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READING & DICTATION
EXERCISES FOR
SPEED DEVELOPMENT

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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 the²⁰ business community has played, is playing and, I hope, will continue to play an important role. I think there is⁴⁰ absolutely no contradiction at all in the policy, as you, Mr. President, have mentioned just now. We do think that⁶⁰ the private sector has an important part to play. But we think that what goes by the name of pragmatism⁸⁰ is precisely what you have condemned in the later part of your speech, that is, expediency on the part of¹⁰⁰ the very small section of the people at the cost of the larger section of the people, and unless the¹²⁰ business community realises this, it is no use talking of obligations to the public unless you know exactly what that¹⁴⁰ means. It is no use talking about pragmatism unless you know where in the interest of the country lies. It is¹⁶⁰ no use talking even about desirability of production unless we know production for what. Do we want to produce¹⁸⁰ for the sake of producing or do we want to produce so that the standard of living of the poorest²⁰⁰ of our people can be raised?

You began and even ended on a pessimistic note. I beg to differ with²²⁰ you. I think there is a buoyancy in the country, in the economic field, in the political field and in²⁴⁰ the social field. I think never has India, at any time since Independence, been better poised for advance and for²⁶⁰ going ahead at a faster rate than it is today. There are many difficulties in our way. May I ask²⁸⁰ you, are these labour problems, racial problems, the world? Is the³⁰⁰ law and order problem confined or unique to India? Is it not forced by the United States of America? Or³²⁰ by any other country which you choose to pick out on the map of the world? Let us be realistic³⁴⁰ when we are facing these problems. The business community has first of all to learn not to run down the³⁶⁰ nation. You have condemned for running down the private sector. May I ask you to look at the speeches which³⁸⁰ have been delivered through the years and the number of speeches which I have sat through, condemning the public sector?⁴⁰⁰

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

As you, Mr. President, have said in your Address, there can be no economic progress in conditions of instability, uncertainty²⁰ and insecurity. Any attempt at bringing about a greater measure of economic equality will receive a setback in any such⁴⁰ environment, and in all situations in which law and order breaks down, it is the poorer sections of the society⁶⁰ who suffer most than the affluent section. But I would like to draw your attention to one thing. Stability cannot be⁸⁰ and should not be equated with the perpetuation of the status quo. Stability cannot be brought about if the present¹⁰⁰ inequalities are allowed to remain or to grow. And unless we take note of the aspirations of the people and¹²⁰ engineer change peacefully, we shall be overtaken by events and by far greater violence than you have seen today.

Today¹⁴⁰ there is an atmosphere of restlessness in our country and also in every other country in the world and even¹⁶⁰ in the most affluent of societies, as you may have noticed in the media. And countries that were quite until¹⁸⁰ recently considered to be heavens of peace and prosperity do not seem to be quite so now. A new generation²⁰⁰ is coming up into prominence in all the countries whose attitudes and beliefs differ from those of the older generation.²²⁰ In all spheres of life, therefore, whether it be politics or business and industry, we must take note of this²⁴⁰ new development and refashion our policies and programmes so as to respond more readily to the needs of the changing²⁶⁰ times.

Your speech, Mr. President, clubs together the concentration of economic power and political power and considers both to be²⁸⁰ undesirable. Now there are adequate safeguards in our political set-up against the concentration of political power. Our federal system, with³⁰⁰ its allocation of powers as between the Centre and the States, is by itself a corrective against any trend towards³²⁰ the concentration of political power. We have now the phenomenon of different political parties holding power in different States. And,³⁴⁰ in the national sphere also, we have a powerful Opposition subjecting every move of the Government to the closest and³⁶⁰ most critical scrutiny. But businessmen should ask themselves frankly, whether there are similar correctives against abuses flowing from the concentration³⁸⁰ of economic power. What action has been taken in our country to build up active organisations of shareholders, consumers and⁴⁰⁰ small businessmen. In the absence of organisations of this nature, exercising a countervailing influence against the concentration of economic power.⁴²⁰ Government had to step in, whether it is the nationalisation of banks or the monopolies legislation, which is now on the anvil.⁴⁴⁰

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 the²⁰ bewildering changes taking place in rapid succession. I think changes can seem to be bewildering only to those who wish⁴⁰ to remain where they are. Those who wish to go ahead see the changes as part of the changes which⁶⁰ are coming about in the entire world. And, while you may complain that changes are taking place too fast, let⁸⁰ me tell you that there are many in the country who feel that the changes are not taking place fast¹⁰⁰ enough. I do not dispute, in fact I have said so many times, that the private sector has made a¹²⁰ substantial contribution in bringing about rapid industrialisation and in broadening and diversifying the industrial base of our economy. But business¹⁴⁰ and industry should be the first to acknowledge that this process of development had itself brought in its wake certain¹⁶⁰ tensions and new problems, and unless these are effectively tackled, further development will be harmed. Our new economic and social¹⁸⁰ policy resolution only seeks to identify the basic causes of tensions and earnest and to remove them.

I welcome your²⁰⁰ statement that the business community is aware of its obligations. This will improve the image of businessmen in the society²²⁰ of which they are a part. It is possible to draw a minimum programme of action and to implement it²⁴⁰ vigorously. Perhaps I could indicate a few possible directions in which business and industry could act in concert and could²⁶⁰ demonstrate their awareness of their social obligations. One of the most serious problems facing us is the adulteration of food²⁸⁰ and drugs. It is a widespread evil which cannot be put down by Government action alone. Enlightened sections of the³⁰⁰ business community could mount a campaign against this evil which not only deprives the consumer of the value of his³²⁰ money but, in many cases, poses a positive health hazard. Nothing damages the public image of the business community in³⁴⁰ India so much as this unethical practice. Another social evil is rather a complex of social evils. It is what³⁶⁰ is termed as luxurious consumption. This is undesirable by itself because it dissipates the savings of the community into unproductive³⁸⁰ channels. It is both the cause and the effect of other anti-social practices, such as tax-evasion and tax-avoidance.⁴⁰⁰

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

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

Exercise 4

In Mumbai you have certain specific problems. I refer to one problem which is mentioned to me by every single²⁰ foreign tourist who come to Mumbai. This is the entrance⁴⁰ to the city. Now this is something which I have⁴⁰ mentioned to the Chief Minister on every drive into the city and at practically every public forum where I have⁶⁰ spoken. And I think this is a matter which the citizens of Mumbai should take up on a large scale.⁸⁰ Whether it is the women's organisations, whether it is the business community or anybody else. I think that if everybody¹⁰⁰ acts together it can be tackled. It is not a very large area and I do not think that finances¹²⁰ alone stand in the way. It is not only the image of Mumbai which is suffering. But Mumbai being one¹⁴⁰ of the important gateways to India, it is the image of India which suffers thereby.

You have, Mr. President, mentioned¹⁶⁰ in your address the present policy of the Government which is to encourage new entrepreneurship and talent. But what have¹⁸⁰ businessmen done to identify and promote such talent of which there is no dearth²⁰⁰ in the country? The bigger business²²⁰ and industrial establishments by trying to foreclose profitable lines of business and sometimes by seeking to produce everything under the²⁴⁰ same roof or in allied establishments, succeed in keeping out new talent from entering the business field. Associations such as²⁶⁰ yours and other Chambers of Commerce should draw up concrete scheme to foster new entrepreneurship and talent. One suggestion which²⁸⁰ was made at the last meeting of the Custodians of the nationalised banks was that some of the senior and³⁰⁰ professionally qualified executives in bigger establishments, who have the necessary skill, could step out and start small scale enterprises to³²⁰ provide employment to young engineers and other technical personnel. They will of course, get all help from the financial institutions³⁴⁰ in the public sector. Business associations could also play an important and more active part in encouraging businessmen and industrialists³⁶⁰ in the industrially backward areas.

As regards the organisational set-up of the new nationalised banks, I think there is hardly³⁸⁰ any need for me to reiterate the assurance which I have already given i.e., that we do not propose⁴⁰⁰ to set up a top heavy organisation and we do envisage maximum possible freedom and flexibility of operation of individual banks,⁴²⁰ consistent only with certain broad social objectives and that the functioning will be completely insulated from extraneous political influences. But⁴⁴⁰ we do envisage that the banks should function as an active instrument for the furtherance of the economic and social objectives.⁴⁶⁰

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 attracted²⁰ by the name of this organisation when I first heard of it. Because it is something which, at this moment⁴⁰ of our development, we are very much in need of. Enterprise is perhaps the greatest of our national needs, enterprise⁶⁰ in agriculture, in industry, in science and even in matters of civic initiative in combating social evils such as communal⁸⁰ friction and other types of frictions and tensions, which arise from time to time, which threaten our unity, which threaten¹⁰⁰ our progress and sometimes threaten even our very survival. This is hardly the place to dwell on some of these¹²⁰ tensions although they have a very vital bearing on the progress of our industry. In today's society, in today's changing¹⁴⁰ society, the new elite are the entrepreneurs and the technologists and in the situation which exists in our country these¹⁶⁰ too have a very special responsibility to society.

As you have rightly mentioned in your Address, this is not only¹⁸⁰ in the interest, in the patriotic interest, of the welfare of larger sections of the people, but looking at the²⁰⁰ question from a very narrow practical point of view also, it is in the interests of all that one should²²⁰ take a stand on the issues and work for the solution of these problems. Because, these tendencies, whether it is²⁴⁰ the communal tendency considering one citizen big merely because of his religion, to be more patriotic than all others, denying²⁶⁰ people the right to live where they want to, in the country or to work where they want to, weaken²⁸⁰ the fabric of the nation. No industry can prosper and no development can take place unless there exists the proper³⁰⁰ atmosphere, the atmosphere of unity and of working together. As you know, we have made tremendous progress in industry since³²⁰ our Independence, but we have come to a stage when industry needs a special push; not that we want to³⁴⁰ lessen the importance of agriculture, because our very lives are dependent on it and industry itself is dependent on agricultural³⁶⁰ progress. We cannot make history by repeating the experiences of others. We have to be willing to forge out our³⁸⁰ own path, make our won mistakes and learn from our own mistakes, and from the mistakes, go on to achievements.⁴⁰⁰

FRICTION: rubbing the surface; noises;

SURVIVAL: to live on.

