

55th year of Publication

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ON
PITMAN SHORTHAND

Progressive Shorthand

monthly

with

Eng./GK/Reasoning

READING & DICTATION
EXERCISES FOR
SPEED DEVELOPMENT

Indian Economy - Ex. 1 - 12**Exercise 1**

The debate on planning is a truly national occasion and I am glad that Hon'ble Members have taken it seriously ²⁰ even though there has been much criticism. We have got used to such criticism. First, it used to be on ⁴⁰ the very concept of planning. Fortunately, that stage is over and we have come to a phase of development when ⁶⁰ all parties, I hope, approve of the idea of planning. Some have approved of some portions of the plan but ⁸⁰ have reserved their criticism for the manner in which many programmes have been implemented. There are some who do not ¹⁰⁰ at all approve of the manner in which we plan. Now, obviously, each one of us stand for certain ideas ¹²⁰ and for certain methods of functioning. We have, after considerable thought and deliberation, decided on the sort of Planning Commission ¹⁴⁰ which we should have and the manner in which it should work. The Planning Commission consists of independent, non-party, ¹⁶⁰ non-political experts, but even they are not solely responsible for the plan. The plan is drawn up on the basis ¹⁸⁰ of numerous discussions with people at different levels from every single State and finally the plan takes its final shape ²⁰⁰ in the National Development Council in which all the Chief Ministers, many of them belonging to other parties, sit together ²²⁰ and express their views. It is true that at these meetings there is also disagreement, not normally on the method ²⁴⁰ of planning but more about how much each State should get. We all know that none of our programmes ²⁶⁰ are adequate for our population's needs. At all times there has to be a balancing between available resources and what our ²⁸⁰ people need, what we think, should be done for them or even what should be done for one area or ³⁰⁰ another.

By and large, the plan is a charter of progress for the next four years. We have some idea ³²⁰ of how it has functioned already since it has been in existence for a year. Although this formal discussion on ³⁴⁰ the final plan is taking place now, we had a very fine discussion. When the plan was settled in ³⁶⁰ to draft stage an Hon'ble Member said that there was no sense of urgency in the Plan. I would like to ³⁸⁰ say that this is not correct. I think that is the difference between the draft outline and the final document. ⁴⁰⁰

CONCEPT: idea; CHARTER: written grant of rights by the sovereign.

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

Exercise 2

We have tried to inject a sense of urgency in the final document and the proof of it is that ²⁰ it has recognised the major problems of the day, whether it be unemployment or regional imbalances or other major problems. ⁴⁰ The solution to some of these problems bears no delay and they must be tackled with urgency and with determination. ⁶⁰ But there are certain conditions in which we must work. There are certain accepted parameters. One is the democratic process. ⁸⁰ Many people would like us to do several things, some of which, we also agree, are the right things to ¹⁰⁰ do but we are committed to one democratic process, to work with the consent of the people, to take along ¹²⁰ with us as many of the people and as many of the parties as possible. But sometimes this does slow ¹⁴⁰ the process. I think that even though it makes the process slower, it strengthens the process and it strengthens whatever ¹⁶⁰ work we take in hand. Now the second parameter, with which perhaps some people do not agree but which we ¹⁸⁰ have set for ourselves, is that of a mixed economy. A mixed economy has many faults but, in the circumstances ²⁰⁰ in the country, our Government feel that this is one of the conditions which we must set ourselves. I do ²²⁰ not think that by a mixed economy it means merely that some big families take advantage of it. Many of ²⁴⁰ men, and under mixed economy of our conception, people should be able to take many programmes in hand and work ²⁶⁰ for themselves.

I know that some families, some groups, some business houses have taken advantage of a particular situation as it ²⁸⁰ arose immediately after Independence, and it is our endeavour to see how we can curb this kind of monopolistic ³⁰⁰ tendency. It is not possible, in the circumstances in which we are, to put a sudden brake. We cannot change ³²⁰ this particular situation overnight. It has to be done in a way which gives the least shock to the economy. ³⁴⁰ But it must also be done in a way which reduces the delay. By lessening the shock, I do not ³⁶⁰ mean that we go so slow that our programme become ineffective, because that would be defeating the very purposes for ³⁸⁰ which we are making new programmes. But it does mean that along with the desire for social justice which is ⁴⁰⁰ not only a genuine desire, the practical needs of the country today must be attended to, to the fullest satisfaction. ⁴²⁰ Then only we can solve the major problems of the day whether it be unemployment or any such other problem. ⁴⁴⁰

TACKLED: solved; PARAMETERS: medium to measure;
MONOPOLISTIC: exclusive trading right; GENUINE: real.

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the text, showing various symbols and abbreviations used in shorthand notation.

Exercise 3

Sir, about 45 Hon'ble Members of this House have participated so far in the debate. I am happy a ²⁰ great importance is being attached by the Hon'ble Members of this House to the subject of agriculture and irrigation which ⁴⁰ is the very basis of our economy. Last year was really a very difficult year for our country. All of ⁶⁰ us have experienced the stresses and strains through which the food and agriculture economy passed. The reasons were many. But ⁸⁰ I think the natural disasters and the energy crisis were the two important contributory factors which added to our difficulty. ¹⁰⁰ As a result of this some of the Hon'ble Members of this House very eloquently spoke on a number of ¹²⁰ issues. They were trying to draw an inference that the agricultural production of the food production is going down in ¹⁴⁰ this country because of the failure of the Government policy. I would very humbly like to make this submission.

Of course, ¹⁶⁰ I am not making a claim that everything is all right with Government policies. After all, in a vast ¹⁸⁰ country like India, there may be weaknesses in administration, in implementation etc. But my own honest and personal assessment is ²⁰⁰ that this country's direction, as far as agriculture and food policies are concerned, is very much in the right direction and ²²⁰ that is why we are making a very substantial progress, though during the last three years because of the ²⁴⁰ setback on account of some natural calamities, a general impression has been created by interested agencies and perhaps because of ²⁶⁰ there not being a proper understanding by some of our colleagues that something is wrong. I would like to submit ²⁸⁰ a few facts and the Hon'ble House may judge whether what I am saying is right or wrong. Unfortunately, in ³⁰⁰ this country still we depend very much on nature for our crops. I will give some statistics to show how ³²⁰ the major crops of ours are still dependent on rains. Now take wheat which is a very important crop in ³⁴⁰ our economy. Now in wheat the irrigated acreage is 54 per cent which is the highest. In rice it ³⁶⁰ is 39 per cent and in the rest of the crops it is very low. Naturally whenever there is ³⁸⁰ an uneven distribution of rainfall or a failure of rainfall our crops get affected during the whole year or so. ⁴⁰⁰

DISASTERS: great misfortunes ; SUBSTANTIAL: solid.
STATISTICS: classified data.; information in figures.

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the typed text, written on lined paper. The notes are written in a cursive shorthand style, with some numbers (45, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, 360, 380, 400) written above the lines of text.

Exercise 4

The Government of India is to insure our economy against these natural calamities and I think we have started getting some ²⁰ results. For instance, the main highlights of last years' agricultural economy are that though there has been a drought, for ⁴⁰ instance, Gujrat is a very important State both from the point of view of groundnut as also cotton but this ⁶⁰ year the general level of cotton production is so high in the country that despite very severe drought conditions, if ⁸⁰ we try to analyse and look deep into the matter, we find that the general level of production has increased. ¹⁰⁰ Whatever the problems which are coming up as a result of more production, we shall face them and try to ¹²⁰ find some solution. I am glad that some of the Members have very emphatically brought to our notice some of ¹⁴⁰ the problems because of more production of these commodities. In fact, what I was submitting were the positive aspects. Despite ¹⁶⁰ this that this year was not a very normal year. This year in half of Madhya Pradesh, there was very ¹⁸⁰ severe drought during the kharif season and then Orissa is in drought as also Tamil Nadu and about Gujrat I ²⁰⁰ have already mentioned. I have mentioned our achievements in cotton. It is not confined to cotton alone. Though the final ²²⁰ figures and the final estimates would be available much later, we have some common sense, judgement and also the advice of ²⁴⁰ our experts and, Sir, this country is going to see this year one of the record productions in wheat. Wheat ²⁶⁰ production went down after 1972 because there was a power shortage. There were some difficulties in regard to ²⁸⁰ fertilisers. But the main season is the Rabi season. Winter season was absolutely dry. As I have already mentioned, 54 ³⁰⁰ per cent of the acreage under wheat is irrigated and 46 per cent is unirrigated. Naturally when there are ³²⁰ no winter rains, it makes all the difference. But this year despite the high level of fertiliser prices, there were ³⁴⁰ favourable winter rains and as a result of the efforts of the State Government and various other agencies.

Now, I ³⁶⁰ think and I am likely to be proved very much correct, it is my assessment that we are likely to ³⁸⁰ produce more than 27 million tonnes of wheat this year which this country has never seen. Then, if we ⁴⁰⁰ take the total rabi production, it is not wheat alone it is a number of other crops also, this year ⁴²⁰ is going to make a history. As soon as a favourable season is there, with human effort, I anticipate record production. ⁴⁴⁰

ANALYSE: to examine minutely DROUGHT: continuous dry weather ANTICIPATE: forecast.

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

Exercise 5

Sir, planning is the vital instrument we have adopted to realise the social objectives enshrined in our Constitution. Through the Five ²⁰ year Plans we have already achieved a significant increase in the national income in the past eighteen years and laid ⁴⁰ the foundations of technological advance. The Plan is fast modernising our agriculture and strengthening and diversifying our industry. Above all, ⁶⁰ it has reinforced national unity and purpose. The attack on our territory in 1962 and again in ⁸⁰ 1965 forced us to modify the pattern of national expenditure. Before we could reconcile the competing claims of ¹⁰⁰ development and defence, drought struck us. Foreign credits became uncertain. Recession followed. All these seriously restricted our freedom of choice ¹²⁰ We had to divert our energies to fight drought and near famine and their aftermath. For some time, long-term ¹⁴⁰ planning had to be virtually suspended. But we succeeded in turning adversity to good use. We concentrated on import substitution ¹⁶⁰ which further enlarged our industrial base. This, along with the need for more foreign exchange, put us on the path ¹⁸⁰ of a more fruitful export drive. We maintained our investment in development work, especially in intensive agricultural programmes. A new ²⁰⁰ period has now opened. There is a welcome upsurge in the economy and the increases in agricultural production have brought ²²⁰ us nearer to self-sufficiency in foodgrains. But, inevitably, there are other problems and a fresh challenge to face. Rural disparities ²⁴⁰ have increased, partly owing to the very efforts we have made to move rapidly towards self-sufficiency in food, and partly ²⁶⁰ owing to a certain slowness in the matter of implementing the land reforms. Although the industrial recession has been curbed, new ²⁸⁰ industries are not coming up fast enough and unemployment, especially of technically trained persons, continues to be acute. We have ³⁰⁰ a larger and understandably enough and more distinct population.

Planning is the method to which we are committed for meeting ³²⁰ such challenges. We have carried out three Five Year Plans. Each Five Year Plan has addressed itself specially to problems ³⁴⁰ which have emerged either because of new political and economic developments in the country and in the world, or as ³⁶⁰ a consequence of progress we have already achieved. The priorities and the emphasis have necessarily changed and have had to ³⁸⁰ be adjusted from Plan to Plan but we have always kept in view our long-term objectives and their achievement. ⁴⁰⁰

DIVERSIFYING : spreading; RECESSION: down turn;
UPSURGE: sudden rise; INEVITABLY: ultimately.

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the text, showing various symbols and abbreviations used in shorthand notation.

Exercise 6

The Seventh Plan represents a conscious, internally consistent and carefully thought out programme for the most efficient exploitation of our ²⁰ resources possible in existing conditions. The basic aim is to raise, the standard of living of the people, especially of ⁴⁰ the less privileged sections of society. Our planning should result not only in an integrated process of increased production, but ⁶⁰ rational distribution of the added wealth. The overriding inspiration must be a burning sense of social justice. While increased production ⁸⁰ is of the utmost importance, it is equally important to remove or reduce and prevent the concentration of wealth and ¹⁰⁰ economic power. The benefits of development should accrue in increasing measure to the common man and the weaker sections of ¹²⁰ society so that the forces of production can be fully unleashed. A sense of involvement or participation by the people ¹⁴⁰ as a whole, is vital for the success of any plan of rapid economic growth. This can only be evoked ¹⁶⁰ by securing social justice, by reducing disparities of income and wealth and by redressing regional imbalances. Are orientation of our ¹⁸⁰ socio-economic institutions in this spirit is, accordingly, the first necessity.

