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# Progressive Shorthand

**monthly**

with

**Eng./GK/Reasoning**

READING & DICTATION  
EXERCISES FOR  
SPEED DEVELOPMENT

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

## INDIAN CONSTITUTION Ex 1 - 12

### Exercise 1

Sir, the House would recall that, when I introduced the Constitution 64th Amendment Bill, I had said that Government intended <sup>20</sup> to bring forward in the Monsoon Session major legislation relating to the urban local bodies. We are now fulfilling that <sup>40</sup> commitment. Already, in common parlance, the Bill I introduced in the last Session is called the Panchayati Raj Bill and <sup>60</sup> this the Nagarpalika Bill. Allow me, Sir, to use these familiar names rather than the somewhat difficult official titles. The <sup>80</sup> Nagarpalika Bill supplements the Panchayati Raj Bill. The theme of this Bill is the same as that of the other <sup>100</sup> Constitutional sanction for maximum democracy and maximum devolution. Even as we see the strengthening of the Panchayati Raj system as <sup>120</sup> the key to eliminating the power brokers from the life of rural India, so do we see this Bill as the <sup>140</sup> key instrument for reducing and eventually eliminating the role of the power brokers in urban India. We seek through these Bills <sup>160</sup> to vest power in the only place where power rightfully belongs in a democracy - in the hands of the people. <sup>180</sup> In the past few days, we have been sad witness to the gravest assault on democracy since the founding of <sup>200</sup> our Republic, the abandonment of the Lok Sabha by a section of the elected representatives of the people. In the <sup>220</sup> last general elections, the people gave the Congress an overwhelming mandate to govern the country for the five years. In the <sup>240</sup> same elections, they returned a few Opposition Members to occupy the Opposition Benches for the same five years. The Members <sup>260</sup> of the Opposition were elected to fulfil the vital democratic function of contesting the Government and its policies right here <sup>280</sup> on the floor of this House, not in the streets or in the columns of newspapers. We respect those democratic <sup>300</sup> and independent minded Members of the Opposition who are here with us today to democratically debate the issues of fundamental <sup>320</sup> national importance which I shall be raising.

By the same token, we must deplore the behaviour of those other Members <sup>340</sup> of the Opposition who have simply run away from this highest forum. They have abused this noble institution. They have <sup>360</sup> violated their mandate. They have betrayed their constituents. They have eroded democracy itself. Why have they tried to destroy democracy <sup>380</sup> in Parliament? I have no doubt that it is primarily because they could not bear to see democracy prosper here. <sup>400</sup>

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style on lined paper.

PARLANCE: way of speaking. DEVOLUTION: distribution.  
ABANDONMENT: to give up, forsake; MANDATE: authoritative command, political instruction of the electorate.

## Exercise 2

The people will, of course, consign to the dustbin of history those who have resigned the seats to which they<sup>20</sup> were elected to the present Lok Sabha. Yet, this only increases the responsibility of those of us who have remained in<sup>40</sup> this House to strengthen the foundations of our democracy. Democracy in Parliament and in the State Legislatures remains fragile so<sup>60</sup> long as the roots of our democracy do not reach down to the villages and mohallas where the people live.<sup>80</sup> Our Constitution detailed the provision for democracy in Parliament and in the State Legislatures. Therefore, democracy in these institutions has<sup>100</sup> survived every vicissitude and flourished. However, our Constitution did not make democracy in local self-government a Constitutional obligation. And so<sup>120</sup> democracy in the Panchayats and Nagarpalikas has withered at the roots. With these two Bills we shall ensure that the<sup>140</sup> democracy at the grassroot lives. No longer will democracy in local self-government be a passing political past time.

Through these Bills,<sup>160</sup> democracy in local self-government becomes a solemn Constitutional obligation, an obligation that can neither be outcasted nor flouted<sup>180</sup> for reasons of expediency or indifference. We wanted to come to this House only after consulting all the Chief Ministers.<sup>200</sup> Tragically, but in keeping with their position to avoid democratic discussions all but two of the non-Congress Chief Ministers stayed<sup>220</sup> away from the discussions. Many of them refused to let the elected representatives of their parties participate in the Nagarpalika<sup>240</sup> sammelans and I believe one of them has dismissed some of those who participated in those discussions. They denied permission<sup>260</sup> to their Municipal Officers to attend the conference of Municipal Officers called by the Ministry of Urban Development. We have<sup>280</sup> done our best. We have done all we can, to involve them in a nation-wide debate. They say there<sup>300</sup> must be consensus before the Constitution is amended, but refuse to come for a discussion. How can a consensus be<sup>320</sup> forged without dialogue? Their non-cooperation notwithstanding, we come to Parliament at the end of the widest and most intensive series<sup>340</sup> of consultations undertaken in the history of independent India. I have personally interacted with over of 25,000 knowledgeable and experienced<sup>360</sup> persons, most of whom are elected representatives of the people before coming to this House with the Panchyati Raj and<sup>380</sup> Nagarpalika Bills. Times out of number, we have stressed that this is not a Centre-State issue. Why should the<sup>400</sup> Constitutional enshrinement of democracy in the Panchayats be a bone of contention between the Centre and the States? Why should<sup>420</sup> reservations for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and women be a matter of confrontation between the Centre and the States?<sup>440</sup>

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, corresponding to the English text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style and cover the right side of the page.