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Exercise 6

In India we have taken the socialist path. Our socialism does not envisage choking of private initiative. In fact we²⁰ have stood and we do stand now for a mixed economy in which both the public and the private sector⁴⁰ are active. We do not want the State to do everything, because, apart from this not being possible, the State⁶⁰ is not able to undertake everything. It is also not desirable for the State to do everything. What then is⁸⁰ our socialism? It means that the State takes upon itself the responsibility for wiping out poverty, for initiating steps which¹⁰⁰ will increase production, for modernising our economy by establishing key modern industries, for enforcing social purpose in all economic activities,¹²⁰ for reducing disparities and setting right the historic inequalities between different classes and different regions, and in particular, for checking¹⁴⁰ and preventing the growth of monopoly. Now, all these are the responsibility of the State but they are also the¹⁶⁰ responsibility of industry and of all those who are interested in the growth of the nation. As I said just¹⁸⁰ a short while ago at another meeting in this city, that whatever steps we are taking now or whatever steps²⁰⁰ we may take are all not with a view to trying to fit into a particular policy or a particular²²⁰ ideology. The policy and the ideology itself are made for very practical reasons and to meet the needs of the people.²⁴⁰ It is when social disparities increase that we have social tensions. It is when there is social tension that²⁶⁰ problems of law and order and instability and insecurity arise. So, these problems of inequalities, of disparities, of meeting the²⁸⁰ rising expectations of the people, are all too very much a part of the industrial scene and unless we can³⁰⁰ deal with them we cannot even advance industrially. This task which is so enormous cannot be accomplished unless everyone, every³²⁰ section, does play its part.

We have the problem of educated unemployment. It has arisen partly because our industrial development³⁴⁰ and other development projects have not been able to keep pace with the rising number of educated young people. Another³⁶⁰ reason, though small, is that many of our educated young people wish to have only a particular type of job.³⁸⁰ They would like to work in particular places and cities rather than villages, on the mainland rather than on remote⁴⁰⁰ islands or in the hills. So, we have a situation where we have areas in India which are in need⁴²⁰ of engineers, of doctors, of mechanics, and many other such specialised people. This lead to new problem, unemployment in the country⁴⁴⁰

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 more²⁰ intimately affects so many millions of our people than land reform. No other measure is remotely comparable in its power⁴⁰ to transform their lives, to release their latent energies and to give them not only economic betterment but hope in⁶⁰ their future and their children's future, confidence in themselves as human beings and, equally important, faith in our democratic process.⁸⁰ The sincerity and speed with which we implement land reforms will, of course, materially influence the overall rate of our¹⁰⁰ economic growth. However, I feel that much more than this is at stake. What is on test is nothing less¹²⁰ than the justice of our political system and its ability to bring about far-reaching social transformation in a humane¹⁴⁰ and peaceful manner.

Recent technological developments and the spread of the high-yielding varieties programme have increased inequalities of income¹⁶⁰ in the countryside and has produced even greater disparity between landowners and tenants. It would be a complete misreading of¹⁸⁰ the situation to think that the productive gains of the new technology have rendered land reforms less urgent. In my²⁰⁰ letter to the Chief Ministers to which Hon. Member referred, I mentioned how small cultivators have been left behind. Most²²⁰ of these problems have already been mentioned but, I think, I will repeat²⁴⁰ some of them.

The position of the unproductive tenants and sharecroppers has been aggravated by the rise in rents²⁶⁰ and the large scale resumption of land by owners, lured by the high profits of the new agriculture. In the²⁸⁰ long run, the very foundations of agricultural development will be undermined if millions of tenants and sharecroppers are denied³⁰⁰ security of tenure in the land they cultivate. In spite of legal protection, it is well known that cultivators belong³²⁰ to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been dispossessed of their land by money lenders and others. Tenants have³⁴⁰ been downgraded to the status of share-croppers and share-croppers reduced to the position of landless labourers. All this³⁶⁰ has produced a growing current of discontent in the countryside which has occasionally erupted into violence. These are dangerous trends.³⁸⁰ Certain Constitutional amendments which the Hon. Member has mentioned were carried through to reduce litigation but problems are still there.⁴⁰⁰

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

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a student's shorthand 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. But²⁰ the conclusion which we must draw from them is that land reforms have become more urgent than ever before and⁴⁰ that an active progressive land policy must be a vital part of our socio-economic development policy. I do not⁶⁰ wish to belittle the importance of what has been achieved so far such as the abolition of the intermediaries. However,⁸⁰ we must honestly face the fact that the pace of agrarian reforms has been disappointingly slow and has not fulfilled¹⁰⁰ the expectations of our people. Many of our laws are themselves defective. For example, the ceilings on land in States¹²⁰ are hedged in with so many relaxations and qualifications that they have invited evasions. Others have so many lacunae that¹⁴⁰ they have resulted in prolonged litigations. The machinery for their enforcement has been far from adequate. The illiteracy and ignorance¹⁶⁰ of most tenants and the dual role of many owners of being both landlords and money lenders has made it¹⁸⁰ difficult for tenants to insist on their rights.

In the assesment of impartial observers, the enforcement machinery itself has tended²⁰⁰ to be biased in favour of the landlords. No programme of land reforms can be successful if it does not²²⁰ take these facts into account and devise measures by which they can be overcome. What needs to be done is²⁴⁰ fairly well known. The crucial question is how to do it. All of you have given and are giving thought²⁶⁰ to this matter. The Hon. Member has enumerated the points briefly. They are that land records in each State should be²⁸⁰ complete and up-to-date in every respect, with the proper records of the rights of tenants. This I³⁰⁰ feel should be given the first priority because in its absence no further reform is possible and even the credit³²⁰ needs of cultivating tenants cannot be met.

Then there is the question of security of tenure which is linked with³⁴⁰ the regulation of rents. Land ceilings which have been already enacted should be enforced more honestly. Restrictions should be placed³⁶⁰ on the alienation of land belonging to the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Holdings should be³⁸⁰ consolidated within a specified period of time. But the real problem is not the definition of objectives but their achievement.⁴⁰⁰ All the evidence suggests that tenants and small cultivators are subjected to almost unbearable pressures during the implementation of land⁴²⁰ reforms. It has been the invariable experience that preparation of the records of rights leads to a wave of resistance.⁴⁴⁰

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's²⁰ freedom. That was an event which was unique in world history and which has no parallel in the political annals⁴⁰ of any country, ancient or modern. A mighty Empire had bowed down to the indomitable will of an unarmed nation⁶⁰ whose sole strength lay in the abiding faith of her people in the power of spirit and of peaceful persuasion.⁸⁰ Truth and non-violence, the Father of our Nation had insisted, were strong and sufficient weapons for a backward, poor and¹⁰⁰ unorganized people to win them their birth right of freedom, both political and economic. This firm foundation prepared us for a¹²⁰ life of dedication and hard work so that India may rediscover her greatness and march towards her manifest destiny of¹⁴⁰ a peaceful, prosperous and progressive existence in the comity of nations. We can claim, in all humility, that despite periods¹⁶⁰ of extreme stress and strain, we have emerged today as a stable, well knit and self-reliant nation.

When India¹⁸⁰ got the right and the power to govern herself, we inherited an administration which had no direct relevance to the²⁰⁰ enormous task of bringing about a rapid transformation of an economically backward and industrially undeveloped country into a modern state.²²⁰ Independent India's Constitution laid great emphasis on the promotion of welfare of the people by securing and protecting effectively²⁴⁰ a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of national life. In election²⁶⁰ to our Legislatures, adult franchise was deliberately introduced so that the Governments formed would have the widest possible representative character.²⁸⁰ It also meant that the people's needs and the people's voice should be the dominant consideration in all affairs of³⁰⁰ State. Our parliamentary system provides the necessary means and machinery for a process of orderly change and revolution by³²⁰ general consent.

Politically, we have proved ourselves as a mature nation. All external threats to our national integrity, and attempts at³⁴⁰ internal disruption, have been dealt firmly by the united will of our people. Our strict adherence to the rule³⁶⁰ of law the preservation of a judicial system capable of responding to the needs of a changing social order.³⁸⁰ are manifestations of good government. We have emphasized that considerations of the general welfare should prevail over the rights of individuals.⁴⁰⁰

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 reconstruction²⁰ are bound to be colossal and the needs in the spread of education, growing of sufficient food, provision of²⁰ housing or other basic amenities to the people are continuous and ever increasing. But in meeting these needs our unshakeable⁶⁰ aim is the building of an equitable society, and an economic system in which there will be no exploitation of⁸⁰ man by man.

We have yet a long way to travel before we can make any claim to success. We¹⁰⁰ have resources in land, water and minerals, such as very few countries have. Even making allowance for the vagaries of¹²⁰ the weather, the country is capable of achieving self-sufficiency in regard to the basic requirements of our people. An integrated¹⁴⁰ service-oriented programme is an essential precondition for this. I have always advocated that planning for development, to be realistic,¹⁶⁰ has to be started from the village level. I am glad that there is today in increasing realisation of the¹⁸⁰ need for this. Plans and programmes are not intended to be mere assessment charts or arithmetical projections of national resources.²⁰⁰ Our commitment to the gigantic but inescapable task of the removal of poverty is a mandate for our people, and²²⁰ it has to be fulfilled in the quickest possible time and in the smoothest possible manner. The task must be²⁴⁰ tackled on a warfooting and this calls for collective effort and collective wisdom on the part of every group²⁶⁰ and every individual in the country.

