated legislation provide for the<sup>300</sup> setting up of a tribunal with a right of appeal, may be to the District Judge or the High Court,<sup>320</sup> to the aggrieved party. If such a course is not feasible, the only other alternative for the lessor that is the<sup>340</sup> Union of India, Ministry of Works & Housing would be to realize the conversion charges and additional ground rent, whatever<sup>360</sup> be recoverable, by a duly constituted suit. Till then I would restrain the Union of India, Ministry of<sup>380</sup> Works & Housing and the Land & Development Officer or any other officer of the Ministry from taking any steps for termination.<sup>403</sup>

For these reasons, I would, therefore, for my part, quash the impugned notices. The result therefore is that these petitions<sup>420</sup> under Article 32 of the Constitution must succeed and are allowed with costs. The notice issued by the<sup>440</sup> Engineer Officer, Land



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