One year of this Plan has already gone by. ²⁰⁰ Between the Draft Plan and the present document certain important changes have been made. The projected investment in the public ²²⁰ sector has been stepped up so as to enable us to undertake a larger and bolder agenda of work. New ²⁴⁰ schemes have been added to help the small farmer throughout the country, especially in the unirrigated areas. The emphasis is ²⁶⁰ squarely on areas that have hitherto suffered from neglect of transport and housing problems in urban regions will receive more attention. ²⁸⁰ A small but significant beginning is also being made with special programmes for children. The Seventh Plan thus provided a ³⁰⁰ necessary corrective to the earlier trend which helped, particularly the stronger sections in agriculture as well as in industry to ³²⁰ enable them rapidly to enlarge and diversify the production base. In the long run, the full potential of growth cannot ³⁴⁰ be realised unless the energies of all our people are put to profitable use. The emphasis on spreading the impetus ³⁶⁰ and benefits of economic growth to the weaker sections is thus necessary, in the interest of equality as well as ³⁸⁰ growth. The Plan will now assist the less prosperous sections of our farming population to improve their position and make ⁴⁰⁰ a yet bigger contribution to the national economy. Greater industrial activity and the modernisation of agriculture by adopting intensive methods ⁴²⁰ of cultivation and irrigation, would mean that a larger proportion of young men seeking jobs could find employment nearer home. ⁴⁴⁰

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the text above, written on lined paper. The shorthand is a form of shorthand used for dictation practice, featuring various symbols and abbreviations for words and phrases.

PRIVILEGE: special rights; RATIONAL: based on reason.
UNLEASHED: free from restraint; IMPETUS: emphasis

Exercise 7

Sir, the emphasis is on the public sector, which the Prime Minister described as a core of the industrial sector ²⁰ as well as of the Plan. It was said that the public sector was being decried. The Budget speech and ⁴⁰ the policies formulated establish that the public sector is the commanding height of the economy for us. In order to ⁶⁰ achieve that position, the public sector is being reinforced in many ways in the economy. In first three years ⁸⁰ of the Seventh Plan, a record 63 per cent of the total Seventh Plan outlay in real terms has been ¹⁰⁰ provided. If you compare with the earlier Sixth Plan, it was 45 per cent. This is in real terms and ¹²⁰ not in financial terms. This is an important aspect. This is despite the fact that there is an enormous compulsion ¹⁴⁰ of the increase in the non-Plan expenditure. The three sectors, the Defence expenditure, the large mounting interest payments and ¹⁶⁰ the compulsory subsidies, which provide to maintain the public distribution system or the rural sector or the fertilisers mainly account ¹⁸⁰ for 70 per cent of the total non-Plan expenditure. It will be 67 per cent in the current year. ²⁰⁰ It will be 70 per cent of the total non-Plan expenditure in 1997-98. Therefore, despite ²²⁰ all these mounting figures, the credit goes to the sound policies of good management, fiscal management of the Government that ²⁴⁰ they have been able to maintain a moment of the outlay in the public sector to 63 per cent which ²⁶⁰ is a record at all times.

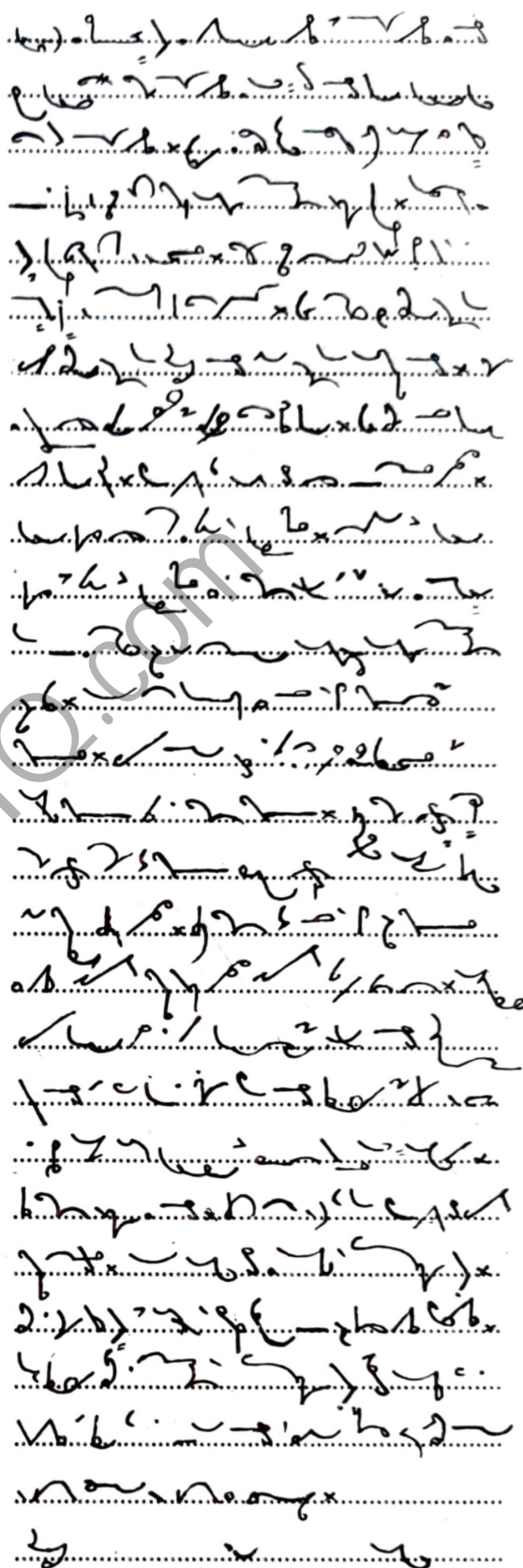
In the public sector, industrial sector, the emphasis will be on modernisation, accountability, through ²⁸⁰ better management, increasing productivity and several other measures. The most worrying aspect of the present situation is the mounting ³⁰⁰ deficit. The Prime Minister has said that he doesn't like it and he has, in a very unusual manner, given ³²⁰ a commitment to the House to the country, that the Plan deficit envisaged in the Budget proposals will not be ³⁴⁰ increased. Only a man of great confidence, only a man of commitment can give this. The facts are in the ³⁶⁰ preceding year or in the years earlier, the Budget plan deficit has increased enormously. He has gone in taking a ³⁸⁰ number of measures. If I may say so, the Prime Minister has expressed a grave concern in his Budget speech. ⁴⁰⁰

REINFORCED: re-strengthened; ENORMOUS: huge;
FISCAL: public revenue; COMMITMENT: dedication.

Exercise 8

If you see the structure of the Budget, the revenue receipts and the capital receipts, the expenditure is being financed ²⁰ more and more from the capital receipts, the non-Plan expenditure being financed even more by the capital receipts. These ⁴⁰ are the concerns that have been expressed and, therefore, not only has the Prime Minister given a commitment, but he ⁶⁰ has also provided inbuilt mechanism to control deficit. For example, the Budget deficit will not be allowed to increase. Firstly, ⁸⁰ he has mentioned about the setting up of a Cabinet Committee to monitor it more regularly. Then, the emphasis is ¹⁰⁰ that there is no room for wastage, there is no room for ostentatious expenditure, and no room for unproductive expenditure. ¹²⁰ Thirdly, the public sector must generate resources more than what it is doing. Then, there is the cost benefit ratio ¹⁴⁰ being established. Every rupee that is now spent must give maximum results. Financial outlays must match the achievement of physical targets. ¹⁶⁰ Marrying of the financial outlays and the achievement of the physical targets is a very important phenomenon and I commend ¹⁸⁰ the Government for giving emphasis to this end making inbuilt arrangements, inbuilt mechanism, to achieve this. Another important factor is ²⁰⁰ the cost of delivery programmes. We are going to spend a large amount, Rs. 2,000 crores, on the anti-poverty ²²⁰ programme, which is a very important programme. But there have been reports from the Implementation Ministry or the implementation machinery ²⁴⁰ that the programme is not being implemented in the manner it should have been and not producing the desired results. ²⁶⁰ It is, therefore, very important that the cost of delivery of these programmes is reduced and we are able to ²⁸⁰ produce better results, and we are able to achieve our ultimate aim. In the present situation, we are having such ³⁰⁰ a large phenomenal expenditure, astronomical public expenditure, and in order to have a control over expenditure, it is necessary to ³²⁰ create a situation in which the entire financing of the scheme becomes non-inflationary. It is very important to control ³⁴⁰ the expenditure. It is also important to see that for every rupee spent we are able to produce maximum benefit. ³⁶⁰ Another innovation has been the introduction of quarterly budgeting. There is a zero based Budget and the entire policy of ³⁸⁰ subsidy that is being given to that, it must reduce overheads. For that it is necessary that there is a ⁴⁰⁰ mechanism of quarterly budgeting, and that has been introduced with a purpose and it is not that a cut in ⁴²⁰ expenditure on certain items here and there is going to help, what is going to help is something else. ⁴⁴⁰

OSTENTATIOUS: vulgar; show off; COMMEND: recommend favourably; INNOVATION: novelty.

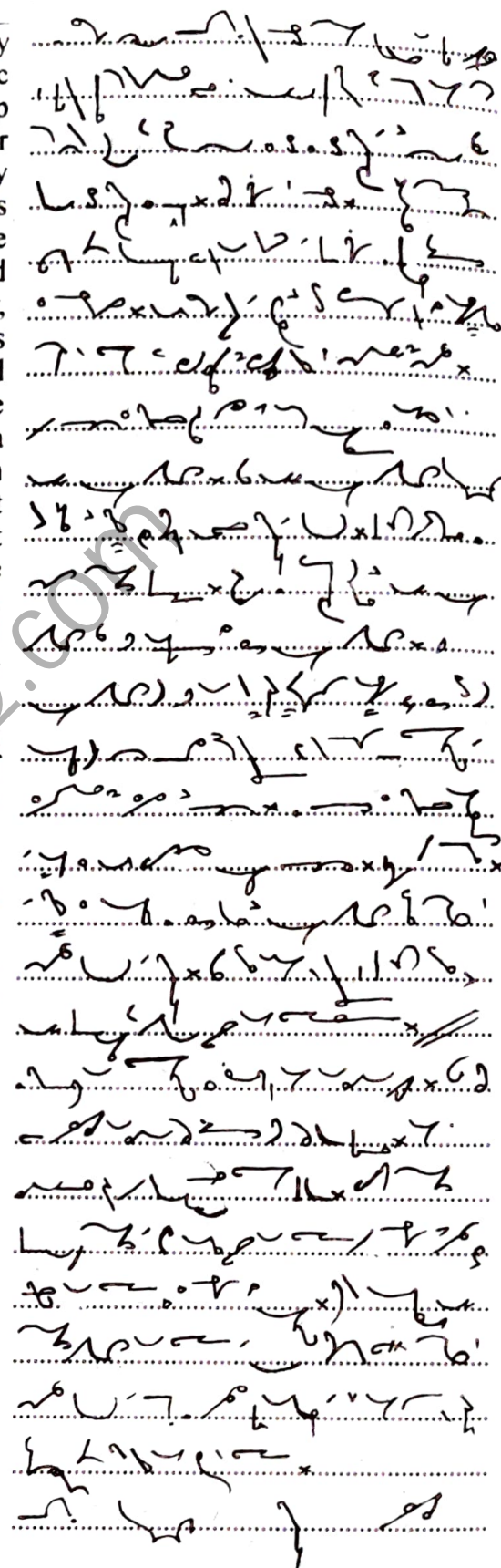


Exercise 9

Sir, the mounting, galloping public expenditure, mainly financed not out of real resources, but out of public debts or borrowings, ²⁰ creates an internal debt trap and that can be only matched or met by seeing that whatever money is spent ⁴⁰ is spent productively and all the money that is not being spent productively is cut out. There is control on ⁶⁰ expenditure. I think this mechanism will be much more effective when put in operation and it could control the deficit ⁸⁰ that the country has experienced. Now, Sir, the objective and philosophy of the Plan squarely put as the Nehruvian model ¹⁰⁰ of growth with social justice based on modernisation. Our economy has progressed on these lines and the entire industrial sector ¹²⁰ is in the midst of a new industrial revolution. This new industrial revolution formulated by the ideas of the Prime ¹⁴⁰ Minister, is that there should be increased productivity and efficiency. It also reflects the modern management technique. All these are ¹⁶⁰ the qualitative aspects of the new industrial revolution that is ushered into the country as the second industrial revolution. ¹⁸⁰ First industrial revolution was ushered in by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when the Second Plan was introduced whose main goals were ²⁰⁰ public sector, building up capital good, agricultural production and self-reliance of the economy. The country has progressed in this direction ²²⁰ and India is now one of the most industrialised economies. But there are large gaps. And Prime Minister has ²⁴⁰ introduced the second phase of the industrial revolution with its emphasis on modernisation, efficiency and productivity. This applies not only ²⁶⁰ to public sector but it also applies to the new technologies that are being used in the agriculture sector.