The resources of the country, whether at the disposal of the States or at²⁸⁰ the disposal of the Union, are the common assets of the nation. Whether in the matter of sharing inter-state³⁰⁰ water or power, in the equitable distribution of essential commodities including food supplies or in the distribution of cement³²⁰ and steel for construction activities, to cite only a few examples, the guiding principle should be that we do the³⁴⁰ maximum good to our people as a whole. The prosperity and progress of every part of India is the³⁶⁰ concern of the whole nation. Every Indian born in this country has a right and a claim to an equal³⁸⁰ share in that prosperity and progress. The State has a duty to take special care of the weaker sections of⁴⁰⁰ the community and the backward areas in different parts of the country. In helping to build them up, the approach⁴²⁰ should be a positive programme by which they will come up to the level of the rest of community.⁴⁴⁰

DIVERSITIES: variety; **COLOSSAL:** huge;
VAGARIES: extravagant action

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

Exercise 11

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

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

Let me begin by expressing my sincere gratitude to my leader and to each one of you for this interaction.⁴²⁰ We are here to take stock of the implementation of some key promises we made to the people while seeking⁴⁴⁰ their mandate. We were returned to power, at the Centre, not just on a wave of resentment against the⁴⁶⁰ NDA but equally on a wave of hope and faith in our ability to provide a

Government that cares.⁴⁸⁰ It was a positive vote for a secular and a liberal Government. A forward-looking and modernising Government. An inclusive⁵⁰⁰ and transparent Government. I am pleased to report that in the 16 months that the Government of the United Progressive Alliance⁵²⁰ has been in office, we have implemented nearly three-fourths of the commitments undertaken in the National Common Minimum Programme.⁵⁴⁰ The most important contribution of our Party in Government has been to bring the Nation back to the politics of⁵⁶⁰ moderation and the economics of equity and development. The weaker sections of society the marginalized, the depressed, the Minorities⁵⁸⁰ feel a new sense of belonging and ownership in the destiny of our Nation.

We have taken several steps to⁶⁰⁰ empower Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities, Women, children, the disabled, senior citizens, and people living in the far reaches of this⁶²⁰ vast land. A Bill to provide for reservation of posts in civil services has been introduced. We have taken⁶⁴⁰ several steps to ensure that commitments already made in respect of the empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are⁶⁶⁰ fulfilled in a time-bound manner. A Group of Ministers on Dalit Affairs is monitoring our efforts to promote the welfare⁶⁸⁰ of Scheduled Castes. The Department of Personnel is closely monitoring fulfillment of quotas in Government jobs at the Centre.⁷⁰⁰ I urge State Governments to also pay special attention to fulfillment of commitments to dalits and tribals at the State level.⁷²⁰ The Central Government will make sure that at least 80 per cent of the vacancies in SC/ST⁷⁴⁰ reservation quota jobs in Government will be filled on a time-bound basis. Scholarships for higher education for⁷⁶⁰ SC/ ST students have been significantly increased. A High Level Committee is putting together information on the social and⁷⁸⁰ economic status of the Minorities in India. We have also taken steps to economically and socially empower the Minorities and⁸⁰⁰ widen education and employment opportunities for SCs, STs and Minorities in the private sector. We propose to come forward⁸²⁰ with a New 15-Point Programme for the welfare of Minorities, with specific timelines and targets in the future.⁸⁴⁰

COMMEMORATE: to remember 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 economy²⁰ at the rate of over 7 per cent per annum for three years in a row. In the last quarter the⁴⁰ growth rate touched 8 per cent. The rate of inflation is under control despite enormous pressures on the energy front.⁶⁰ The rate of investment is rising and business expectations are bullish. Some infrastructure sectors like telecom, railways and aviation are showing⁸⁰ rapid improvement. Through adoption of VAT by most states, the tax system has improved vastly. India has become¹⁰⁰ the third most attractive investment destination after US and China. Our efforts towards creating a more peaceful neighbourhood have been¹²⁰ noted and we are making steady improvement. On the whole both the polity and the economy are fairly healthy¹⁴⁰ and robust. The progress in our relations with major powers has also boosted confidence in the economy. If nothing untoward happens¹⁶⁰ we should be able to sustain this momentum. However, it also requires hard work from all of us. There are¹⁸⁰ three specific areas of concern. First, we need a massive infusion of investment in the infrastructure sector. We have taken²⁰⁰ important steps to accelerate this process, but much more needs to be done, without delay.

Second, we must improve the²²⁰ fiscal health of the Central and State Governments. The fiscal deficit remains at unacceptably high levels. While revenues are rising,²⁴⁰ so is expenditure and we are in danger of sliding back on our commitment to fiscal responsibility. State Governments have an²⁶⁰ especially important task at hand to improve their finances and deploy them more productively. Third, there has been an alarming²⁸⁰ decline in agricultural growth in the Ninth and Tenth Plan period. This must be reversed. Without stepping up the rate of growth³⁰⁰ of income and investment in agriculture it will not be possible for us to step up the overall³²⁰ rate of growth of the economy and generate employment opportunities. This is an area where the state governments have a³⁴⁰ critical role to play. Sustained high economic growth is essential to meet the several commitments that we have made to³⁶⁰ increase spending in areas like employment, education, and health. It is also essential that we improve the quality of governance,³⁸⁰ at all levels, and implement some of the key initiatives we have taken to redeem our pledge to our people.⁴⁰⁰

A key commitment we had made was to end the era of "jobless growth" and revive employment. "Rozgar Badhao" was⁴²⁰ our solemn pledge. I am happy that the Parliament passed the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. I must express the⁴⁴⁰ gratitude of the Government, to our leader for her unwavering commitment in seeing this historic legislation through Parliament. For the first time,⁴⁶⁰

through this Act, we have recognized the right to work as a fundamental legal right. It entitles the rural poor to⁴⁸⁰ guaranteed employment for hundred days. The Act provides for a phased roll out with 200 backward districts covering a⁵⁰⁰ third of the country being taken up initially. This will be expanded to cover the entire country over the next five years.⁵²⁰ Under guidelines of the Centre, states are expected to craft locally relevant schemes to generate employment and create⁵⁴⁰ productive assets. It is up to the states to make this a creative agenda for rural transformation utilizing the large⁵⁶⁰ resources that will flow under this programme. The NREGA must be a transparent, people's programme. Therefore,⁵⁸⁰ methods of estimation and measurement of works and rates of payment for each task should be made transparent. The labour⁶⁰⁰ that seeks work must understand what is offered, on what terms and demand its full entitlement. Similarly, there should⁶²⁰ be complete transparency in maintenance of muster rolls and payment of wages.

Every aspect of implementation will be covered by the⁶⁴⁰ Right to Information Act, which is another historical legislation enacted by our Government. People will have general access to public⁶⁶⁰ records and information pertaining to the Employment Guarantee Act. Our state governments must take the lead in evolving best practices in the⁶⁸⁰ implementation of the Act. I request Chief Ministers to commit their best civil service talent for its implementation.⁷⁰⁰ Please use this programme to also strengthen decentralization and panchayati raj in your states. Make this a laboratory for right to⁷²⁰ information and enhancing transparency and accountability. The Congress Governments must lead the way and set an example for all.⁷⁴⁰ To upgrade rural infrastructure, our government has conceived a time-bound business plan under Bharat Nirman. It is flagship programme for⁷⁶⁰ our Government. We are committing over Rs.2 lakh crore to it. Bharat Nirman should unleash the growth potential of⁷⁸⁰ our villages. In the next 4 years we need to ensure that every habitation has potable drinking water. Every village⁸⁰⁰ of over 1000 population, or over 500 in hilly and tribal areas, must have all pucca roads. Every village must⁸²⁰ have electricity and telephone connectivity. We must ensure that over one crore hectares of land is irrigated in the country.⁸⁴⁰

UNPRECEDENTED: unexampled;

ACCELERATE: to increase gradually; SOLEMN: sincere;

TRANSFORMATION: total change.

Exercise 13

I am truly delighted to be present at this historic occasion when the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is commencing²⁰ its Golden Jubilee Celebrations. I am also honoured to participate in the 34th Convocation of this great national institution⁴⁰ and be conferred with the Honorary Fellowship of the Institute. Golden Jubilees of institutions offer us an occasion to reflect⁶⁰ on their accomplishments and plans for future. AIIMS is undoubtedly an institution of excellence in medical education and research⁸⁰ and health care, and is rightly regarded as a valuable national asset. It must be our endeavour not only to sustain¹⁰⁰ past performance, but strive day after day to improve upon it so that the next 50 years will be still more productive,¹²⁰ still more fruitful in the service of the people of our country. The establishment of AIIMS in 1956,¹⁴⁰ through an Act of the Indian Parliament, reflected our commitment to achieve self-reliance in key sectors of the economy¹⁶⁰ and human development. It also bore testimony to the value our national leadership placed on the attainment of excellence¹⁸⁰ in all such endeavours. Speaking in Parliament on the Bill on AIIMS, the then Union Health Minister said: "It has been one of²⁰⁰ my cherished dreams that for post-graduate study and for the maintenance of high standards of medical education in our country,²²⁰ we should have an Institute of this nature in India which would enable our young men and women to have²⁴⁰ their post-graduate education in their own country". She went on to say, "Medical education must, above all, take²⁶⁰ into account the special needs of the country from the point of view of affording health protection to the people".²⁸⁰

This was also the vision of India's first Prime Minister who believed that institutions like AIIMS would be regarded as³⁰⁵ the temples of modern India. The time has come for us, therefore, to rededicate ourselves to the mission of these visionaries³²⁰ and pioneers. AIIMS has indeed fulfilled its mandate of establishing high standards of excellence in undergraduate, postgraduate, doctoral and post-doctoral education.³⁴⁰ It has designed, established and evaluated innovative models of education and assisted in their replication across the country. It has gained³⁶⁰ a well-earned reputation for providing the highest standards of clinical care in many specialties. This is on par with the³⁸⁰ best medical centres in the world. It has been the leading contributor to published medical research in India, with scientific output of high impact.⁴⁰⁰

I, on behalf of our nation, salute AIIMS for its glorious accomplishments, and express our nation's collective gratitude to the many⁴²⁰ individuals who have contributed to its growth over

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the past 50 years. Shunning greater riches and greener pastures in the⁴⁴⁰ private sector, or in other countries, they have worked selflessly to build AIIMS to its present position of pre-eminence.⁴⁶⁰ We need to draw our inspiration from them today as we look to the future of AIIMS. While we all⁴⁸⁰ are truly proud of our accomplishments in medical science and technology, we must be aware that the health indicators of our country⁵⁰⁰ do not do us proud. While working on the frontiers of science and technology is absolutely necessary, we⁵²⁰ cannot be happy by technological solutions and fixes. We must realize that health is the result of many factors of which⁵⁴⁰ medical care is just one. It is a matter of serious concern that after so many decades of our effort, our⁵⁶⁰ health indicators are among the worst in the world. Our infant mortality rates, our maternal mortality rates and the incidence of⁵⁸⁰ easily controlled diseases and epidemics are unfortunately among the worst in the world.