FRAGILE: weak; VICISSITUDE: sudden change; FLOUTED  
violated; CONSENSUS: agreement

### Exercise 3

In according Constitutional status to the Nagarpalika, we are but responding to the joint resolution passed by the Central Council <sup>20</sup> of Local Self-Government and the All India Council of Mayors pleading, for the conferment of Constitutional status on the urban <sup>40</sup> local bodies. Ministers, Mayors and other elected representatives of the Opposition parties including political <sup>60</sup> parties, represented in this House today and those that have run away were represented in these bodies. Ranging from the CPI(M) to the <sup>80</sup> BJP and taking in much that lies in between, official spokesmen of all these parties, have again and <sup>100</sup> again asked for Constitutional recognition for the Nagarpalikas. As recently as in their representation to the National Commission on Urbanization, <sup>120</sup> the Calcutta Corporation, headed by a CPI(M) Mayor, argued that a country wedded to grassroots level democracy <sup>140</sup> must bless its local institution with a Constitutional status. They went on to say that this bold initiative would become much <sup>160</sup> more meaningful if the roles, functions, responsibilities and obligations of various levels of Government are Constitutionally defined.

And I cannot <sup>180</sup> resist quoting also their categorical conclusion that urban problems cannot be solved without giving local governments their rightful place in <sup>200</sup> the country's Constitutional framework itself. What has happened to change their minds? Let me phrase the question in a <sup>220</sup> different way: What has happened to change their principles? Is it that they are getting too used to the company <sup>240</sup> of those with diametrically opposed ideologies and those with no principle or ideology at all? We have heard the argument <sup>260</sup> that there is no need for a Constitutional Amendment to bring democracy to the grassroots and endow power to the <sup>280</sup> people. It has been argued that what is needed is political will. I respectfully submit, that it takes more political <sup>300</sup> will to amend the Constitution than it does to pass a municipal law. I would also respectfully submit that our <sup>320</sup> Constitutional Amendment creates the necessary political will where that will does not exist. There is no place in any of <sup>340</sup> this for a holier than thou attitude. No party in India can claim an unblemished record in local self-government. Equally, <sup>360</sup> there is no major political party in India which has not something to its credit in regard to local self-government. <sup>380</sup> There are some Congress Governments that have done better than others though there are some shortfalls which can be rectified. <sup>400</sup>

DIAMETRICALLY: directly/completely; IDEOLOGIES: principles;  
ENDOW: to give; bestow; UNBLEMISHED: without a black spot

Handwritten shorthand notes in Progressive Shorthand script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written on a set of four horizontal lines (top, middle, bottom, and descender lines) and include various symbols, numbers, and abbreviations such as 'CPI(M)', 'BJP', and 'Congress'.

### Exercise 4

Equally, there are Opposition-run Governments which have done sometimes better than others, sometimes worse, indeed sometimes better than their <sup>20</sup> own past record, while sometimes falling short of their past achievement. Our approach to the Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika Bills <sup>40</sup> has been non-partisan. We have drawn from the experience of all. We are beholden to all. We now bring forward <sup>60</sup> a Bill which makes democratic decentralization to the Nagarpalikas a keystone of the country's Constitution having discovered that there <sup>80</sup> is an irresistible groundswell of popular support for the Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika Bills, one Opposition party has now <sup>100</sup> come up with an alternative proposal for a Constitutional Amendment. The proper forum to table such amendments would be the <sup>120</sup> floor of this House. But since the party mainly responsible for these alternative proposals has failed its democratic responsibilities, their <sup>140</sup> proposals cannot even be considered. Let us see what happens in the other House where, in glaring contrast to their <sup>160</sup> behaviour here, they cling like fixers to their seats. Then there are the purists of the Opposition who say that <sup>180</sup> in no circumstances will they have any truck with Constitutional provisions for local self-government. Their purity is, however, called into <sup>200</sup> question when one discovers that, as recently as at the February this year a joint meeting of the Central Council <sup>220</sup> for Local Government and the All-India Council of Mayors, the delegations of the Telugu Desam Government of Andhra Pradesh, <sup>240</sup> the Left Front Government in Kerala and the Left Front Government of West Bengal, were all party <sup>260</sup> to a resolution which demanded a Constitutional Amendment in relation to the Nagarpalikas. There are yet other constituents of the <sup>280</sup> National Front who demanded at the 11th Joint Meeting a uniform statute for all Nagarpalikas in the country. How can <sup>300</sup> there be a uniform statute without a Constitutional Amendment? And even assuming for a moment that this is achieved by <sup>320</sup> some legal debate, the essential differences between a Constitutional Amendment and a Municipal statute remains. The consequences of a Constitutional <sup>340</sup> Amendment cannot be retraced. Our proposals would enshrine democracy in the local bodies in the most sacred basis of our modern <sup>360</sup> nationhood. In contrast, any model Bill will have no binding significance for State Legislatures and no guarantee of outlasting changes <sup>380</sup> of party or personality. If we really want democracy and devolution in the Nagarpalikas, there is no alternative to the <sup>400</sup> kind of Constitutional amendments we propose. The starting point of the Nagarpalika Bill is the recognition that those who live <sup>420</sup> in urban settlements are entitled to the same democratic rights, and the same rights and responsibilities for development. <sup>440</sup>