The ²⁸⁰ breakthrough in agricultural production is concentrated only in certain region. While there is great resurgence in certain areas of ³⁰⁰ the country, their areas have difficulties. Only a certain class of people are benefiting because of the agricultural development. Water ³²⁰ management, technological management and other inputs used in agriculture are costly and the result is that the cost of production ³⁴⁰ in agriculture is as costly as the industrial production. Therefore, by introducing the new management revolution in agriculture and industry, ³⁶⁰ there will be more and more emphasis on modernisation, efficiency and getting the best results out of the investment and ³⁸⁰ I only like to point out that it must be made much more broad-based in the sphere of agriculture. ⁴⁰⁰

GALLOPING: horse's fastest pace; FORMULATED: systematic form of words; PRODUCTIVITY: production per unit of input; RESURGENCE: to rise again.



Exercise 10

It must be extended to other areas where it is not existing now. For example, we should put in more efforts ²⁰ in North-East and Central areas. It must get out of the regional trap and spread to the whole country. ⁴⁰ In addition, our agricultural products must be less costly. There was a time when we could not export even though ⁶⁰ we had produced more. We could not export because we had to subsidise our agricultural products. Reducing the cost will ⁸⁰ improve our exports also. This is the techno economic articulation as presented by the Prime Minister in his Budget. This ¹⁰⁰ is the philosophy of the Budget on which he focusses attention. He charts a new path that the Budget will ¹²⁰ be pro-poor, growth-oriented and this Budget will be for equal distribution and social justice. The whole package of these ¹⁴⁰ specific measures is oriented towards this goal. The Budget should be non-inflationary and with tight control on expenditure we ¹⁶⁰ should try to get the best out of every rupee that we spend. This is the philosophy that he has ¹⁸⁰ placed before the country and he wants to take the country on the road to prosperity.

Similarly, the structure, the ²⁰⁰ economic architecture is no less profound. If you see the measures, if you take the demand and supply management, ²²⁰ the need is to curb the aggregate demand. There is a massive jump in internal debt. i.e. from Rs. 85 ²⁴⁰ crores to Rs. 85,000 crores. During the coming year, the interest charges alone come to 27 per cent ²⁶⁰ of the non-plan expenditure. Defence and other things, like subsidies, take it to 70 per cent of the ²⁸⁰ non-plan expenditure. It is a very challenging and daunting task, how to restore the balance and put a curb ³⁰⁰ on the mounting internal debt so that we may not be faced with the internal debt trap. India has successfully ³²⁰ avoided any kind of debt trap, external debt trap. Actually, if you see the report of the World Bank or ³⁴⁰ the International Monetary Fund or any other organisation, India is a shining example of development, compared to any other developing ³⁶⁰ country. The Budget strikes a new path, a Gandhian approach, if I may say so, in bringing about simplicity in ³⁸⁰ administration by giving up a 11 ostentation projects, all ostentatious way of spending in governing the country. This is being reintroduced in ⁴⁰⁰ this Budget which has removed all the frills and ostentations by cutting down and postponing all the slow moving projects ⁴²⁰ and replacing them with fast moving ones. Large funds are allocated for the rural poverty alleviation, through increase in productive employment. ⁴⁴⁰

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ARTICULATION: fine speech; DAUNTING: discouraging, intimidate;
FRILLS: unnecessary; ALLEVIATION: to bring up.

Exercise 11

I deem it a privilege to be invited to address this Joint Session of the US Congress. I thank you²⁰ for the invitation. I bring you the greetings and good wishes of the people of India. India and the United States⁴⁰ have much in common that is very important to both countries. You are the world's oldest democracy, we are its largest.⁶⁰ Our shared commitment to democratic values and processes has been a bond that has helped us transcend differences. We admire⁸⁰ the creativity and enterprise of the American people, the excellence of your institutions of learning, the openness of the economy,¹⁰⁰ and your ready embrace of diversity. These have attracted the brightest young minds from India, creating a bridge of understanding¹²⁰ that transcends both distance and difference between us. In addition to the values we share as democracies, there is also¹⁴⁰ a convergence in our perceptions of a rapidly transforming global environment, bringing us much closer together than at any time¹⁶⁰ in the past.

Globalization has made the world so inter-dependent that none of us can ignore what happens elsewhere.¹⁸⁰ Peace and prosperity are more indivisible than ever before in human history. As democracies, we must work together to create a²⁰⁰ world in which democracies can flourish. This is particularly important because we are today faced with new threats such as terrorism,²²⁰ to which democracies are particularly vulnerable. Indian democracy has been fashioned around India's civilisational ethos which celebrates diversity.²⁴⁰ Our society today is the result of centuries of assimilation of diverse peoples and ethnic groups. All the major religions of the²⁶⁰ world are represented in India. We have a tremendous diversity of languages, customs and traditions. The Father of our Nation,²⁸⁰ Mahatma Gandhi called for universal adult franchise as early as 1931, long before India became independent.³⁰⁰ Our political leadership remained true to this commitment and the Constitution we adopted after Independence enshrined democracy based on free elections³²⁰ and the associated principles of tolerance of dissent, freedom for political activity, protection of human rights and the Rule of Law.³⁴⁰ Our first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing this very forum in 1949, acknowledged our debt to America³⁶⁰ on this score. He said that you could hear in our Constitution the echo of the great voices of the³⁸⁰ Founding Fathers of your Republic. The real test of a democracy; how the Constitution functions on the ground.⁴⁰⁰

TRANSCEND: to cross usual limits; PERCEPTIONS: ideas;
VULNERABLE: easy to be hurt; ASSIMILATION: become part of the whole.

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the text on the right side of the page.

Exercise 12

All Indians can be proud of what we have achieved in this area and our experience is also relevant beyond our boundaries.²⁰ Free and fair elections are the foundation of a democracy. Over the past six decades, governments in India, at both the⁴⁰ national and State level, have regularly sought the mandate of the people through elections. Our elections are conducted under the⁶⁰ supervision of a statutory independent Election Commission, which has earned respect for its fairness and transparency, both at home and abroad.⁸⁰ The independent judiciary has been a zealous defender of our Constitution and a credible guarantor of the Rule of Law.¹⁰⁰ The Press is a key institution in any democracy and our media has a well-earned reputation for being free¹²⁰ and fearless. Our minorities, and we have many, participate actively in all walks of national life - political, commercial and cultural.¹⁴⁰ Civil society organisations are thriving and are vigilant in protecting human rights. They are also watchful of threats to the environment.¹⁶⁰ Our Army has remained a professional force, subject throughout to civilian control.

Recently, the Constitution was amended to ensure constitutionally¹⁸⁰ mandated elections to village and municipal councils. This process has produced no less than 3 million elected representatives in the country,²⁰⁰ with 1 million positions reserved for women. This has brought democracy closer to the people and also empowered women²²⁰ and promoted gender balance. Our commitment to democratic values and practices means there are many concerns and perceptions²⁴⁰ that we share with the United States. The most important common concern is the threat of terrorism. Democracy can only thrive²⁶⁰ in open and free societies. But open societies like ours are today threatened more than ever before by the rise of terrorism.²⁸⁰ The very openness of our societies makes us more vulnerable, and yet we must deal effectively with the threat³⁰⁰ without losing the openness we so value and cherish. India and the United States have both suffered grievously from terrorism³²⁰ and we must make common cause against it. We know that those who resort to terror often clothe it in³²⁰ the garb of real or imaginary grievances. We must categorically affirm that no grievance can justify resort to terror.³⁴⁰ Democracies provide legitimate means for expressing dissent. They provide the right to engage in political activity, and must continue to do so.³⁶⁰ However, for this very reason, they cannot afford to be soft on terror. Terrorism exploits the freedom our open societies³⁸⁰ provide to destroy our freedoms. The United States and India must work together in all possible forums to counter⁴⁰⁰ all forms of terrorism. We cannot be selective in this area. We must fight terrorism wherever it exists in the world.⁴⁴⁰

MANDATE: powers other winning election; AMENDED: altered;

TRANSPARENCY: openness; LEGITIMATE: reasonable.

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the typed text, including a signature at the bottom right.

Budget & Finance - Ex. 13 -17

Exercise 13

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having permitted me to speak. The Budget presented by our beloved Prime Minister²⁰ of India is a mixed one which deserves both appreciation and criticism. Being the maiden budget presented by our Hon'ble⁴⁰ Prime Minister, he can be excused this time, with the hope that he will present a pleasant budget at least⁶⁰ next time provided he continues to hold the Finance portfolio. It is worthwhile to take into account the comments made⁸⁰ by various people belonging to various sections. The Chamber of Commerce people believe that instead of giving relief to corporate sector¹⁰⁰ Government has taxed 30 per cent Minimum Tax which will hamper the growth of the corporate sector. This would offset¹²⁰ the liberalisation on depreciation allowance and would create a serious impact on the share market. The TV is no¹⁴⁰ longer a luxury item and is a media for propagating Government policies and programmes and it is a media¹⁶⁰ to educate the illiterates who form a major part of the population of our country. Hence, the price rise is¹⁸⁰ unjustified and unimaginable. The salaried people are the honest tax payers in this country. They all expected a higher ceiling limit²⁰⁰ for tax eligibility but no mention has been made. This has totally disappointed them. Of every rupee that accrues to²²⁰ the Central Exchequer, according to 1987-88 budget proposals, four paise only come through Income tax. In this²⁴⁰ Budget, it is worth to praise that Housing and Education have been given a boost. This will create a motivation²⁶⁰ among middle class and upper middle class to have their own shelter. It is a legitimate duty of the Government²⁸⁰ to provide such shelter. In that case, our Prime Minister has made a sincere effort in this Budget. I welcome³⁰⁰ this wholeheartedly. In the name of preservation of forest wealth, 35 per cent duty will be levied on plywoods made³²⁰ from prime timber and wood products. It is not logical as on one side you want to encourage Housing and³⁴⁰ on the other side, wood and its products would become costlier by this levy. This will cause a further hike in³⁶⁰ the cost of building construction. I feel this is penny wise pound foolish. But, our Hon'ble Prime Minister has made³⁸⁰ a humble plea that he invites suggestions from Members and other conservationists. He should, therefore, revise his opinion on taxing wood products.⁴⁰⁰

More allocation to Education is a welcoming measure which can turn our illiterate masses into literates and

Handwritten transcription of the text in Shorthand, written on lined paper. The transcription includes the entire text of the exercise, with some corrections and additions visible in the margins and between lines.

increase our literacy ⁴²⁰ rate so that the people can judge things well and they cast their votes properly without being carried away by ⁴⁴⁰ the sympathy waves. Excise duty on aerated soft drinks and soda being 20 paise and 15 paise per bottle is ⁴⁶⁰ unwarranted. Soda is not used for mixing up with hot drinks alone by affluent sections, but also used by the ⁴⁸⁰ poor and middle class people to quench their thirst. Even the politician while speaking on the platforms drinks soda but ⁵⁰⁰ he does not pay for that, the organizers of the meeting only pay. So, it has become an additional burden ⁵²⁰ for the people of the lower rank of the Party who form the rank and file of the organization. Hence, ⁵⁴⁰ it is unjustified to increase the excise duty on soda and soft drinks. I will appreciate the Hon'ble Prime Minister ⁵⁶⁰ if he puts excise duty upto 30 to 40 per cent on hot drinks so that the people can be ⁵⁸⁰ relieved from the clutches of the devil of drinking habits and also the exchequer gets more money.

Though snuffing and ⁶⁰⁰ chewing tobacco is really harmful to health, people in the rural areas forego their food while at work and ⁶²⁰ also when they are not able to take one square meal a day, indulge in chewing tobacco and snuffing. So ⁶⁴⁰ increasing excise duty on these substances is going to hit the common man and not the richer people. Hence, I ⁶⁶⁰ request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to withdraw the excise duty imposed on tobacco and snuff. It is regrettable that our ⁶⁸⁰ Hon'ble Prime Minister has forgotten the forty thousand sick units in the small scale sector. Neither he has made an ⁷⁰⁰ honest attempt to nurse them back to health from sickness, nor has he made any provision in the Budget presented. ⁷²⁰ Hence, I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to take into account the problems faced by the sick units in the ⁷⁴⁰ small scale industries. It is unfortunate that the Hon'ble Prime Minister has not encouraged the banking industry which has a ⁷⁶⁰ major role in the national development like tax incentives to facilitate mobilization of the savings. While creation of a National ⁷⁸⁰ Housing Development Finance Bank is appreciable, nationalized banks should be made to involve in these activities with a due caution ⁸⁰⁰ not to allow favouritism or ruling political party's interference. There are certain features present in the Budget to be praised ⁸²⁰ and applauded. One is that any compensation received by a workman at the time of his retirement is exempted from tax. ⁸⁴⁰

HAMPER: obstruct movement; LEGITIMATE: properly;
CONSERVATIONISTS: supporter of preservation; AFFLUENT:
wealthy; QUENCH: extinguish, cool; CLUTCHES: grasp tightly.