This golden jubilee therefore is a time⁶⁰⁰ for the entire medical fraternity to reflect on the ways by which we could improve the basic health levels of our⁶²⁰ population. Kerala, with its world class health indicators, has shown that there is no necessity for high standards of⁶⁴⁰ living or high per capita income and high cost medical care to improve the health of our population. I request all those⁶⁶⁰ connected with planning of health services in our country, those who are in the Government, those who are health policy planners,⁶⁸⁰ AIIMS and the medical fraternity with the task of exploring ways by which we can bring the health status of the rest⁷⁰⁰ of the country to the levels prevailing in Kerala in the next one decade. I think that's a challenge⁷²⁰ which can be met and which should be met and I suggest that AIIMS must take a leadership role in this.⁷⁴⁰ It is only when society at large benefits from government investment in high-class medical care that we can truly⁷⁶⁰ say that the investments have borne fruit. In this background, we must ask whether AIIMS continues to move and uphold⁷⁸⁰ the values of its founding generation. Have growth and expansion created bureaucracies? Has bureaucratism robbed individuals of initiative? Has the⁸⁰⁰ surge of patients reduced time for research? Has the pressure of quantitative growth impacted qualitative development? Has the emergence⁸²⁰ of for-profit corporate health care created new temptations that attract better talent away from institutions like AIIMS as such.⁸⁴⁰

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

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

Exercise 14

It is the essence of the matter that you know the work you are doing, and that is a very²⁰ noble work, the work of transmission of the old culture to the new generation. There are two sides to the⁴⁰ situation. There is the student, the boy and girl, and there are the things of culture, the things that⁶⁰ human beings by their cultural efforts have made. They take different forms, they take the form of books, they take⁸⁰ the form of songs, they take the form of buildings, they take the form of places, they take all sorts¹⁰⁰ of forms. What forms would suit a particular boy is more than the boy immediately knows it is your business¹²⁰ to find out, it is your business to expose him to the various facets of the culture, which is his¹⁴⁰ culture and from which only he can be educated, and see which part of the culture appeals to him more,¹⁶⁰ for which part has he understanding, for which part has he a flair, and make use of that part in¹⁸⁰ order to develop him.

The rest can come as information because life imparts the information, but in order to build²⁰⁰ up, you have to harness his inclinations to the good of culture which are incorporations of those learnings. And when²²⁰ you bring them together, the child begins to grow, the child begins to grow on those goods of culture by²⁴⁰ understanding them, by adding on to them, by amending them, by changing them, by appreciating them, he also becomes a²⁶⁰ cultured human being. And a cultured human being is the end of educational effort. What I am saying is easily²⁸⁰ said, is difficult to do, and I want you to do the difficult thing. Don't be satisfied with the easy³⁰⁰ things.

The easy thing is usually wrong, and in a process as complicated as education, the easy thing is more³²⁰ often than not wrong. Therefore, apply your mind to understanding the personality of the students and apply your mind to³⁴⁰ the structure of the cultural goods which are the instrument of education and try to find out the correspondence between³⁶⁰ the two and bring them together. You have to awaken this consciousness in him also so that he approaches his³⁸⁰ problem, as I am requesting you to approach yours. If that is done, education would be a different thing.⁴⁰⁰

It was mainly on account of this view of education, that I was at a certain time responsible for advocating⁴²⁰ the scheme of basic education. I have been called the father of basic education, it is not a very proud⁴⁴⁰ thing to be a father of still-born child. But in any case one does one's best. Basic education⁴⁶⁰ in my opinion

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

has not had a fair trial. Once at a conference, I said basic education failed and⁴⁸⁰ people who are against basic education were overjoyed and said this man who is supposed to be the author of⁵⁰⁰ basic education confesses that basic education has failed; therefore, basic education is wrong.

I never meant that. Basic education, in⁵²⁰ my opinion, is not wrong and sooner or later our country will have to come to basic education and I⁵⁴⁰ believe that it will come sooner rather than later. The education that we had been giving, with which we are⁵⁶⁰ accustomed, this education cuts off the education from the life of the people. For a white-collar job, as long⁵⁸⁰ as we had a few people to educate, a few hundreds, a few thousands, or a few million that thing⁶⁰⁰ did good work and some very fine minds were the product. But if we have to educate everybody in a⁶²⁰ people of⁵²⁰ billion, you cannot educate them in such a way as to take them off from⁶⁴⁰ the work. Then you all will starve, you will have all the philosophy in the world, but will have no⁶⁶⁰ food to eat, and will have no clothes to wear. Why should anybody produce clothes for you if you can⁶⁸⁰ philosophies, why should anybody produce food grains for you, if you can philosophies?

When we are few, our population was small⁷⁰⁰ number, people could devote themselves to philosophy because the others fed them and rejoiced in feeding them. In⁷²⁰ the circumstances as they are, you cannot take people away from their work, you have to make their work educative,⁷⁴⁰ because the work which is mechanical is not educative, and millions of our people are doomed to do mechanical work,⁷⁶⁰ just work which repeats itself, of which they don't know why they do. But if you can make their work⁷⁸⁰ educative, that is a process in which they learn to think and judge and select and choose, then you have⁸⁰⁰ made work into an educative process. That we will have to do, if we don't want to go under and⁸²⁰ I do hope as an optimist that we will not go under, therefore, we will have to do it.⁸⁴⁰

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

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

Exercise 15

There is hardly any point in over-simplifying the problem as is sometimes done. For instance some advocate that the²⁰ rate of expansion of higher education should be greatly restricted through a system of selective admission so that higher education⁴⁰ will again have the same scarcity value which it once did. This may also have the dubious political advantage that⁶⁰ it will substitute the rural uneducated unemployed who is comparatively docile and inconspicuous for the urban educated unemployed who is⁸⁰ vocal and turbulent and who insists on being noticed. It is true that there will have to be some restriction¹⁰⁰ on expansion of higher education especially because of the constraints involved in maintaining adequate standards. But we must keep two¹²⁰ main considerations before us.

The first is that higher education is a great instrument of social change and that it¹⁴⁰ must be spread increasingly among those social groups and in those areas of the country where it has not made¹⁶⁰ adequate progress so far. Secondly, we cannot say that India is by any means an over-educated nation at present.¹⁸⁰ The number of university graduates in our country is far too small in comparison with that in the industrially advanced²⁰⁰ countries. It must be further realised that out first degree in arts, commerce or science is a 'degree' more or²²⁰ less by courtesy. The Saddler Commission pointed out long ago that much of what we call higher education in India²⁴⁰ is really equivalent to school education. This observation is even truer today than it was 50 years ago. It is²⁶⁰ really our second degree in these faculties that is generally equal to the first degree in these faculties that is generally equal to the first degree in the advanced countries. If²⁸⁰ proper allowance is made for this equivalence there is a strong case for continuing the expansion of higher education. This³⁰⁰ is, therefore, not a case of quantity or quality. We shall have to strive for both quantity and quality.

In³²⁰ my view we will have to launch a multi pronged attack on this difficult and complex problem. In the first³⁴⁰ place, we shall have to emphasise the maintenance of adequate standards. There is no longer any room for the old³⁶⁰ naive belief that all education is good we must now realise that education especially higher education is a double-edged³⁸⁰ weapon. If it is good quality it can be the most powerful tool of national development in the country.⁴⁰⁰

But if its standards are unsatisfactory, it may create social

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

disorganisation and lead the country downhill. Secondly, we must radically⁴²⁰ alter the content of our degree courses and orient them to the present-day needs and problems so that they⁴⁴⁰ become more useful and effective. Thirdly, we must make a social and community approach to education to supplement the individual⁴⁶⁰ approach to which we have been accustomed so far. In the past it was enough to get a young man⁴⁸⁰ into an engineering college and send him out with a good degree in his subject. But this is hardly enough⁵⁰⁰ at present and while we are training a young man to be a good engineer we must simultaneously take steps⁵²⁰ to build up the industries in which he can find adequate employment. In other words a large and intensive programme⁵⁴⁰ of national reconstruction has to be developed side by side with our plans of educational expansion.

These programmes are by⁵⁶⁰ no means easy to develop. But nothing worthwhile is ever easy. The significance of these measures is obvious; and they⁵⁸⁰ will therefore have to be developed intensively. This will need a large increase in our investment in higher education. But⁶⁰⁰ what is even more important it will need better planning, and dedicated and sustained effort on the part of our⁶²⁰ teachers and students. Our universities and colleges will have to abandon the ivory-tower existence to which they are largely⁶⁴⁰ accustomed and relate their programmes of teaching and research intimately to the life needs and aspirations of the people. In⁶⁶⁰ addition to training and research which are their traditional functions and whose performance should be improved they will not have⁶⁸⁰ to assume responsibility for worthwhile and challenging programmes of adult education and social or national service in which their students⁷⁰⁰ and teachers would be effectively involved. This will enable them to send our year after year large bands of young⁷²⁰ men and women who are competent dedicated to the service of their country imbued with a sense of social responsibility⁷⁴⁰ and committed to national development.

In its turn this will help the nation to prosper and the economy to grow⁷⁶⁰ so that there will be more and better employment opportunities for the increasing number of young men and women who⁷⁸⁰ will continue to flow out of the institutions of higher education. A golden circle can thus set in: a vigorous⁸⁰⁰ action for self-improvement by universities and colleges accelerating economic growth and national progress and these in their turn leading⁸²⁰ to larger investment of resources in higher education for future and its still further development both in quantity and quality.⁸⁴⁰

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

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social systems maintaining what is good in the old and imbibing what is good in⁴⁴⁰ the new and harmonising continuity with change. They have to develop agriculture and industry very rapidly and to secure quick⁴⁶⁰ economic growth which will ensure at least a minimum living standard to every citizen. They have also to strive to⁴⁸⁰ reduce the wide gap between their level of development and that of the industrially advanced countries. These challenges facing the⁵⁰⁰ Asian countries are really challenges for you, the rising generation and it is on your vision wisdom competence and dedicated⁵²⁰ hard work that their solutions will largely depend.

In this great national task, the major effort will have to come⁵⁴⁰ from the people themselves. But their efforts could be considerably strengthened in two ways. The first is assistance from developed⁵⁶⁰ countries who owe a duty to themselves as well as to the less privileged nations of the world to reduce⁵⁸⁰ the widening gap in the standards of living in the advanced and backward countries; and the second is the equally⁶⁰⁰ important collaboration between the developing nations themselves who have so much to give as well as to receive in the⁶²⁰ sharing of experiences and implementing cooperative projects of mutual benefit.

Every nation and every generation has to fight a new its⁶⁴⁰ own battles for freedom, freedom from hunger and want, disease and ignorance from foreign domination, economic and political. The people⁶⁶⁰ of my generation in India had to devote their energies mainly to win the battle for political freedom. But now⁶⁸⁰ the people of your generation both in Nepal and in India have to fight other and more difficult battles, the⁷⁰⁰ battles for freedom from ignorance, from hunger from degrading poverty and from all such other things that impede the full⁷²⁰ development of the human personality. I am very happy to find that the people of Nepal have accepted this challenge⁷⁴⁰ and that they also consider it an opportunity which should be met with strength dignity, discipline and fortitude. I congratulate⁷⁶⁰ you on launching yourself upon this noble task and wish you every success in your programme of building up a⁷⁸⁰ modern Nepal which still accept the best that the new world has to offer while still preserving all that is⁸⁰⁰ precious, noble and glorious in the rich heritage of this land. Now it shall be the constant endeavour of the⁸²⁰ people and the Government of my country to be of all such assistance to you as we are capable of⁸⁴⁰

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

Exercise 17

Unfortunately, the proper development of affiliated colleges has not received the attention it deserves. The vast majority of them is²⁰ in the private sector and is subject to its strengths as well as weaknesses. While some colleges in metropolitan areas⁴⁰ are very big about 45 per cent have an enrolment of less than 500. As higher education is spreading⁶⁰ to rural areas the proportion of such institutions is tending to grow. As in size they also show a very⁸⁰ wide range in quality; many of these institutions have low standards due to poor facilities and mediocre staff while some¹⁰⁰ are outstanding institutions which can compare favourably with university departments. Their finances are often unsatisfactory especially because the grants-in-aid¹²⁰ systems are generally out-of-date and often badly administered.

The university is responsible for their academic standards while the¹⁴⁰ State Government are responsible for their grants-in-aid. The dichotomy also adds to their difficulties, especially because the close¹⁶⁰ collaboration needed between the two is sometimes absent. Added to all this there is often an unhealthy rivalry between university¹⁸⁰ departments and affiliated colleges or between the colleges themselves. I am of the view that in the larger interests of²⁰⁰ improving standards in higher education it is necessary to concentrate for the next five to ten years on improving the²²⁰ quality of affiliated colleges. Several measures will have to be taken to this end. The location of colleges will have²⁴⁰ to be carefully planned so as to avoid the creation of small institutions which tend to be uneconomic and inefficient.²⁶⁰ Our attempt should be to ensure that within about five years or so of its establishment each college must have²⁸⁰ an enrolment of not less than 500. The courses to be provided in colleges should be carefully co-ordinated especially³⁰⁰ where a town or city has more than one college.

Intensive programmes of in-service education through summer institutes and³²⁰ other means should be developed for the staff affiliated colleges. The system of grants-in-aid should be liberalised³⁴⁰ so that the colleges can afford to have adequate staff of high quality as well as good teaching facilities. The³⁶⁰ universities should strive to assist the colleges to supplement their facilities through common programmes; and a much closer liaison should³⁸⁰ be built up between the universities and State Governments in a common programme to improve standards of colleges in the country.⁴⁰⁰

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a student's attempt at shorthand or a summary of the text, covering the same topics as the printed English text.

Delhi provide, I think a good example of what the close collaboration between a university and its colleges should be.⁴²⁰ All colleges including those set up by Government are under the control of their own autonomous bodies. The remuneration⁴⁴⁰ qualifications of teachers in the colleges and university is the same and methods of recruitment are similar. The teaching programmes⁴⁶⁰ are very well co-ordinated. The grants-in-aid is liberal and is given by the University Grants Commission on the⁴⁸⁰ recommendation of the University. The results of this approach have been outstanding and the Delhi colleges have given a much⁵⁰⁰ better account of themselves than in many other areas. It would be a good thing if the Delhi model is⁵²⁰ adopted elsewhere also in other metropolitan areas and big cities in the first instance, and then generalised to other areas⁵⁴⁰ in the light of experience gained.

It would be untrue to my part as a university man if I did⁵⁶⁰ not share with you some of my ideas about the chief concerns of a college as a centre of higher⁵⁸⁰ education in its educational work. The first thing that comes to my mind is its concern for the individual and⁶⁰⁰ the spiritual. This may sound a little out of fashion but I feel it is a vital concern. There is⁶²⁰ a dangerous tendency to neglect the things of the spirit in the over-emphasis on material welfare. The final justification⁶⁴⁰ of education is an enrichment of life for individual human beings and the full development of their spiritual potentialities. Whatever⁶⁶⁰ else the college may or may not do education in this sense should be its first concern.

Its second main⁶⁸⁰ concern should, therefore, be to organise its work as to make the realisation of this educational aim possible. This⁷⁰⁰ implies mediation between the subjective mind of the educant and the objective mind concretised in the manifold goods of culture⁷²⁰ mediation that is between the individual student and his culture between him and the science, the arts, the techniques, the⁷⁴⁰ religious, the moral and legal codes, the social forms, the institutions, the personalities in which human culture is embodied, stored⁷⁶⁰ as it were. But every mind cannot get its nourishment indifferently from any goods of culture. There must be a⁷⁸⁰ correspondence between the mind to be educated and the mind embodied in the goods of culture. The good college can⁸⁰⁰ never do too much to initiate the student into the process of the self-discovery of his inclinations and aptitudes, and⁸²⁰ to see that the goods of culture selected to educate him, correspond to his mental relief which is good for future.⁸⁴⁰

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

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

Exercise 18

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to lend support to the Resolution moved by my friend with full-throated voice.²⁰ It is very correct that the present legal system of India is not an effective instrument of social change. As⁴⁰ it is not a very effective instrument of social change, naturally it cannot provide socio-economic justice to the weaker⁶⁰ sections of people to the under-privileged people who form the majority in India.

Sir, we all know that the⁸⁰ old order changes yielding place to new. Change is the only unchanging thing in this constantly changing universe. It is¹⁰⁰ not a very happy thing that although we attained Independence in 1947, till today we are guided by¹²⁰ Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. We all know that India is a socialist country and goal of socialism has also been embedded¹⁴⁰ in our Constitution. Can you achieve this socialistic goal through the present legal system? This is my question. I am¹⁶⁰ sure none can give an affirmative answer. It is a very common complaint among the poor sections of the people¹⁸⁰ of India, the down-trodden masses, the toiling masses, the people who cannot pay for costly litigation that they are²⁰⁰ very scared of going to the court.

First, they are ignorant. Then they have no money. They are very poor.²²⁰ The court of law for them is a sort of jigsaw puzzle. Whenever they go to a court to fight²⁴⁰ out a case for the redressal of their grievances, they always have the psychological fear. What is that fear? What²⁶⁰ is the use of going to the court? If I go to the court for fight our a case, it²⁸⁰ will take three years, to ten years or may be 20 years, who knows? So, this inordinate delay in³⁰⁰ the dispensation of justice is a great hurdle for the poor people who cannot fight out costly cases. And even³²⁰ when they go to the court, the poorer sections of people have to pay exorbitant fees to the lawyers. In³⁴⁰ the process they lose all their property lock, stock and barrel and what ever they already have. There is very³⁶⁰ interesting story. Two poor people were fighting out a case in the court over land. They had been paying fees³⁸⁰ to the lawyers for a long time. If a man gets justice after twenty years, what is the use of this?⁴⁰⁰

Now, as far back as 1928, Pandit Motilal Nehru laid great emphasis on judicial reforms, and in the⁴²⁰ 50s also, of the chip the old block, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, harped on the same string. Now when people go⁴⁴⁰ to the court day after day they have to

Handwritten notes in Devanagari script, likely a transcription or summary of the text, covering the entire page content.

wait, and why? Because some of the people do not know⁴⁶⁰ the actual procedures. Some people are afraid of going to the court and poor people have got a sort of⁴⁸⁰ sentiment that these courts are meant for the rich people, for the affluent section of the society, for people with rest⁵⁰⁰ and fortune and it is not meant for the poor. If we introduce this sort of judicial reforms by appointing a⁵²⁰ Commission by which this sort of misgivings and apprehensions are utterly removed from the minds of the poor people of⁵⁴⁰ India, the earlier is done the better it is for our country.

Now when we speak in terms of⁵⁶⁰ separation of powers of the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary, all the pundits and all the scholars take part⁵⁸⁰ in this sort discussion and debates and all of them lay great emphasis on the separation of the Judiciary from⁶⁰⁰ the other two. There is a great reason behind it. It is very important to know that the judiciary must⁶²⁰ be kept separate from the executive and the Legislature. But the judiciary must be free not in words but in⁶⁴⁰ reality. The judiciary has got to be free.