Exercise 14

Sir, regarding the capital gains I would suggest that previously in the case of capital gains if the money was ²⁰ deposited in the nationalised bank for a period of three years, then no Capital Gains Tax was paid, but at ⁴⁰ the same time Government has no money for circulation. It is for consideration whether the Government is benefiting ⁶⁰ by the present system or it was benefiting more by the previous system and, if necessary, if you increase ⁸⁰ the period from three years to five years, I suppose more money will be available for circulation and use. Sir, ¹⁰⁰ I would like to mention that in the case of wealth tax, one car is exempted. Now, the value ¹²⁰ of the car is around Rs. 75,000, I suppose. I do not know which car comes for Rs. 75,000 ¹⁴⁰ these days. The minimum price of car in India is about Rs. 2 lakh and, if I am correct, then ¹⁶⁰ this must be looked into and we must adopt a realistic approach.

I now come, Sir, to the Ministry of Health. ¹⁸⁰ The Constitution of India lays down that the State shall strive to raise the level of nutrition and the standard ²⁰⁰ of living of its people, and the improvement of public health is among its primary duties and functions. Now, can ²²⁰ we really, honestly say that this is being done? What is the position today in our hospitals? There are strikes ²⁴⁰ every day. There is go-slow every day. Then there is the shortage of medicines. There is the shortage of ²⁶⁰ beds and there is the shortage of hospitals. So, it is absolutely necessary that more provision should be made for ²⁸⁰ hospitals and for medical care of the people, because this is one of the essential items and we need more ³⁰⁰ hospitals and better care of health.

Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs' allocations are quite generous. The well-being ³²⁰ of our people should be there. The people, particularly, the minorities, and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, have ³⁴⁰ a feeling of uneasiness, and that feeling of uneasiness has to be removed by improving the law and order situation. ³⁶⁰ There has been a long-standing demand for a para-military force, I do not understand why there is delay in ³⁸⁰ having a mixed type of para-military force, because this will restore the confidence of the weaker sections of the people. ⁴⁰⁰

Sir, similarly I would like to point out that the Minorities Commission has been appointed. But what is its ⁴²⁰ function? It is only an advisory body. Nobody cares for its report. Nobody cares for its suggestions. And, therefore, this ⁴⁴⁰ Minorities Commission should be given statutory

power or otherwise it should be abolished, because I feel that whatever ⁴⁶⁰ expenditure we are incurring now on this Minorities Commission is waste because they are not doing any useful work. And ⁴⁸⁰ it is no fault of theirs because we have not equipped them, we have not given them adequate ⁵⁰⁰ powers, we have not provided them necessary facilities to do their work not only at the Centre but even in ⁵²⁰ the States. This is a matter for the Home Ministry to consider. Sir, another Commission that has been appointed is the ⁵⁴⁰ Subordinate Services Commission. This Commission consists of only two people, Chairman and a Member. Why can't we have three ⁵⁶⁰ or four Members? This Commission is like the UPSC. If they have to perform their task of ⁵⁸⁰ recruitment, they have to be provided facilities. The Commission should be expanded and provided with one or two more ⁶⁰⁰ Members. This shall enable greater amount of clarity in understanding among the Members.

No doubt, the Finance Minister ⁶²⁰ has been very liberal, comparatively this time. But it is still not enough. Adequate funds have not been provided for ⁶⁴⁰ essential services for the capital. The population of Delhi is more than One billion people. What is happening today? ⁶⁶⁰ Even the essential services have been outstripped by the requirement of the people. The main problem is the transport. ⁶⁸⁰ Water supply and electricity are also main problems. It is, therefore, very necessary that additional allocations should be made for ⁷⁰⁰ these items for Delhi transport problem, particularly in a big or Metropolitan city, cannot be solved by operating a few ⁷²⁰ hundred or a thousand buses. We must provide something better. The only solution that can meet the requirements of a city ⁷⁴⁰ like Delhi is the rapid transport system. A rapid transport system should be provided for Delhi irrespective of the cost ⁷⁶⁰ involved because cost is not the only consideration. The consideration is that the people should get the facility and that ⁷⁸⁰ facility has to be provided and should be provided as early as possible. The Ministry of Transport is responsible for the ⁸⁰⁰ transport problem of the whole country. India is one of the countries which has the largest network of roads. Therefore, ⁸²⁰ we have to ensure that proper type of transport facilities are provided in rural, urban and metropolitan areas also. ⁸⁴⁰

STRIVE: to make hard efforts; PARA MILITARY: semi-army; STATUTORY: legal.

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the text above, written on lined paper. The shorthand is a form of shorthand used in stenography, featuring various symbols, strokes, and abbreviations. It includes some recognizable words like 'UPSC' and 'Delhi'.

Exercise 15

Sir, I will be failing in my duty if I do not congratulate our Hon'ble Prime Minister for the concessions²⁰ that he has given in the medical and pharmaceutical field, namely full customs duty exemption for import of life saving⁴⁰ equipment and also its spares. It is really logical, practical and sensible for which our Hon'ble Prime Minister deserves all⁶⁰ the appreciation and praise. Here, I would like to mention that instruments used for opthalmic surgery, heart surgery and⁸⁰ neurosurgery should also get the same exemption as life saving instruments get. Exemption of additional customs duty for 35 more¹⁰⁰ drug intermediates is a laudable one. I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to remove the customs duty in also these for¹²⁰ drug intermediates required for manufacturing them. Items like note books, letter pads, blotting papers, accounts books, registration papers, file covers¹⁴⁰ etc., are exempted from the excise duty altogether. This will help the Parliamentarians to use more pads, write more letters¹⁶⁰ to the non-listening bureaucrats and to some of the adamant Ministers who never reply at all. This will also¹⁸⁰ help to increase the literacy rate by encouraging people to develop the habit of writing more and learning more.

Then,²⁰⁰ increase of excise duty on viscose staple fibres from Rs.5 per Kg to Rs.7 per Kg and increase²²⁰ in viscose filament yarn by 12 per cent of the existing rate is going to crush the entire industry. In²⁴⁰ Tamil Nadu rarely we have any big industry. We have Southern Viscose Ltd., in Coimbatore district as such which produces²⁶⁰ viscose products. So this is going to hit the industry very badly and would result in hardship to three thousand²⁸⁰ employees working in that industry. In view of the real backwardness in the industrial sector in Tamil Nadu, I request³⁰⁰ the Hon'ble Prime Minister to restore the tax pattern existing on viscose staple fibre and other units. The status quo³²⁰ may be maintained. The excise duty on cigarettes is based on the length of the cigarette and our Prime Minister³⁴⁰ hails that it is his innovation. Filter cigarettes are less harmful than the normal smaller cigarettes. Unfortunately, the lengthier cigarettes³⁶⁰ which are less harmful are made more costly now. So people go for smaller cigarettes which are more harmful to³⁸⁰ them and invite more troubles. Hence the logic and innovation of increasing the excise duty of the cigarette cannot be acceptable.⁴⁰⁰

Even though this method is followed in other

countries, they always stick on to their limits either in drinking or ⁴²⁰ smoking habits. But in our country people always exceed the limits and finally they spoil their health. Hence, I request the ⁴⁴⁰ Prime Minister not to compare our people with the people of other countries and I request him to reduce the ⁴⁶⁰ tax on the filtered cigarettes which are a better devil than the small cigarette which are a greater devil. I ⁴⁸⁰ would suggest to mop up the loss incurred in this process by increasing the excise duty on Indian-made foreign ⁵⁰⁰ liquors like whisky, brandy and rum so that we can get more revenue for the Government and also make the ⁵²⁰ people not to drink more which will bring partial prohibition. It is more worthwhile for my State namely, Tamil ⁵⁴⁰ Nadu, because the general arrack shops are recently converted into whisky and wine shops.

Increase in excise duty on ⁵⁶⁰ fuel efficient motor vehicles with engine capacity not exceeding 1000cc is to be increased from 20 per cent ⁵⁸⁰ to 25 per cent and on spare parts from 50 per cent to 75 per cent. This has resulted in ⁶⁰⁰ an increase of Rs. 5000 on Maruti cars and Rs. 6000 on Maruti vans. These small cars are ⁶²⁰ the pet children of late Sanjay Gandhi. The basic idea was smaller the car, more fuel efficient the car would ⁶⁴⁰ be, and middle class people and office-goers can afford to go by four wheelers. Now, after the present increase, ⁶⁶⁰ the Maruti cars price is Rs. 1.70 lac. The car cannot withstand even a blow, which results in dents and ⁶⁸⁰ as a result of tinkering and painting costs about Rs. 5000. The shock absorbers of Maruti car cost Rs.500 ⁷⁰⁰ per pair compared to Rs. 200 per pair for Ambassador cars. So maintenance of these Maruti cars ⁷²⁰ is already costly. If the price is increased due to the excise duty, it is not going to benefit smaller ⁷⁴⁰ and fuel efficient cars and the basic idea of late Sanjay Gandhi gets defeated. So at least for his memory ⁷⁶⁰ namely for his brother's memory, I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister not to increase the excise duty on fuel efficient ⁷⁸⁰ cars with an engine capacity of less than 1000CC. Kindly withdraw the present hike and allow the ⁸⁰⁰ status quo to continue. You have allotted more funds for rural development. Though it is a welcoming measure, it should ⁸²⁰ be monitored well. Otherwise, the beneficiaries will not be the deserving poor people but the influential political rural people only. ⁸⁴⁰

OPHTHALMIC/ NEUROSURGERY: surgery of eye/brain; ADAMENT: unyielding; STATUS QUO: present state of affairs; PARTIAL: partly; HIKE: rise.

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the text above, written in a cursive style on lined paper.

Exercise 16

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Budget and also I would like to congratulate the Hon'ble Prime Minister for ²⁰ presenting an unique Budget in which attention has been paid to every section of society. Facilities have been provided to ⁴⁰ all sections of our people including the working class, middle class, professionals, Harijans and Adivasis. The Hon'ble Prime Minister by ⁶⁰ his Budget has made an auspicious start in giving a new direction to the country which had its origin in ⁸⁰ Gandhiji slogan for free India and which started in the rural areas and which was implemented by late Pandit Jawaharlal ¹⁰⁰ Nehru and got further encouragement by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi in her New Economic Programme that is why the ¹²⁰ Hon'ble Prime Minister began his Budget speech by stating that our chief aim is to eliminate poverty and to build ¹⁴⁰ a beautiful, modern, progressive and a stable economy. I heartily congratulate him on behalf of my countrymen and myself. He ¹⁶⁰ said that 90 per cent of our economy is dependent on agriculture and in the second line, he said that ¹⁸⁰ agriculture is the bed-rock of our economy. In order to eradicate poverty, it is absolutely essential to develop the ²⁰⁰ agricultural sector. He has assured the people of the country who belong to a country which is primarily agricultural that ²²⁰ the development would begin from the rural areas and not from the urban areas. The Hon'ble Members have expressed their ²⁴⁰ views on agriculture. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has said that remunerative prices will be paid to the farmers and that ²⁶⁰ he was committed to ensure supply of more water, electricity, fertiliser and seeds and to provide more loans to the ²⁸⁰ farmers. It is in itself an important achievement that the Hon'ble Prime Minister of the country has declared in the ³⁰⁰ whole House that he is committed to the development of India and a beginning is being made in this direction. ³²⁰ There can be no two opinions about it that under the leadership of the present Prime Minister those areas of ³⁴⁰ the country, which had remained backward for the last 50 years, would now be able to make rapid progress. Concessions ³⁶⁰ have been granted not only to agriculture, but to industries as well, particularly to the small scale units, for example, ³⁸⁰ the leather industry. In case of plastics, textiles, dhoti and sulabh sarees, excise duty has been reduced to 60 per cent. ⁴⁰⁰

Apart from it, he emphasised that the defence build-up in the world today is one of the reasons for ⁴²⁰

international tension. In this situation, we are also trying to strengthen our Defence. In this regard he said that in ⁴⁴⁰ the current situation, highest priority has been given in the year 1987-88 to maintenance of tempo ⁴⁶⁰ of the on-going schemes and to ensure the security of our borders. Budget outlay for 1987-88 ⁴⁸⁰ is Rs. 2 crore of which Rs. 14 crore is in the shape of budgetary support. By this outlay, if ⁵⁰⁰ 36 per cent of the targets of the Seventh Five Year Plan could be achieved, it would be a record ⁵²⁰ achievement. Our borders have become more secure and will be strengthened even more. It is also a matter of pride. ⁵⁴⁰ Along with it, I would also like to make my submission in regard to education.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister had ⁵⁶⁰ made announcements regarding Education Policy at the very outset. This year Rs. 800 crores have been earmarked for it. ⁵⁸⁰ Now through the New Education Policy we would be able to provide quality education to those children who for some ⁶⁰⁰ reasons are not able to go to towns for higher education. The more education spreads in this country, the more ⁶²⁰ will it unite, make strong and integrate. Until we inculcate spirit of nationalism in our children, our country cannot make ⁶⁴⁰ progress. Hence, I would request you to adopt a system of education by which we build national character of our ⁶⁶⁰ children. Hence, our education policy should be such which would build the character of the children and this thing ⁶⁸⁰ should be emphasized. Today, we see that the state of our primary education in the rural area is very miserable. ⁷⁰⁰ The buildings of the primary schools have fallen to the ground and the children study under the shade of trees. ⁷²⁰ The schools remain closed during the rains and the winter season and in most of the schools, the teachers do ⁷⁴⁰ not even attend schools regularly. When I went to my constituency during the elections, a little child asked me a ⁷⁶⁰ question in a very simple language, which though would make one laugh if taken lightly, but the depth of it ⁷⁸⁰ can be gauged only after listening carefully to what he has said. You can easily infer from it that even ⁸⁰⁰ a little child knows that the teachers do not attend schools. It is a very serious matter and it should be ⁸²⁰ given due consideration. Such laws should be framed so that there could be maximum spread of education in the rural areas. ⁸⁴⁰

ELIMINATE: to remove; BEDROCK: solid base; EARMARKED: specified; INCULCATE: to develop; GAUGED: to measure.

Exercise 17

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a discussion on the Budget presented by our youthful Hon'ble Prime Minister is in progress in ²⁰ the House. I rise to present some views and certain suggestions in support of it. Seventy six per cent people ⁴⁰ in this country and particularly the rural people have welcomed the Budget wholeheartedly. On the one hand, this Budget would accelerate ⁶⁰ the pace of development, strengthening the economy and on the other, it is hoped that there will be far-reaching ⁸⁰ consequences for agriculture and industrial development. As my friends have pointed out that the aim of Budget is not merely ¹⁰⁰ to present an estimate of income and expenditure. Instead, its aim is to point out as to what direction the ¹²⁰ economy would take in future, what percentage of people would be benefited, what are the priorities, and so on. It ¹⁴⁰ is through the medium of budget that the Government gets an opportunity to convey all such matters to the public. ¹⁶⁰

Among the priorities which have been fixed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in the Budget of 1987-88 ¹⁸⁰ rural development and poverty elimination programmes have been given a special emphasis. The setting up of the National Labour Commission ²⁰⁰ for improving the life styles and economic standards of the unorganised labour in our rural areas is due to his ²²⁰ insight and imagination. It shows his concern for the poor and his socialistic way of thinking. According to an estimate ²⁴⁰ of a national newspaper, about 20 crores of people fall in the category of agricultural labour and to whom the ²⁶⁰ basic necessities of life that is food, clothing and shelter are not available even today, and they must get these ²⁸⁰ facilities on a priority basis. I want to congratulate the Hon'ble Prime Minister for paying his attention to that section ³⁰⁰ and for making special efforts to uplift them by setting up this Commission. This work should be done properly, surveys ³²⁰ should be conducted, and proper direction should be given for implementing the various socio-economic programmes in the rural areas. ³⁴⁰ It would not be correct to think that we would achieve success by merely setting up a Commission. Similarly, ³⁶⁰ Rs.200 crores have been earmarked in the Budget for poverty alleviation programmes like I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P. ³⁸⁰ Two points are clear from this. The young educated people in the rural areas are going to get employment new. ⁴⁰⁰

The Integrated Rural Development Programme might help in this direction and in the Sixth Five year Plan

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the typed text, including the year 1987-88 and the acronyms I.R.D.P. and N.R.E.P.

and Seventh Five ⁴²⁰ Year Plan, about 2 crores of people have been benefited under this programme which no one can deny. Rs. 310 ⁴⁴⁰ crores have been allocated under I.R.D.P., Rs. 780 crores under N.R.E.P. and Rs. ⁴⁶⁰ 725 crores under R.L.E.G.P. for the next year. It would enable 40 lakh people to ⁴⁸⁰ get employment under I.R.D.P. under N.R.E.P. More than 750 crores of Mandays will ⁵⁰⁰ be created. It is in itself an ambitious project. I have seen the good results of it in the rural ⁵²⁰ areas of my own constituency. The unemployed people in these areas have got employment, agricultural labourers have got employment. When ⁵⁴⁰ earlier, people used to get work for 3 months or for 6 months in a year and earned only ⁵⁶⁰ Rs.4 per day, now-a-days they get employment more frequently and earn Rs.10 per day as wages. The ⁵⁸⁰ earnings have increased. Secondly, an important proposal has been made in regard to the housing schemes and I would like ⁶⁰⁰ to praise the Hon'ble Minister for it.

Highest priority has been given to the housing schemes in both rural ⁶²⁰ and urban areas for which I want to congratulate the Hon'ble Prime Minister on behalf of crores of people of ⁶⁴⁰ this country. It has been lauded in all the national newspapers and in regional language newspapers as well. According to ⁶⁶⁰ the Seventh Five Year Plan document, by the end of 1990, about 5 crore families will require houses, about which it has been estimated that ⁶⁸⁰ an investment of nearly Rs. 20,000 crores will be required. Keeping this in view and through coordinated efforts of ⁷⁰⁰ the National Buildings Organisation, Housing Development Finance Corporation and other nationalised housing banks, we should ensure that the benefits of ⁷²⁰ the scheme reach the lower income groups in the districts and to those who want to build houses privately or ⁷⁴⁰ through cooperative societies. Hence, it is a very good scheme and we would be successful in the construction sector in ⁷⁶⁰ the future years. It would generate employment and the connected industries like steel, cement, energy, coal and power, which form ⁷⁸⁰ the country's infrastructure, will also prosper. Therefore, the allocation of Rs.100 crores for National Housing Bank should be ⁸⁰⁰ increased to Rs.1,000 crores so that an ambitious project like this does not suffer. National Buildings Organisation has ⁸²⁰ developed some very good house plans, but the designs are not easily available to the cooperative societies in the districts. ⁸⁴⁰

ALLEVIATION: to improve; INFRASTRUCTURE: basic structure.

Education - Ex. 18 - 25

Exercise 18

I have great pleasure in welcoming you to this Seminar to discuss the contribution of Gandhian outlook and techniques to ²⁰ the solution of tensions between and within nations. I am particularly happy that so many distinguished men and women from ⁴⁰ so many countries have responded to our invitation. The subject for their deliberations is one which is of overriding importance ⁶⁰ in the modern world and immediately concerns all individuals of all nations. When the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with ⁸⁰ UNESCO met for the first time in 1949, it resolved that steps should be taken at an early ¹⁰⁰ date to consider the Gandhian doctrines and their relevance to the problem of achieving world peace. Unesco which is concerned ¹²⁰ with the creation of an international outlook and the promotion of friendly feelings between different nations was, naturally, greatly interested ¹⁴⁰ in the proposal. Since then we have been considering how best to give effect to our plans of examining Gandhian ¹⁶⁰ methods as a means of achieving peace. You will agree that it was hardly necessary to have a Seminar only ¹⁸⁰ in order to draw attention of Gandhiji's thought. His ideas have been before the world for many years and are ²⁰⁰ already a part of the intellectual heritage of modern man.

In view, however, of the crisis which threatens the world ²²⁰ today and the danger of war which is always in the background of our minds, it seems specially appropriate to ²⁴⁰ consider Gandhiji's methods so far as they provide an alternative to war and promise a solution to international problems. That ²⁶⁰ is why after much hesitation and thought, we have decided to call this Seminar to give distinguished thinkers of the ²⁸⁰ East and the West an opportunity to discuss Gandhiji's methods in all their implications. I am keenly conscious of the ³⁰⁰ stupendous nature of the problem and also of how a solution has until now baffled the efforts of man. It ³²⁰ is, therefore, in a spirit of humility that we have organised this Seminar in the hope that the co-operative efforts ³⁴⁰ of thinkers from so many countries may throw some light on our pressing problems and suggest some method of dealing ³⁶⁰ more satisfactorily with the problems of war and peace. The issues at stake are so vast and our aim so ³⁸⁰ important that, whether we fully succeed or not, the effort is its own justification. This we have to understand now. ⁴⁰⁰

The progress of science itself makes it the more urgent to find a solution to these problems. In the past, ⁴²⁰

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the text, showing various symbols and abbreviations used in shorthand notation.

wars were often due to the fact that man's lack of knowledge did not permit him to utilise to the ⁴⁴⁰ full the resources of nature. One nation or group could therefore satisfy its needs only by depriving others. If food ⁴⁶⁰ or fodder was scarce, the only means of overcoming this shortage lay in forcible occupation of the fields or pastures ⁴⁸⁰ belonging to others. Today, the progress of science has created conditions where all legitimate demands of man can be satisfied. ⁵⁰⁰ We can now live in an economy of plenty rather than one of want. Secrets of nature have been revealed ⁵²⁰ one after the other and those have made available to man the immense wealth of her hidden resources. The tragedy ⁵⁴⁰ of the situation, however, is that this increase of knowledge and mastery over nature is being used not so much ⁵⁶⁰ for the constructive purposes of society as to enhance man's powers of destruction. The energy of the atom has been ⁵⁸⁰ unlocked and this can bring within the reach of all comfort and plenty. We are, however, concentrating on the use ⁶⁰⁰ of atomic energy mainly to create terrible engines of destruction. Wireless has brought all mankind nearer to one another, but ⁶²⁰ instead of using it to strengthen the bonds of fellowship among men, we are using it as an aid to ⁶⁴⁰ a propaganda of hatred and discord. Aeroplanes are being used primarily to develop our offensive in aerial warfare. Greater knowledge ⁶⁶⁰ of germs and bacteria promises mastery over disease and suffering, but such knowledge is often being sought to develop their ⁶⁸⁰ use as weapons in bacteriological war. Not that these discoveries have no beneficent use, but such use seems subsidiary to ⁷⁰⁰ the main purpose of employing them as weapons for the destruction of humanity. Since the beginning of this century, technological ⁷²⁰ and scientific developments have tended to make war and peace co-extensive with the whole world. In the past, some problems ⁷⁴⁰ may have been solved by war. In any case such wars were confined to a section of the world. Today, ⁷⁶⁰ it is clear that no problem can be solved by war. If an attempt is made to solve any problem ⁷⁸⁰ by means of war, the consequences extend beyond the frontiers of the nations concerned and involve all mankind. Wars have ⁸⁰⁰ reached a stage where they only succeed in intensifying the hatred between nations and leading to new hatreds. Thus, the ⁸²⁰ only consequence of war today is to enhance the impulse to revenge and destruction to become a basis of conflict. ⁸⁴⁰

HERITAGE: cultural history; IMPLICATIONS: meanings;

STUPENDOUS: huge; PASTURES: grazing grounds;

DISCORD: dispute; IMMENSE: large

Exercise 19

I have great pleasure in welcoming you to the eighth annual meeting of the All India Council for Technical Education. ²⁰ You are aware that the constitution of the Council has recently been revised in order to make it a more ⁴⁰ compact body and the council, as reorganised, is meeting today for the first time. I will, therefore, crave your indulgence ⁶⁰ for a few minutes to refer to the circumstances in which the Council was originally set up and the work ⁸⁰ it has accomplished in the last seven years. It was in January 1944 that the Central Advisory Board ¹⁰⁰ of Education recommended at the instance of the Technical Education Committee of that body that the Government should set up ¹²⁰ a central organisation to stimulate, co-ordinate and control the provision of technical education on an all India basis. The Government ¹⁴⁰ considered that recommendation and set up the All India Council of Technical Education to survey the whole field of technical ¹⁶⁰ education and to advise them on measures that might be taken from time to time for development in this field. ¹⁸⁰ Sri Sarkar was appointed Chairman of the first Council and he served for two terms with conspicuous ability.

I must ²⁰⁰ take this occasion to recall to your memory the services which he rendered as the first Chairman of the Council. ²²⁰ I am sure you will all agree that his death is a great loss to the cause of technical education ²⁴⁰ in the country. In retrospect we now see more clearly one of the reasons for the establishment of the Council. ²⁶⁰ After the outbreak of World War II, the Government of the day felt increasingly that they must secure the co-operation ²⁸⁰ of Indian national leaders in order to create the necessary enthusiasm for the war effort. They tried to associate leaders ³⁰⁰ of the Indian National Congress with the Government, but the Congress refused the invitation as the terms on which ³²⁰ it was issued were unacceptable. The Government realised that they must have at least a semblance of Indian support, and therefore ³⁴⁰ invited some selected individuals to come into the Executive Council. They also wanted to prove to the world that even ³⁶⁰ if the Congress leaders had not agreed to accept office, they were themselves anxious to develop nation-building services in India. ³⁸⁰ Those who accepted the British invitation were thus in a position of advantage and utilised the pressure exercised by them. ⁴⁰⁰

I have watched closely the valuable contribution of the Council towards the development of technical education in the country since ⁴²⁰ its inception. As Minister of Education, I have naturally been interested in its working

and I am happy that my ⁴⁴⁰ association with the Council will henceforth be much closer than it had been in the past. Some of the landmarks ⁴⁶⁰ in the history of the Council naturally come to my mind on this occasion. You are aware that it was ⁴⁸⁰ primarily at the initiative of the Council that the Government of India decided to strengthen a number of undergraduate ⁵⁰⁰ institutions in various parts of the country by providing grants, amounting to about 1.5 crores of rupees. It ⁵²⁰ was also on the recommendations of the Council that the Government accepted the proposals of the Sarkar Committee to set ⁵⁴⁰ up four higher institutes of technology in the country. The Council is also responsible for undertaking steps to establish closer ⁵⁶⁰ relations between industries and educational institutions by establishing different types of industrial training schemes. There has been a good deal ⁵⁸⁰ of expansion of facilities in technical education during the last five years. Most of it has been provided, in the ⁶⁰⁰ normal course, in the colleges preparing students for university degrees or college diplomas.