Now our beloved Prime Minister has introduced the one new Programme. There⁶⁶⁰ are many schemes under this programme and I have found that under this one new programme lands have been distributed⁶⁸⁰ free to the landless people. But what happened the moment the Jan. a regime came? All the landlords came, swooped on⁷⁰⁰ them and took away the lands and those poor people did not get any justice anywhere. So, if justice remains⁷²⁰ just on paper, if justice is not carried into the field, to the poor people of our country, what⁷⁴⁰ the value of this justice? I don't find any meaning in it. So, justice has got to be made effective,⁷⁶⁰ substantial and cheap and its dispensation must be very-very fast.

Now I have gathered this knowledge that the⁷⁸⁰ National Law School of Bangalore has recommended that the law court should be for five years. I do not understand⁸⁰⁰ the reason behind it. Five years is a very long time and most of the poor parents cannot afford to⁸²⁰ defray the educational expenses of their sons and daughters who will have to pursue their studies for five long years.⁸⁴⁰

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

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Exercise 19

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my learned friend for the appointment of a Judicial²⁰ Reforms Commission. As mentioned in the Resolution, Sir, the purpose of this proposal is to ensure that our judicial and⁴⁰ legal system becomes an effective instrument of social change and provides socio-economic justice to the under-privileged and the⁶⁰ weaker sections of our society. Sir, it is a fact, and it is also a pity, that despite the lapse⁸⁰ of 67 years since our Independence and despite the appointment of a Law Commission we have not yet been able¹⁰⁰ to evolve a legal system, a judicial system, suited to our needs, and we are still guided by and large¹²⁰ by the British system of law. It was in the last century that four Law Commissions were appointed and people¹⁴⁰ like Macaulay and others were there to frame the laws for us and these laws were basically meant for ruling¹⁶⁰ the colonial people and meant for the colonial regime and we are still being guided by these very laws. It¹⁸⁰ is, therefore, very necessary that the entire laws of the country are looked into and a different system is evolved²⁰⁰ which will be suited to the needs of our country.

Today, Sir, ours is a socialist republic. The laws that²²⁰ we have enacted were originally those of the British and they were not meant for a socialist republic. As I²⁴⁰ said earlier, they were meant for a British colony. But, Sir, today, the judicial system has to be an instrument²⁶⁰ of social change so that the society may be developed on the desired socialistic pattern. Otherwise, the very spirit of²⁸⁰ our Constitution will be killed and that is why it is felt necessary that a Judicial Reforms Commission should be³⁰⁰ appointed to look into this very important matter.

Sir, according to me, the judiciary is not merely an interpreter of³²⁰ law. The judiciary has a much more important obligation to perform. The judiciary in a democracy like ours is also³⁴⁰ the protector and the watchdog of the citizens rights and privileges and we find today that the judicial³⁶⁰ or the legal system, as it stands today, is entirely helpless. We cannot ensure justice for the common man and³⁸⁰ we cannot do anything unless of course our people are in a position to understand their rights and privileges.⁴⁰⁰

They also have no means by which they can take their matters to a court of law for justice and,⁴²⁰ unless these two things are done our courts will keep quiet, will just watch the exploitation of man by man⁴⁴⁰ in our country and, of course,

Handwritten shorthand notes in a cursive style, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written on a series of horizontal lines, with some lines being more densely filled than others. The handwriting is fluid and appears to be a form of shorthand used for rapid note-taking.

like passive onlookers they would be just doing their duty as a formality. That⁴⁶⁰ is why it is necessary that our legal system is suitably developed through intensive research in the field of law⁴⁸⁰ so that the law is in a position to cater to the needs of the people. As I was saying,⁵⁰⁰ our present law is not in a position to cater to our present suffering and toiling masses and the weaker⁵²⁰ sections of society.

Sir, it is a very happy thing, I should say, that when the Law Commission was first⁵⁴⁰ appointed by Parliament it was agreed to by our first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in pursuance of or in⁵⁶⁰ reply to a non-official resolution which was tabled in the Lok Sabha, today also, Sir, we are considering a⁵⁸⁰ non-official Resolution tabled by my learned friend. It was in 1954 that non-official resolution was⁶⁰⁰ tabled in the Lok Sabha, suggesting the appointment of a Law Commission and our learned and great Prime Minister, Pandit⁶²⁰ Jawaharlal Nehru, agreed to that resolution in pursuance of which that Law Commission was ultimately appointed.

It said that the⁶⁴⁰ Law Commission should be appointed with a view to realise that justice is simple, speedy, cheap, effective and substantial. Now⁶⁶⁰ I would like to ask the Law Minister whether any of these things has been achieved since the setting up⁶⁸⁰ of the Law Commission. We have not been able to make justice speedy, we have not been able to make⁷⁰⁰ justice cheap, we have not been able to make justice effective and we have not be able to make justice⁷²⁰ substantial. We have failed miserably in all these, and that is why today millions and millions of our countrymen who⁷⁴⁰ are not able to knock at the doors of justice on the temples of justice, are not in a position⁷⁶⁰ to get social justice, and economic justice.

I am not talking of political justice. But socio economic justice has to⁷⁸⁰ be ensured for the people of a Welfare State, for the people of a Socialist State which is still not⁸⁰⁰ there. Therefore, since our legal system is not conducive to the establishment of a socialist pattern of society, the system⁸²⁰ has to be changed. A thorough research has to be done and the matter has to be probed into deeply.⁸⁴⁰

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

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the content of the typed text on the left, covering the entire right side of the page.

Exercise 20

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this very simple piece of legislation whereby it is proposed that the²⁰ Electricity Supply Act should be amended so that power schemes up to Rs.5 crores need not be referred to⁴⁰ the Central Electricity Authority for their concurrence. As my friend was just saying, although he did not agree with it,⁶⁰ in view of the escalation of the cost of inputs since 1948 it was really very necessary, rather⁸⁰ essential, that this limit should have been increased and since this limit is being increased from one to Rs. 5¹⁰⁰ crores, I support this Bill. My friend was saying that since 1948, price escalation has been more than¹²⁰ hundred times. That is not so. It has not been hundred times--may be more than five hundred times. But what¹⁴⁰ I am saying is that it is rather just and right that this section should be amended and schemes upto¹⁶⁰ Rs. 5 crores need not be referred to the Central Electricity Authority for concurrence, because that Authority also takes¹⁸⁰ a lot of time in examining these schemes. They have to examine them on techno-economic lines and this could²⁰⁰ delay the project. So at least up to 5 crores, this delay will be avoided and this legislation is²²⁰ a welcome move.

The importance of electricity in the modern world needs no over-emphasis. Whether it is a matter²⁴⁰ of industrial or agricultural production, electricity has to be there and has to be generated to meet our requirements.²⁶⁰ It is indeed not a very happy state of affairs that even today after 67 years of independence, we have²⁸⁰ not been able to generate as much electricity as we actually need to run our industries and also to cater³⁰⁰ to the needs of the farmers and to supply to public at large. Still it is rather gratifying to³²⁰ note that in the first quarter of the current financial year, the power generation has been more than 15 percent³⁴⁰ i.e. from April to June, as compared to the corresponding period last year. And in this the thermal³⁶⁰ power generation has increased by 13 percent and hydro by 19 percent. During the Tenth Plan period the³⁸⁰ target for electricity generation was 19,000 MW and we have been able to achieve only : 14,000 MW.⁴⁰⁰

It is indeed a very sorry state of affairs that almost all the State Electricity Boards are in a very⁴²⁰ bad condition, and all that they know is to increase the price and cost of electricity. They are going on⁴⁴⁰ doing this ever since they

existed. Almost all of them are running at a loss. It is a⁴⁶⁰ very serious matter and must be looked into. As I said at the very beginning, if we cannot generate electricity⁴⁸⁰ we can not ensure industrial development as much as we want it to be. Almost 20,000 industries or more than⁵⁰⁰ 20,000 industries have suffered just because of short supply of electricity. Very important industries, like coal, steel, cement, fertilisers,⁵²⁰ have all suffered in the past and they are still suffering to the extent that we are not able to⁵⁴⁰ provide electricity to them. So our Government must look into the working and the functioning of these Electricity Boards which⁵⁶⁰ are no doubt proving a sort of white elephant for our country and for our States.

As regards the ills⁵⁸⁰ of these State Electricity Boards, their sickness is due mainly to four major causes. Number one is non-utilisation of⁶⁰⁰ capacity. None of these Boards which are running at loss is able to generate electricity to the installed capacity. Capacity⁶²⁰ utilisation is much less and this utilisation should also be increased. Number two is delay in the implementation of projects.⁶⁴⁰ The delay is due to so many factors. Sometimes they do not get turbines from BHEL⁶⁶⁰ and others because of non availability. Delay may also be because of the delay at the level of the Central Electricity⁶⁸⁰ Authority which is now going to be curbed by this legislation to some extent.

Number three is poor financial management.⁷⁰⁰ Really their financial management is very bad and it must be looked into seriously. The fourth reason is that on⁷²⁰ public institutions there are heavy arrears. This is the case with all these State Electricity Boards. I know that in⁷⁴⁰ the case of the UP State Electricity Board, as much as Rs. 25 crores is outstanding against the Jal⁷⁶⁰ Nigam there and like that against so many autonomous bodies, organisations, corporations and even the Government of India may have⁷⁸⁰ to pay some thing. Sir, the situation is that shortage of electricity is supposed to be eight percent, while transmission⁸⁰⁰ losses are to the tune of 21 percent; pilferage is supposed to be of the order of 30 per⁸²⁰ cent. Our friend, was talking about Haryana earlier. In Haryana alone, 20 lakh units are being pilfered in this field.⁸⁴⁰

ESCALATION : to rise suddenly;

GRATIFYING : satisfying;

PILFERAGE : to steal in small quantity

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Exercise 21

Sir, the scope of the present Bill, the Electricity supply Amendment Bill, 1997, is very limited. There are²⁰ two amendments. The main point is that through the present amending Bill the sum of Rs. 1 crore fixed⁴⁰ 1997 for some small schemes is being raised to Rs. 5 crores. Even this amount of five crores⁶⁰ seems to be very small and I do not think that there will be any difference between one crore and⁸⁰ five crores these days. So, I would like the Minister to consider this aspect very carefully and I would like¹⁰⁰ to suggest that this amount should be raised to fifteen crores or twenty crores which, I think, it is the minimum¹²⁰ and I think that would be a reasonable thing. I do not think the present Bill is comprehensive enough. I¹⁴⁰ want that a comprehensive Bill should be brought forward so that the country could make progress in this field. After¹⁶⁰ all, the aim is to see that electricity generation is adequate and its distribution or supply is proper and the¹⁸⁰ country goes forward. By bringing this piecemeal legislation. I don't think that we are fulfilling or doing justice to anyone.²⁰⁰ Secondly, the generating companies are authorised to go in for such schemes without obtaining the concurrence of the Central Electricity²²⁰ Authority. Of course, this provision giving more power to State Electricity Boards is very welcome. I welcome this proposal by²⁴⁰ the Minister. But at the same time, I have to draw his attention to two or three problems facing the²⁶⁰ country at present.

The main thing is that most of the projects which are still pending are not completed. There is a long²⁸⁰ delay in the completion of some of the important projects. The Public Accounts Committee, you might have gone through their³⁰⁰ Report said that there are certain projects which have taken 20 to 30 years to complete, whereas they should have³²⁰ completed in five to ten years. Also prices have gone up by 50 to 100 percent in³⁴⁰ some cases. So this is the state of affairs. I do not know how we are going to progress at³⁶⁰ such speed and I would like to point out that the delay in this regard should be taken seriously³⁸⁰ and these projects which are essential to the progress of the country should be completed in time without further delay.⁴⁰⁰

In this connection, I would like to point out here, and I have also in this House so many times⁴²⁰ stated, that as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, all these projects, hydro electric projects and other important projects should be⁴⁴⁰ considered as national projects and all the finances required for these projects

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should be provided by the Centre. They should⁴⁶⁰ not simply depend upon the States for their completion. The Planning Commission and the concerned authorities should see to it⁴⁸⁰ that all these projects should be completed on time and no financial excuse should be given. The Finance Minister is⁵⁰⁰ here. Sometimes it is said for example, that to the Railway Department the Finance Minister is not granting finance and⁵²⁰ therefore we are not going ahead with some schemes. In the same way, the hydro-electricity projects which are still⁵⁴⁰ pending completion should not be held up due to financial difficulties. So we have to take urgent steps to see⁵⁶⁰ that all such projects should be completed on time.

So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, there are many important⁵⁸⁰ projects which need immediate attention. For example, we have drawn the attention of the Central Government on more than one⁶⁰⁰ occasion to the fact that the Hydro-electricity-cum-irrigation project is there. This requires the constitution of a Board consisting of⁶²⁰ the representatives of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. The Central Government has not given permission. So far nothing has⁶⁴⁰ been done. So due to the non-sanction by the Central Government the project is being held up. No meeting⁶⁶⁰ has been held so far. So I want that the Central Government and the Minister should take immediate steps⁶⁸⁰ to see that this is sanctioned immediately.

Another important hydro-electric projects in Andhra Pradesh is pending. We have drawn the⁷⁰⁰ attention of the Central Government to this on more than one occasion. No steps have been taken in this regard.⁷²⁰ Of course, different States have put forth their demands for setting up nuclear hydro-electric projects in their areas. There⁷⁴⁰ was one Committee known as Sethna Committee set up by Central Government. This Committee has inspected several sites in different⁷⁶⁰ States especially in southern States, and this Committee has also gone to Andhra Pradesh and inspected throughly the Nagarjunsagar area.⁷⁸⁰ This Committee has come to the conclusion and has submitted a report to the Central Government that the area near⁸⁰⁰ Nagarjunsagar in Andhra Pradesh is most suitable for setting up a nuclear project in that area. I do not know⁸²⁰ what steps the Central Government have taken in this regard but the Minister stated that the report has been submitted.⁸⁴⁰

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 representatives²⁰ of organised labour. I am glad that my colleague has now arranged such a meeting, and that you have responded⁴⁰ to our invitation. This is one of the most crucial meetings in recent year. We are at a significant stage⁶⁰ in the evolution of our political and economic system. Trade union leaders owe allegiance to different political ideologies. Such diversity⁸⁰ is expected in an open, democratic society. I do, however, hope that within the broad spectrum of organised political opinion¹⁰⁰ ranged around this table, there is a basic unity of purpose and a determination to jointly explore avenues of co-operation¹²⁰ in tackling our problems of poverty and social injustice.

The Minister of Labour and Employment has posed certain specific issues¹⁴⁰ for your consideration. I sincerely hope that at the end of our deliberations certain definite consideration are reached. For this¹⁶⁰ it is necessary to approach the problems facing us with temper and spirit required for their solution. We have¹⁸⁰ here leaders who speak for organised labour, who seek to reflect their hopes and aspirations and to ventilate their grievances.²⁰⁰ It is, perhaps, understandable that segment of society should equate its own sectional interests with those of the whole. During²²⁰ the last two or three years, I have been deeply anxious about the deterioration in industrial relations. Strikes, lock-outs²⁴⁰ and closures have become more frequent and less peaceful. One wonders whether those who speak for management²⁶⁰ always keep in view the larger picture of Indian poverty.

We have strong trade unions to struggle for the interests²⁸⁰ of labour; we have equally vocal and close-knit organisations of management, keen and able to project their point of³⁰⁰ view, but who is to look after the interests of the vast numbers of the unorganised and the voiceless? I³²⁰ am not speaking merely of consumers, although their interests must also be reconciled with those of labour and management; but³⁴⁰ in a country with depressingly low standards of consumption, the emphasis even on the interests of consumers become irrelevant beyond³⁶⁰ a point. When trade union leaders talk of protecting the living standards of the working class, or when managements use³⁸⁰ sophisticated jargon about incentives, they hardly seem to show any concern about the problems of the really poor people⁴⁰⁰.

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

When we talk of the larger social responsibilities of labour, it is said that labour will give of its best⁴²⁰ only if economic and social policies are more radical and the fruits of economic growth are not monopolised by the⁴⁴⁰ few. I believe in radicalism but it must deliver the goods. I am against any kind of privilege, if it⁴⁶⁰ means reward or recognition unrelated to functional efficiency. World economic history and our own experience point to the fact that⁴⁸⁰ privileges, however, defined, become entrenched in a period of economic stagnation, rather than in a period of growth. The emphasis⁵⁰⁰ on a faster rate of growth does not, therefore, represent any retreat from radicalism or socialistic principles. On the contrary,⁵²⁰ a higher rate of growth is an essential prerequisite to welfare on an enduring basis. It does not matter to⁵⁴⁰ the privileged whether rate is 2 percent or 6 percent they already have the means⁵⁶⁰ of a good life at their command.

A higher rate of growth is vital for those are currently unemployed⁵⁸⁰ or under-employed. A speedy and substantial increase in production is necessary to generate resources for expansion of employment.⁶⁰⁰ Ever since Independence, industrial expansion has acted as the pacesetter for economy. But in the two years; it⁶²⁰ is the increase in agricultural production that has kept the economy moving forward. The growth of agricultural production since 2007-08⁴⁰ has been satisfactory and has helped to maintain a moderate increase in per capita income, but industrial production has failed⁶⁶⁰ to reach its targets. In the first two years of the Fourth Plan it has been only around 6 per⁶⁸⁰ cent instead of the expected 10 percent. An increase in industrial output is essential to the structural transformation of⁷⁰⁰ our economy. It is so vital for economic and political self-reliance.

Not for a moment, I am suggesting that⁷²⁰ the lower industrial production in the last few years is due solely or even substantially to industrial strikes. Shortages of⁷⁴⁰ raw material, obsolete administrative procedures, mismanagement and misdeployment of resources have also hit production. But no observer of our scene⁷⁶⁰ will fail to concede that lack of industrial harmony has surely been an important contributory factor. I understand that the⁷⁸⁰ number of man-days lost as a result of strikes has nearly three times, from 6.5⁸⁰⁰ million or so in 2005 to about 19 million in 2010. What we have to consider⁸²⁰ is whether we can reduce this wastage within the framework of our present social and political order of the country.⁸⁴⁰

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 prevented²⁰ our economy from realising its full potential. Whichever party to the dispute may have emerged victorious from these confrontations, so⁴⁰ far as the nation is concerned the strikes have inflicted unmitigated loss. We need industrial harmony not for the benefit⁶⁰ of the classes who control the means of production, not for the further advancement of the affluent section of the⁸⁰ society, but for the sake of the poorer masses, who suffer an erosion of their low standards of living as¹⁰⁰ a result of these interruption in production. The unemployed whose only hope lies in a higher rate of capital formation¹²⁰ and investment, whether in the public or in the private sector, suffer most in the process. We are all here¹⁴⁰ today to find a solution to this grave industrial problem, and to consider how to mitigate, if not to end¹⁶⁰ the present stage of disorder in labour-management relations.

The Ministry of Labour has made several suggestions to promote industrial¹⁸⁰ harmony such as ending the multiplicity of trade unions, the recognition of a single bargaining agent and so on. These²⁰⁰ lead to other related issues such as how to promote internal leadership within the Trade Union Movement and what agencies²²⁰ should be set up to consider and resolve disputes as they arise. My friend tells me that these points were²⁴⁰ set out more as a basis for discussion and to help in your deliberations. I do not wish to go²⁶⁰ into these issues in detail, nor to prejudge or prejudice the discussions. But may I suggest that you evaluate these²⁸⁰ points and any others with one criterion, whether they will increase or reduce industrial disputes.