I understand that the intake of engineering ⁶²⁰ degree courses has increased from about 2,500 to over 3,700 in the last five years. The ⁶⁴⁰ intake in engineering diploma courses has also increased from about 3,000 to almost 5,000 during the same period. ⁶⁶⁰ In fact, there are some experts who hold that the expansion in facilities has been too rapid and that there ⁶⁸⁰ is not enough scope for the employment of the persons trained. Others hold equally strongly that even today we do ⁷⁰⁰ not have an adequate number of properly trained personnel for the various approved projects and purposes. What is therefore, needed ⁷²⁰ is a review of our requirements not only in terms of numbers but also in terms of the type of ⁷⁴⁰ training necessary. In January 1951, the Council appointed a committee to assess the requirements of technical manpower with ⁷⁶⁰ a view to undertaking this survey and also estimating what the requirements are likely to be for our various ⁷⁸⁰ development schemes. I understand that, as the Planning Commission had not, until recently, taken final decisions on the various schemes, ⁸⁰⁰ the Committee was unable to come to firm conclusions. Now that the Five Year Plan has been approved in principle, ⁸²⁰ I hope that the Committee will carry out the task assigned to it as speedily as possible for us. ⁸⁴⁰

INDULGENCE: to give free course to; gratify; CONSPICUOUS: outstanding, readily seen; INCEPTION: since beginning; LANDMARK: boundary mark; notable event.

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the text above, written on lined paper. The shorthand is a form of stenography using various symbols and abbreviations to represent the spoken words.

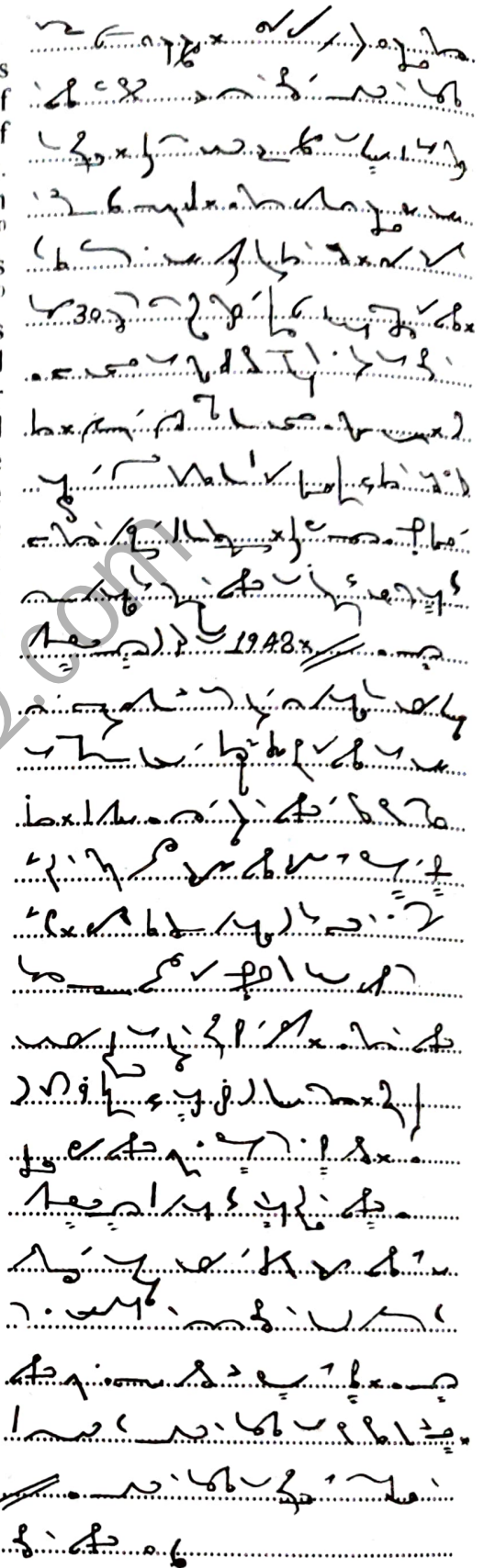
Handwritten shorthand transcription of the text above, written on lined paper. The shorthand is a form of stenography using various symbols and abbreviations to represent the spoken words.

Exercise 20

I am glad to welcome you today to this Conference. As you are aware, our object is to discuss problems²⁰ of universities with special reference to the improvement of standards and co-ordination of facilities for higher education. It was my⁴⁰ intention to call this conference in January but on account of pressure of work this could not be done. The⁶⁰ problem we have met to discuss is not new, though it has acquired a new urgency after the attainment of⁸⁰ Independence. You are all aware that for the last thirty years or more there have been persistent and at times¹⁰⁰ well-founded criticisms of our universities. The great increase in the number of students has been accompanied by a fall in¹²⁰ the standard of attainment. Ill-equipped and ill-trained graduates have increased the number of the unemployed. Their indiscipline and lack of¹⁴⁰ purpose have added to our difficulties at a time when the attainment of Independence has posed great problems of reconstruction¹⁶⁰ and development before the country. It was in order to examine the existing defects and make recommendations for the remodeling¹⁸⁰ of university education in conformity with the needs of free India that the Radhakrishnan Commission was appointed in 1948.²⁰⁰

The Commission made a careful survey of the entire field and made recommendations for necessary changes in the academic,²²⁰ financial and administrative set-up of our universities in the new context. It redefined the aims and objects of university education²⁴⁰ and placed special emphasis on the establishment of proper relations between the universities on the one hand and the Central²⁶⁰ and State Government on the other. One of its basic recommendations was for the creation of a machinery for the²⁸⁰ most economic utilisation of our existing resources by avoiding wastage or unnecessary duplication in the fields of higher study and³⁰⁰ research. The problem of university education was also considered at the time when the Indian Constitution was being framed. There were³²⁰ detailed discussions as to whether university education should be made a Central or a State responsibility. The Radhakrishnan Commission had³⁴⁰ recommended that the "all-India aspects of university education, the repercussions and interchanges necessary and desirable between universities, and the³⁶⁰ need for a national guarantee of minimum standards of efficiency" require that university education should be a concurrent responsibility of³⁸⁰ the Centre and the States. The Commission had, mentioned that co-ordination of facilities in special subjects, be of the Governments.⁴⁰⁰

The co-ordination of facilities in higher education and the maintenance of standards of university education is thus

The image shows a column of handwritten shorthand notes on the right side of the page. These notes are written in a cursive, shorthand style, likely representing the Steno shorthand system. They are aligned horizontally with the corresponding lines of the typed text on the left. The notes are written in dark ink on a light background. Some parts of the notes are underlined, and there are some corrections or additions visible. The overall appearance is that of a student's or a professional's shorthand transcription of the typed text.

an exclusive Central ⁴²⁰ responsibility. This makes it necessary for the Government of India to take an immediate and direct interest in the affairs ⁴⁴⁰ of all universities in order to ensure that the provisions of the Constitution are carried out. The Government has considered ⁴⁶⁰ the matter carefully and reached the conclusion that this responsibility cannot be discharged without the creation of an agency which ⁴⁸⁰ would enable the Government to carry out the necessary supervision and over-all guidance. Since this duty is an exclusive Central ⁵⁰⁰ responsibility, the Government would have been entitled to set up, for these purposes, an official body composed of its own ⁵²⁰ officers and nominees. The Government did not, however, do so. The Government recognises the value of university autonomy and desires ⁵⁴⁰ that the necessary reforms in universities should, as far as possible, be initiated by the universities themselves. The Government is ⁵⁶⁰ also of the view that in all such steps for the improvement of standards of higher education in the country, ⁵⁸⁰ the co-operation of the States at every step is not only desirable but essential. It is on this account that ⁶⁰⁰ the Government of India prepared a draft Bill entitled "Universities (Regulation of Standards) Bill." Before introducing it into Parliament the ⁶²⁰ Government of India referred it to the State Governments and the universities for their advice and guidance. I must confess ⁶⁴⁰ that I have been somewhat surprised by the response of the universities to this gesture of co-operation by the Central ⁶⁶⁰ Government. The Inter-University Board, in its Madras Chennai session, has expressed itself against the Bill and raised doubts about its ⁶⁸⁰ purpose and provisions. Nevertheless, the Board itself had to recognise the need of a machinery to effect co-ordination and improvement ⁷⁰⁰ of standards. In view of this recognition, the suggestion that the draft Bill indicates a desire of the Government of ⁷²⁰ India to interfere with the internal autonomy of the universities is quite unfounded, and it is difficult for me to ⁷⁴⁰ understand the grounds for such suspicion. As I have already said, the Government could, if it so wished, introduce the ⁷⁶⁰ Bill without referring to the universities. That it has not done so is itself evidence of the Government's regard for ⁷⁸⁰ university autonomy. Further, the Constitution of the body proposed in the Bill is such as to ensure that the autonomy ⁸⁰⁰ of the universities will be respected. The Government could have proposed the appointment of a body under its own control ⁸²⁰ to look into the affairs of the universities but, instead, the Government has proposed that it should be autonomous also. ⁸⁴⁰

REPERCUSSION: effects; CONCURRING: occurring at the same time; AUTONOMY: to function independently.

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

Exercise 21

The statutory character of the body and the composition of its membership are in themselves evidence of the Government's desire ²⁰ that there should not be too much departmental interference with the internal affairs of the universities, while, at the same ⁴⁰ time, ensuring that proper standards are maintained and some of the glaring defects of university education removed. I am sure ⁶⁰ you will agree with me that if the Indian universities have today fallen into comparative disrepute, much of the responsibility ⁸⁰ lies with the universities themselves. Their administration has, in many cases, become slack and standards impaired through mainly non-academic causes, ¹⁰⁰ into the details of which I need not go. However, since the Inter-University Board has raised objections, I felt it ¹²⁰ desirable to summon a conference of Vice-Chancellors and Education Ministers and find out what they base their objections on. I ¹⁴⁰ need hardly add that I am always willing to consider any constructive suggestions they might make for the improvement of standards ¹⁶⁰ in universities and better co-ordination of their facilities. I assume that we have met with a common objective, viz., the ¹⁸⁰ reform of university education, with a view to making the universities agencies of national regeneration in Independent India.

I have ²⁰⁰ made a passing reference to the fact that universities do not today enjoy the public esteem accorded to them in ²²⁰ the past. The reasons for this are many but two may be especially mentioned. One is the largely academic character ²⁴⁰ of the instruction in the universities which, instead of developing the personality of the student and enabling him to make ²⁶⁰ a place in society for himself, often converts him into a misfit who adds to the number of the unemployed, ²⁸⁰ if not the unemployable. The other is that even the standards of academic education have fallen so much that persons ³⁰⁰ who have reached the highest stage are not only ill-informed and ill-educated about the affairs of the world ³²⁰ but are sometimes ignorant of the elementary things in their own fields of study. Inefficiency and corruption, which have also ³⁴⁰ crept into some of the university administrations, have contributed to the public's loss of confidence in them. While no ³⁶⁰ one is more keenly conscious of the defects of the present position, I should, at the same time, like to ³⁸⁰ say that I do not believe that a sweeping condemnation of the universities and university education is justified right today. ⁴⁰⁰

I must also point out that not all the present defects of the universities are due to faults of the ⁴²⁰ staff or the

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the text, showing various symbols and abbreviations used in shorthand notation.

administration. Many of them are a direct outcome of the system which has been set up. The fact⁴⁴⁰ that a university degree is an indispensable condition for employment in most types of service has induced a rush for⁴⁶⁰ degrees and led to overcrowding in the universities. As a degree is regarded as a passport to any employment, some universities⁴⁸⁰ felt that they should not deny this passport to their students. There was thus a tendency to pass as many⁵⁰⁰ students as possible, if necessary even by lowering the standards. Once this downward trend began, it was difficult to check⁵²⁰ it, for any university which sought to maintain a high standard faced the risk of losing its students to other⁵⁴⁰ universities with lowered standards. The fact that degrees are essential pre-requisites for employment had an undesirable effect on students as⁵⁶⁰ well. It made them pay more attention to the passing of examinations than to the acquisition of knowledge. On the⁵⁸⁰ other hand, the lack of adequate financial support for the universities leaves them with no option but to encourage the⁶⁰⁰ inflow into universities of as large a number of students as possible. In a situation where many of the universities derive⁶²⁰ a major portion of their income from the tuition and examination fees of students, it is difficult, if not impossible,⁶⁴⁰ for the university to exercise adequate control on the discipline and standards of study of its students. I may tell⁶⁶⁰ you that the Government is aware of these problems and we are now considering various measures to ease the situation.⁶⁸⁰ In many countries the possession of a degree is not an essential condition for employment in government service. We are⁷⁰⁰ therefore, also considering whether a change can be made in our present practice. A proposal is under examination that we⁷²⁰ should not insist on degrees for employment except only in specialised posts which require high academic qualifications. This can be⁷⁴⁰ done only if we are able to devise some alternative method of recruitment to different types and grades of public⁷⁶⁰ service, which will be objective, flexible and free from the defects of the present system. I have mentioned that one⁷⁸⁰ defect of the existing system of university education is its abstract and academic character. This, in itself, would not have⁸⁰⁰ been so serious a defect in a country with a different social background. University education must, in any case, involve⁸²⁰ a high degree of specialisation and co-ordination. Unfortunately, in India, this emphasis on the intellectual and academic aspect has been missing.⁸⁴⁰