Trade Union leaders have always³⁰⁰ been in the vanguard of progressive forces in our public life. Whatever their other differences, they have stood for the³²⁰ uplift of the poorer sections of the society and for the subordination of personal interests to larger ones. They would³⁴⁰ be untrue to this tradition if they do not focus their attention on the problem of augmenting production at this³⁶⁰ critical juncture, when apart from our other problems, three million victims of the reign of terror unleashed across our borders³⁸⁰ have sought refuge in our land. The shortfalls in production have also affected Government revenues and reduced potential levels of investment.⁴⁰⁰

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 a cursive, shorthand style using various symbols and abbreviations.

and⁴²⁰ the nationalisation of key sectors of the economy. The Government and the public are, therefore, entitled to expect of workers⁴⁴⁰ in public enterprises greater devotion and dedication to work than has been so far evident. I must admit that there⁴⁶⁰ is scope for the improvement of communication between management and workers in public enterprises. I do not think that it⁴⁸⁰ is enough to give workers representation merely on the boards of management. We need to involve them more intimately in⁵⁰⁰ the problems of the enterprises at various levels. We constantly hear of the need to check the concentration of economic⁵²⁰ power in the hands of a few in the private sector. I believe that by far the most effective means⁵⁴⁰ of checking these trends is to enlarge the role of the public sector and to upgrade its efficiency.

The formidable⁵⁶⁰ managerial problems of the public sector need immediate attention. But the acceptance of a greater measure of discipline and dedication⁵⁸⁰ on the part of labour in public enterprises is also an essential element in our strategy to make the public⁶⁰⁰ sector the pace-setter in our economy. It is hardly necessary to remind you that labour is a major participant⁶²⁰ in the productive process, and the quality and intensity of its efforts are critical in increasing the rate of growth⁶⁴⁰ production and therefore of investment in the economy. The demands for higher wages and other benefits by organised labour⁶⁶⁰ are understandable. But these have to be pursued within a policy framework which pays due regard to the general state⁶⁸⁰ of the economy and the interests of the unemployed. In a country like ours, where there are millions of unemployed⁷⁰⁰ and underemployed, what is needed is a fair distribution of opportunities for gainful employment.

In this sense, the employed, particularly⁷²⁰ in the organised sector, who enjoy a measure of special security, should recognise that in our country, to be employed⁷⁴⁰ in, is in itself a privilege. Hence they should not merely seek unilateral gains for themselves but should also have some⁷⁶⁰ compassion for those who are willing to work yet are unable to do so because of the comparatively low rate⁷⁸⁰ of capital formation. I am sure that trade unions will interpret their responsibilities in this wider sense and work⁸⁰⁰ to secure for the employed as well as the prospective labour, an increasing equitable share of progressively rising national product. Our⁸²⁰ country has gone through a very difficult period but there is every indication that we are poised for rapid advance.⁸⁴⁰

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

Handwritten shorthand notes in a cursive script, likely representing the shorthand version of the 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,²⁰ it is essential to analyse the Claims of the subject patent in conjunction with the Complete Specification. For the said⁴⁰ purpose, this Court shall use the Claim Construction that has been carried out in Section C2 of the present⁶⁰ Judgment. Specifically, the examination of this issue shall focus on the question whether the claimed invention goes beyond a series⁸⁰ of instructions or if it primarily constituting a set of if-then-else iterations that do not meet the criteria¹⁰⁰ for patent protection under Section 3(k) of the Act. The complete specification provides the context and detailed description of the¹²⁰ subject patent application, outlining the technical contribution of the subject patent in the system architecture, data management strategies, conflict resolution¹⁴⁰ mechanisms, and operational synchronization. In the opinion of this Court, the subject patent clearly provides a broad framework, implementation¹⁶⁰ details for resolution of a technical problem, the Claims read with the Complete Specification clearly highlight that the core functionality¹⁸⁰ of the subject patent are driven by conditional logic and procedural steps. For instance, the programs on the mobile devices²⁰⁰ evaluate policies and resolve conflicts through predefined conditions and actions, which are classic characteristics of if-then-else logical iterations.²²⁰

The detailed description of the invention does describe the various embodiments in the form of an architecture of systems.²⁴⁰ However, at various paragraphs in the Complete Specification, for example paragraphs, use of language such as "configured as a set of²⁶⁰ interoperative instructions", and "configured to control dissemination of information from the least one secondary database to the at least²⁸⁰ one of the plurality of mobile wireless clients on a shared basis responsive to a determination of a privacy state³⁰⁰ of information." highlights the instructional nature of the implementation of the technical contribution of the subject patent. The said description clearly³²⁰ indicates that the subject patent's core functionality, though technical in nature relies heavily on a series of logical instructions to³⁴⁰ manage data dissemination and privacy settings. The said paragraphs are extracted as: In various embodiments, wireless server 205 may be³⁶⁰ configured as a set of inter-operative instructions that when processed using a controller, such as a processor, cause performance³⁸⁰ of functions correlated to interaction within one or more of the wireless clients 210 and more of the web.⁴⁰⁰

From the above extracts of the specification and the understanding arrived at, it is clear that the above service⁴²⁰ and agent are configured in such a manner which is characteristic of a set of logical instructions which are characteristics⁴⁴⁰ of an algorithm, employing if-then-else logic statements. This configuration ensures

Handwritten notes in Progressive Shorthand (Monthly) February 2025, 42. The notes are written in a cursive shorthand style, corresponding to the printed text on the left. They include various symbols, abbreviations, and some numbers (e.g., 205, 210, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, 360, 380, 400, 420, 440) that likely represent specific words or phrases from the text.

Exercise 26 (Legal)

The Supreme Court in its decision, upheld the role of the Press and observed that during the emergency period there was²⁰ misuse of power which led to press censorship. The Supreme Court then quashed the re-entry notice dated 10th March, 1980,⁴⁰ as also other actions contemplated by the then Government. The decision also restrained the Union of India⁶⁰ from taking any steps for termination of lease, for non-payment of conversion charges or otherwise for the construction of the⁸⁰ building till the final determination of the amount payable by a Civil Court. Three separate judgements were authored¹⁰⁰ by the three-Hon'ble Judges on the Bench. The operative portions of each of the said judgments are set out¹²⁰ as: We cannot possibly in these proceedings under Article 32 undertake an adjudication of this kind but I am¹⁴⁰ quite clear that Respondent 5 the Land & Development Officer having already indicated his mind that the amount of¹⁶⁰ conversion charges would be more than Rs 3.30 crores, it would not subserve the interests of justice to leave¹⁸⁰ the adjudication of a question of such magnitude to the arbitrary decision of the Land & Development Officer who is²⁰⁰ a minor functionary of the Ministry of Works & Housing. We were informed by Shri Sinha, learned counsel for Respondent²²⁰ 1, the Union of India that the Central Government were contemplating to undertake a legislation and to provide for a forum²⁴⁰ for adjudication of such disputes.

As stated earlier, we had suggested that the dispute as to the quantum of conversion²⁶⁰ charges payable be referred to the arbitration of an impartial person like a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India,²⁸⁰ but this was not acceptable to the respondents. The Union of India may in the contemplated legislation provide for the³⁰⁰ setting up of a tribunal with a right of appeal, may be to the District Judge or the High Court,³²⁰ to the aggrieved party. If such a course is not feasible, the only other alternative for the lessor that is the³⁴⁰ Union of India, Ministry of Works & Housing would be to realize the conversion charges and additional ground rent, whatever³⁶⁰ be recoverable, by a duly constituted suit. Till then I would restrain the Union of India, Ministry of³⁸⁰ Works & Housing and the Land & Development Officer or any other officer of the Ministry from taking any steps for termination.⁴⁰³

For these reasons, I would, therefore, for my part, quash the impugned notices. The result therefore is that these petitions⁴²⁰ under Article 32 of the Constitution must succeed and are allowed with costs. The notice issued by the⁴⁴⁰ Engineer Officer, Land

& Development Office purporting to act on behalf of the Government of India, Ministry of Works & Housing⁴⁶⁰ requiring the Express Newspapers Pvt. Ltd. to show cause why the lessor that is the Union of India, Ministry of⁴⁸⁰ Works & Housing should not re-enter upon and take possession of plots Nos. 9 and 10, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi⁵⁰⁰ together with the Express Buildings built thereon, under clause 5 of the indenture of lease dated March 17, 1958⁵²⁰ for alleged breaches of Clauses 2(5) and 2(14) thereof, and the earlier notice issued by the Zonal Engineer,⁵⁴⁰ City Zone, Municipal Corporation, Delhi requiring them to show cause why the aforesaid buildings should not be demolished under⁵⁶⁰ Sections 343 and 344 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, are quashed.⁵⁸⁰ It is declared that the construction of the new Express Building on the residual portion of 2000 square yards⁶⁰⁰ on the western side of plots Nos. 9 and 10, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg with an increased FAR of⁶²⁰ 360 with a double basement for installation of a printing press for publication of a Hindi daily newspaper was⁶⁴⁰ with the permission of the lessor that is the Union of India, Ministry of Works & Housing and did not⁶⁶⁰ constitute a breach of clauses 2(5) and 2(14) of the lease deed.

It is directed that the respondents,⁶⁸⁰ particularly the Union of India, Ministry of Works & Housing, the Delhi Development Authority, and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi,⁷⁰⁰ shall forbear from giving effect to the impugned notices in the manner threatened or in any other manner whatsoever.⁷²⁰ It is further directed that the Union of India, Ministry of Works & Housing shall enforce its claim for recovery of conversion⁷⁴⁰ charges by a duly constituted suit or by making a law prescribing a forum for adjudication of its claim.⁷⁶⁰ It is also directed that the Municipal Corporation of Delhi shall compound the construction of the double basement of the new⁷⁸⁰ Express Building, the excess basement beyond the plinth limit and the underground passage on payment of the usual composition fee.⁸⁰⁰ Two concurring decisions were rendered by the other two Judges who also quashed the impugned show cause notices on the⁸²⁰ ground that the notices were arbitrary and violate Article 14 of the Constitution of India. The operative portion in the decisions of the other two Judges on the Bench are set out below:⁸⁵³

OUASH: to cancel an order;
ADJUDICATION: legal decision;
IMPUGNED: to stop an order;
COMPOUND: combining two things.

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Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a shorthand or summary of the text, covering the same content as the printed text on the left. It includes references to clauses, sections, and the final decision.