GLARING: shine oppressively; fierce look; IMPAIRED: damaged;

INDISPENSABLE: can't do without it; PRE-REQUISITE: initial

requirement; ACQUISITION: to own.

h. x. ~ / . 2 L 2 g f x. ~ / .
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 6. ~ 7. ~ 8. ~ 9. ~ 10. ~
 11. ~ 12. ~ 13. ~ 14. ~ 15. ~
 16. ~ 17. ~ 18. ~ 19. ~ 20. ~
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 96. ~ 97. ~ 98. ~ 99. ~ 100. ~

Exercise 22

Honourable Members, on behalf of this august House, I compliment our great farmers. My Government is striving very hard to attain²⁰ the goal of doubling farmers income. Understanding the needs of farmers, the Government is seeking to find permanent solutions to their⁴⁰ problems. It is the priority of the Government to provide better facilities and assistance to farmers for the entire⁶⁰ spectrum of agriculture activities from purchase of equipments and seeds to transportation of produce and its sale. Work is being⁸⁰ carried out with a new approach for reducing the cost of farming, providing the farmers with fair price for their crops,¹⁰⁰ providing access to new markets and helping them with additional sources of income. My Government has taken the historic decision¹²⁰ of fixing the Minimum Support Price of 22 crops at one and a half times higher than the production¹⁴⁰ cost of the crop. In addition, it is being ensured that good quality seeds are made available to the farmers.¹⁶⁰ The number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras is being increased across the country to assist the farmers with scientific methods of farming.¹⁸⁰ More than 17 crore Soil Health Cards have been distributed to inform the farmers about the health of the soil.²⁰⁰ 100 percent Neem coating of urea has been done to facilitate its availability and to prevent its misuse.

My Government²²⁰ is completing 99 incomplete old irrigation projects so that farmers do not face any hurdle in irrigation. 71²⁴⁰ of these projects will be completed by the next few months. Micro-irrigation is also being promoted by the Government²⁶⁰ to ensure full utilization of every drop of water. Crop insurance is being provided to farmers at low premium under the²⁸⁰ 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana' to safeguard them from potential crisis due to crop damage. A campaign has been launched³⁰⁰ to link online, more than 1,500 Agricultural Mandis to facilitate market access to farmers. Cold storage capacities are being³²⁰ increased at a fast pace to minimise crop damage from the field to the market and to ensure proper storage.³⁴⁰ The 'Waste to Wealth' campaign is being implemented to ensure that farmers generate additional income out of the crop residue³⁶⁰ from their field. Under the Blue Revolution scheme, my Government is providing training to fishermen in deep sea fishing and financial assistance³⁸⁰ buying modern fishing trawlers. This shall allow them to have additional income for improving their standard of living as such.⁴⁰⁰

Sir, these comprehensive interventions will trigger a permanent transformation in our 70-year old agriculture system, empower our great farmers, pull⁴²⁰ them out of their problems; and do justice to their potential. By lending momentum to schemes

[illegible]

linked with the Digital India⁴⁴⁰ programme, my Government is trying to provide full advantage of e-governance to people living in rural areas. In⁴⁶⁰ 2014, only 59 village panchayats in the country had digital connectivity. Today, 1 lakh 16 thousand village panchayats⁴⁸⁰ are connected with optical fibre and about 40 thousand village panchayats have been provided with wi-fi hotspots.⁵⁰⁰ Establishment of Common Service Centres has been accelerated to ensure that various benefits and services are easily available to⁵²⁰ brothers and sisters in rural areas. In these Centres, facilities like banking, insurance, pension and scholarship etc. are being made⁵⁴⁰ available online to the village folk. In 2014 there were only 84 thousand Common Service Centres.⁵⁶⁰ Today, their number has increased to more than 3 lakhs. Of these, 2 lakh and 12 thousand centres have been set up⁵⁸⁰ in village panchayats.

In this era of information technology, easy availability of data at low cost is a big facility⁶⁰⁰ as well as means for development for our people. The cost of one GB data which was about Rs. 250⁶²⁰ in 2014 has now reduced to only Rs. 10 to 12. Similarly, the mobile talk time charges have⁶⁴⁰ now been reduced to less than half. Earlier, it was almost impossible for ordinary entrepreneurs to supply their products⁶⁶⁰ to Government Departments. The Government has now developed an online platform called GeM that is, Government e-Marketplace⁶⁸⁰ for public procurement. This platform has helped in bringing transparency in public procurement and at the same time has⁷⁰⁰ provided an opportunity to entrepreneurs in big and small cities as well as villages to sell their products without any⁷²⁰ difficulty to the Government. Recently, in order to simplify the processes, the Government has started a scheme wherein loans⁷⁴⁰ of amounts up to Rs. 1 crore are approved within 59 minutes. We are all aware of the dismal state⁷⁶⁰ of banking facilities for the poor, that existed even 45 years after nationalisation of banks. The Jan Dhan Yojana⁷⁸⁰ of my Government is an excellent example of how to lay the foundation of major economic transformation. This scheme is not⁸⁰⁰ merely for opening new bank accounts; its objectives are far wider. This scheme is not only ushering in economic inclusion⁸²⁰ of the poor, it is also increasing their self-confidence. 34 crore bank accounts have been opened in the country.⁸⁴⁰

STRIVING: trying hard;

MICRO-IRRIGATION: unit level irrigation;

MOMENTUM: drive, push;

ACCELERATED: to increase gradually;

TRANSPARENCY: openness;

USHERING: introducing.

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive, shorthand style, using various symbols and abbreviations to represent the words and phrases of the original text. The notes are organized into lines, each corresponding to a line of the printed text. Some lines include numbers in parentheses, likely indicating the line number or a specific reference point. The handwriting is fluid and appears to be a personal shorthand system used for quick transcription or note-taking.

Exercise 23

Honourable Members, our mothers and sisters always used to save some money for difficult times. But often these savings were²⁰ spent on daily needs. Today, Rs 88 thousand crore deposited in Jan Dhan accounts is a testimony to the⁴⁰ changing saving habits. It is only because of the Jan Dhan scheme that wages from MGNREGA, benefits from⁶⁰ different insurance schemes, scholarships, pensions and most other Government benefits are being credited directly into the bank accounts⁸⁰ of the poor through DBT. Jan Dhan accounts have succeeded in eliminating the middlemen between the Government and¹⁰⁰ the poor. Jan Dhan Yojana is playing an important role in facilitating cost effective digital transactions in the country through¹²⁰ more than 60 crore Rupay debit cards and BHIM App. Similarly Government is bringing banking services closer to the people¹⁴⁰ through the 'India Post Payments Bank' set up in the post offices. As a result, the whole world has taken¹⁶⁰ note of this step towards financial inclusion in India. Whereas many social welfare programmes were in existence for the past¹⁸⁰ several decades, they had failed to produce the desired impact. The alertness, action-oriented approach and good intention displayed by²⁰⁰ my Government towards the aspirations and difficulties of citizens have made it possible to bring about large scale visible changes.²²⁰

While giving a clear majority to my Government in 2014, the people of the country had also given²⁴⁰ a clear mandate to take strict action against corruption and black money. My Government has come down heavily on corruption²⁶⁰ in the past four-and-a-half years. Being sensitive to public sentiment, my Government has waged a war on²⁸⁰ corruption and black money from day one, and approved constitution of a Special Investigation Team- SIT on black money³⁰⁰ in the very first meeting of the Cabinet. Thereafter, Government enacted a new and strict law on black money.³²⁰ My Government also carried out a campaign against illegally acquired assets in foreign countries. New agreements were signed with several³⁴⁰ countries known as tax havens, and several others were signed with many other countries to rectify deficiencies in existing agreements.³⁶⁰ While preventing the flow of black money abroad, my Government also launched a major campaign against black money within the³⁸⁰ country. New laws were enacted for sectors thriving on black money, and those were brought under the ambit of taxation.⁴⁰⁰

Honourable Members, Demonetisation was a defining moment in the Government's war on corruption and black money. This decision struck at the⁴²⁰ very root of the parallel economy

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

thriving on black money; and the money outside the formal system was brought⁴⁴⁰ within the ambit of nation's economy. This action of the Government broke the back of the forces destabilising the country;⁴⁶⁰ and the systems sustaining the flow of black money. The registration of 3 lakh 38 thousand dubious shell companies⁴⁸⁰ responsible for flow of black money have been annulled by the Government. The directors of these companies have also been⁵⁰⁰ prohibited from holding such offices again. Assets worth more than Rs 50 thousand crore are being taken under the Benami Property Act,⁵²⁰ Prevention of Money Laundering Act and the law against fugitive economic offenders. As a result of the policies⁵⁴⁰ of my Government, black money in real estate sector has declined substantially, the prices of houses have come down and⁵⁶⁰ the dream of a normal middle class family for possessing their own house is being realised. I am pleased that⁵⁸⁰ on account of these policies of my Government, people's trust in the Government has increased, and there has been a⁶⁰⁰ sharp increase in the number of persons paying income tax. Whereas prior to 2014, 3.8 crore⁶²⁰ people had filed their return, this number has increased and more than 6.8 crore people have come⁶⁴⁰ forward to file their returns. Today, the tax payer is confident that each paisa contributed by him or her is being⁶⁶⁰ spent honestly on nation building.

My Government believes that corruption and black money constitute a grave injustice towards the honest taxpayer⁶⁸⁰ of the country. Corruption always infringes on the rights of some poor or middle class person. The Government is relying⁷⁰⁰ on application of modern technology to address this situation. As a result of the expansion in Direct Benefit Transfer in the⁷²⁰ last four and a half years, more than Rs 6 lakh 5 thousand crore have been directly transferred⁷⁴⁰ to the bank accounts of beneficiaries. Because of this, about Rs. 1 lakh 10 thousand crore have been saved⁷⁶⁰ from falling into wrong hands. Government has removed about 8 crore fictitious names which were being used by middlemen⁷⁸⁰ to misappropriate the rightful benefits of genuine beneficiaries. In order to build a strong nation, it is imperative that we⁸⁰⁰ develop our economy in such a manner that will help our fellow citizens to progress with transparency and honesty.⁸²⁰ My Government developed a transparent system for auction of coal mines and has protected this national resource of the country.⁸⁴⁰

TESTIMONY: evidence; **ELIMINATING:** ending completely;

THRIVING: prosper, expand; **ANNUL:** invalidate, repeal;

FUGITIVE: person leaving country illegally;

INFRINGES: violate; defy.

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the typed text, including numbers like 38, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

Exercise 24 (Legal)

As observed hereinabove, the learned Arbitrator rejected claim no.4, namely, under the head 'Construction of Railway Siding'. The award²⁰ declared by the learned Arbitrator came to be confirmed by the learned Commercial Court, Jaipur in an application under⁴⁰ section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act. Feeling aggrieved, the respondent preferred an appeal under Section 37 of the⁶⁰ Arbitration Act before the Commercial Appellate Court/Division Bench of the High Court of Rajasthan at Jaipur. By the⁸⁰ impugned judgment and order, the High Court has allowed the said appeal and has set aside the award passed¹⁰⁰ by the learned Arbitrator and confirmed by the Commercial Court, Jaipur. Feeling aggrieved by the impugned judgment and order passed¹²⁰ by the Division Bench of the High Court, the original claimant the appellant has preferred the present appeal. The learned¹⁴⁰ Senior Advocate has appeared on behalf of the appellant and learned Solicitor General of India has appeared on behalf of the¹⁶⁰ respondent.

The learned Senior Advocate appearing on behalf of the appellant has vehemently submitted that in the facts¹⁸⁰ and circumstances of the case, the High Court ought not to have interfered with the concurrent findings of the learned²⁰⁰ sole Arbitrator and the learned Commercial Court under Section 34 of the Arbitration Act by giving an alternate construction²²⁰ to the CMDA. It is vehemently submitted that by passing the impugned judgment and order, the High Court²⁴⁰ has exceeded in its jurisdiction in interfering with the award passed by the learned Arbitrator, confirmed by the learned²⁶⁰ Commercial Court, while exercising the powers under Section 37 of the Arbitration Act. It is further submitted by the²⁸⁰ learned Senior Advocate appearing on behalf of the appellant that under Section 37 of the Arbitration Act, the scope³⁰⁰ of judicial inquiry is narrow and does not entail giving own construction to the contract. It is submitted by disturbing³²⁰ the findings, the High Court has gone beyond the limited scope of inquiry planned under Section 37 of the³⁴⁰ Arbitration Act. It is further submitted by the learned Senior Advocate appearing on behalf of the appellant³⁶⁰ that the Division Bench of the High Court has failed to appreciate that the interpretation made by the learned sole³⁸⁰ Arbitrator on the clauses of CMDA was plausible interpretation and therefore the same should be allowed.⁴⁰⁰

In support of his above submissions, the learned Senior Advocate has heavily relied upon the decisions of this Court in the⁴²⁰ cases of Associate Builders v. Delhi Development Authority, Steel Authority of India Limited v. Gupta Brother Steel Tubes Limited,⁴⁴⁰ and the recent decision of this Court in the case of

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the text on the left, including references to 'CMDA', 'Section 34', 'Section 37', and 'Arbitration Act'.

Sanyog Engineering & Construction Co. Limited v. National Highways Authority of India⁴⁶⁰ reported in 2019 SCC Online SC 677. It is further submitted by the⁴⁸⁰ learned Senior Advocate appearing on behalf of the appellant that admittedly there was a delay of 21 months⁵⁰⁰ in supply of coal, which was due to the force majeure as there was a delay in obtaining the forest clearance⁵²⁰ and environmental clearance. It is submitted that the price which was agreed by the appellant in the year 2008⁵⁴⁰ to be paid in the year 2011 would never remain the same in the year 2013-14. It is submitted that therefore though the⁵⁶⁰ commencement date as per CMDA was extended due to an admitted fact of force majeure to⁵⁸⁰ 25.3.2013 the commencement date would remain as the date defined under the CMDA,⁶⁰⁰ and therefore the price escalation ought to be considered from that date.

It is further submitted by the learned Senior Advocate⁶²⁰ appearing on behalf of the appellant that though by mutual agreement the commencement date was extended due to an admitted⁶⁴⁰ fact of force majeure to 25.03.2013, there was no agreement to supply the coal at the⁶⁶⁰ same price which was to be supplied in the year 2011. It is submitted that there is⁶⁸⁰ a specific clause 4.5 which allows extension of commencement date in cases of force majeure, however, no⁷⁰⁰ such corresponding clause has been provided in clause 5.4.3, which is a clause for price escalation. It is⁷²⁰ submitted that the intention of parties was never to unilaterally extend the first operating year referred to in clause 5.2⁷⁴⁰ It is submitted that therefore the price escalation has to be necessarily applied from the contractually stated date,⁷⁶⁰ it is submitted that in any case the interpretation by the learned Arbitrator was plausible and as such was equitable⁷⁸⁰ also. Merely because some other view was possible, the High Court is not justified in interfering with the interpretations recorded⁸⁰⁰ by the learned sole Arbitrator and that too in exercise of powers under Section 37 of the Arbitration Act.⁸²⁰ It is submitted that the interpretation of the relevant clauses with respect to claim no.1 was actually in consonance with the relevant clauses of the CMDA.⁸⁴⁸

IMPUGNED: dispute the truth;

AGGRIEVED: suffered;

VEHEMENTLY: strongly

PLAUSIBLE: possible;

FORCE MAJURE: conditions unfavourable for completion of contract

ESCALATION: cause to increase.

2019 SCC Online SC 677
21 months
forest clearance
environmental clearance
2008
2011
2013-14
CMDA
25.3.2013
CMDA
25.03.2013
CMDA
clause 4.5
clause 5.4.3
clause 5.2
Section 37
CMDA

Exercise 25

Sir, I feel that there must be plain speaking on this question for the very future of the nation. The time²⁰ has come to say in categorical terms that not only these programmes of action but the mentality behind these activities⁴⁰ is totally wrong and must be condemned in the strongest terms. Action Committees are formed by political parties when they⁶⁰ want to enter a struggle. What is the relevance of an action committee to the grievances of students? Against whom⁸⁰ do the students want to fight and whom do they seek to oppose? They oppose their teachers, their university authorities¹⁰⁰ and their own Government. The only result of their action is that they cause harm, whether they are conscious of¹²⁰ it or not, to their own society, community and State.

I do not say that the fault lies only with the¹⁴⁰ students. We have to admit that other forces often exploit the students for their own ends. Sometimes political parties¹⁶⁰ are behind the scenes and they utilise students for party ends. Sometimes, and this I say with even greater regret,¹⁸⁰ there are teachers themselves of the university who use students to advance selfish interests. Political parties which are guilty of²⁰⁰ tampering with the students are undermining the future of the country. Teachers who misguide students have no right²²⁰ to that honourable name. All sensible persons will condemn such practices but I wish to state that in the end²⁴⁰ the students must also take responsibility for allowing themselves to be exploited. I am not thinking so much of²⁶⁰ school boys but surely young men and women in the universities must realise that such conduct lowers the prestige of the nation²⁸⁰ endangers their own future. University education is no doubt primarily the concern of the State Government but the³⁰⁰ Government of India cannot remain indifferent to the developments that are taking place. It has become necessary that the Central government³²⁰ should also take an interest in the matter and in consultation with the universities and the State Governments devise³⁴⁰ measure to check further deterioration and improve discipline. Today when I have before me students from all the States of India,³⁶⁰ I cannot refrain from appealing to them and through them to all the students of India to realise the grave situation³⁸⁰ which has been created. The youth are the future hope of the country, for they will be the architects.⁴⁰⁰

This is a matter which requires calm and careful deliberation and perfect frankness in discussion. I have, therefore, asked that during the⁴²⁰ Festival this year, one day may be reserved for a full and free discussion of this problem and the students⁴⁴⁰ who have assembled here should take part in this

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

discussion. They are selected representatives and should be in a⁴⁶⁰ position to tell us how the young generation views this problem. They need not hesitate to speak out their mind for⁴⁸⁰ we want to know how young today think and feel. They should express themselves freely and without any mental reservation.⁵⁰⁰ We do not want from the students assembled here a mere echo of what we think. If any of⁵²⁰ you feel that there are defects and shortcomings which ought to be removed, you should say so without hesitation. Let us know⁵⁴⁰ so that we can understand you. We want to see how your minds work. Those of you who have any suggestions⁵⁶⁰ to make should freely do so. Any point which you may bring out will be useful, for it will indicate what⁵⁸⁰ action should be taken for improving the present situation.

India has become free only few years ago. During this brief⁶⁰⁰ period she has won the admiration and respect of people all over the world. That has been due to solid work⁶²⁰ and high-minded vision and if we are to sustain this respect our young generations must be trained to cherish⁶⁴⁰ the same noble ideals. The world outside will judge our future prospects from the character of our students. The young⁶⁶⁰ must therefore, set before themselves ideals for their future conduct in a way which will reflect credit on them and the country.⁶⁸⁰ It is sometimes said that the students suffer from a sense of frustration. Unemployment, it is said, stares them⁷⁰⁰ in the fact at the end of their student life. This may have been the case in the past but I fail⁷²⁰ to understand why students should have any fears in the present context. As soon as India become free vast⁷⁴⁰ schemes of agricultural, Industrial and educational expansion have been undertaken. No one who has the necessary knowledge and training need⁷⁶⁰ fear unemployment in an expanding economy. It is true that sometimes in the past there have been large-scale maladjustments⁷⁸⁰ as the training given to students was often not suited to their tastes and aptitudes nor to the requirements for⁸⁰⁰ professional people in the country. The student should know that all these are being changed today. Secondary Education is being⁸²⁰ reorganized and expanded with many diversified courses so that all need not take to the same academic type of learning.⁸⁴⁰

REFRAIN: not to indulge: ECHO: long sound: ↗ ┐
CHERISH: to treat with affection: ↘ └
DIVERSIFIED: variety formation.

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

Exercise 26 (Legal)

The alleged breaches are in fact not made out from the record. The documents discussed hereinabove would show that the²⁰ use of the basement for putting of printing machinery was permitted by the DDA. The FAR⁴⁰ of 360 was duly sanctioned by the Ministry which was communicated to the DDA as also to Express Newspapers.⁶⁰ The construction in the additional space was carried out after the diversion in the sewer line. The construction was also⁸⁰ carried out after obtaining sanction from the MCD, which was well within the knowledge of L&DO¹⁰⁰ and the Ministry. The use of the said premises for commercial purpose was duly authorized as were other¹²⁰ buildings in the vicinity. The same was permitted subject to payment of conversion charges. Vide the supplemental lease the prohibition¹⁴⁰ was from carrying out any manufacturing trade which would in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi be considered¹⁶⁰ as noisy, noxious or offensive. The surplus accommodation was permitted to be let out for general office use, commercial or¹⁸⁰ otherwise excluding commercial ventures like hotel, cinemas, restaurant, etc. Thus, it cannot be argued that there was any misuse and²⁰⁰ that the premises could only be used for newspaper purpose. Clearly, the stand of the Ministry and the L&DO²²⁰ in the impugned notices of termination preceding the termination and the termination letter is in the face²⁴⁰ of the admitted documents and the documentary evidence.

Moreover, a very disturbing feature in these suits, is also that all the²⁶⁰ issues which were considered and decided in the judgment of the Supreme Court in Express Newspapers are again being reiterated²⁸⁰ and raised in the impugned notices. A perusal of the Show Cause Notice which was quashed would show that the³⁰⁰ said notice was also based upon similar grounds raised by the Union of India. Press release letters of the L&DO,³²⁰ all of which led to the appointment of the three-member Committee by the then Lieutenant Governor, was³⁴⁰ frowned upon by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court judgment has dealt with each of the alleged violations in the³⁶⁰ impugned notices. A perusal of the judgment of the Supreme Court shows that it is exactly these very issues which are³⁸⁰ discussed by the Supreme Court and the final directions were issued to the Union of India, only to realize conversion charges.⁴⁰⁰

Post the decision of the Supreme Court, there were only two courses of action for the Union of India that is,⁴²⁰ to raise a demand for the conversion charges and for the additional ground rent along with any reasonable interest⁴⁴⁰ and upon failure to

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the typed text on the left, including abbreviations like DDA, FAR, MCD, L&DO, and various symbols and numbers.

pay the same, to file a suit. In fact from a reading of the order of the⁴⁶⁰ Supreme Court only the latter could have been resorted to that is, filing of the suit by the Union of India.⁴⁸⁰ According to Express Newspapers, it had deposited some conversion charges in 1982 and if anything, more⁵⁰⁰ is to be paid a demand could have been raised. In paragraph 196, the Supreme Court clearly holds⁵²⁰ that there are no breaches under clause 2, 5 and 14 of the lease deed and that the construction on the⁵⁴⁰ Western side of plots 9 and 10 with an increased FAR of 360 with a double basement⁵⁶⁰ was with the permission of the Union of India. The two issues whether the construction in the suit property by Express Newspapers⁵⁸⁰ is valid and binding and whether it was used for a permissible purpose, are decided by the Supreme Court⁶⁰⁰ in paragraph 85 of the judgment as:

"The Express Newspapers Pvt. Ltd. having acted upon the grant of permission⁶²⁰ by the lessor i.e. the Union of India. Ministry of Works & Housing to construct the new Express Building⁶⁴⁰ with an increased FAR of 360 together with a double basement was clearly not an unauthorized occupant⁶⁶⁰ within the meaning of Section 2(g) of the Act. In the light of such categorical findings, raising these very⁶⁸⁰ issues in a fresh notice and thereafter issuing notices of termination and seeking to re-enter is clearly in the face⁷⁰⁰ of the judgment of the Supreme Court. The MCD was clearly given a mandatory direction by the Supreme Court⁷²⁰ to compound the construction of the double basement beyond the plinth limited and the underground passage. Thus, the allegation that there is⁷⁴⁰ unauthorized construction contrary to the building plans of MCD is also not liable to be entertained.⁷⁶⁰ The notices followed by the letters are, therefore, lacking any basis on facts as also in law. In fact, the Supreme Court⁷⁸⁰ concludes that the notice was not issued bona fide. The relevant observations of the Supreme Court states:⁸⁰⁰ In the facts and circumstances, I am constrained to held that the impugned notices were not issued bona fide⁸²⁰ in the ordinary course of official business for implementation of the law or for securing justice but were actuated with an ulterior and extraneous purpose. ⁸⁴⁵

IMPUGNED: order passed against decision: ✓

PERSUAL: to study with attention: ✓

BONA FIDE: in good faith: ✓

ULTERIOR: canceled. ✓

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the text on the left, including references to FAR 360, MCD, and Supreme Court decisions.