PARTISAN: partial; AMENDMENT: alteration; CONSTITUENTS: making parts of the whole; UNIFORM: sameness; SACRED: pious

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style on lined paper.

Exercise 5

Let us now see how decentralized democracy in the Nagarpalika compares with decentralized democracy in the Panchayats. Democracy in village<sup>20</sup> panchayats have two distinctive characteristics. First, the individual voter has a close, personal relationship and ready access to the elected<sup>40</sup> representative because, on an average, each Panch represents between 100 to 500 voters. Second, each Panch has a<sup>60</sup> voice which counts for a great deal in the Panchayat. It is the combination of these two factors, the personal<sup>80</sup> contact between the voters and the elected representative, and the importance of the elected representative in the elected body, which<sup>100</sup> is the first essential step towards eliminating the power broker from the polity. In contrast to the three levels of Panchayati<sup>120</sup> Raj, we have so far only had single-tier municipal administration. This works fairly satisfactorily in smaller towns because the<sup>140</sup> wards are small and the Municipal Council compact. However, as the town grows larger, the distance between the voter and<sup>160</sup> his representative increases, the number of Members of the Municipality also tends to increase. By the time towns grow<sup>180</sup> into cities, and cities into metropolises, the medium size of the ward expands to 30,000 and more, extending in<sup>200</sup> the case of one Delhi ward, even to two lakhs and above. The membership of the Corporation also expands to<sup>220</sup> nearly one hundred and fifty Members.

To bring democracy in urban settlements closer to the people in the - mohallas and<sup>240</sup> the neighbourhoods where they live, the Nagarpalika Bill proposes two changes. These changes are by no means a radical new<sup>260</sup> departure. They build upon existing informal arrangements and administrative structure. In all urban settlements, with a population of a lakh<sup>280</sup> or more, we propose the constitution by direct election of Wards Committees to whom the Municipality will devolve local powers<sup>300</sup> and local responsibilities, and such finances as are required to carry out their assigned tasks. We leave it to State<sup>320</sup> Legislatures to determine the territorial area and size of population which will be served by a Wards Committee. We would<sup>340</sup> hope the jurisdiction of a Committee would be sufficiently compact to give citizens a sense of personal involvement in the<sup>360</sup> affairs of their neighbourhood and ready access to the elected representative to deal with their ward-level problems. The Ward Councillor<sup>380</sup> will be a member of the Wards Committee and will constitute the link between the Ward and the Municipality.

400

ACCESS: reach; ELIMINATING: ending; POLITY: State; JURISDICTION: legal boundary

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

### Exercise 6

In cities with a population above three lakhs we propose that the chairpersons of the Wards Committees be constituted into a Zonal Committee. The determination of the territorial area and size of population falling within a Zonal Committee is left<sup>40</sup> to the State Legislatures to decide. Powers, responsibilities and finances will devolve to the Zonal Committee from the Municipal Corporation.<sup>60</sup> A great advantage of the introduction of a two-tier system of municipal administration in the larger Municipal Councils, and<sup>80</sup> of a three-tier system of municipal administration in Municipal Corporation, is that it will leave Councillors and corporators free<sup>100</sup> to deal with city-level issues, with matters of policy such as city-wide infrastructure, overall economic and social development,<sup>120</sup> linkages with neighbouring Municipalities and economic interaction with the district as a whole. Hitherto, the absence of effective representative local<sup>140</sup> self-government has introduced a glaring distortions in our system. If a drain in a mohalla gets blocked, the Ward Councillor,<sup>160</sup> the President of the Municipality, the MLA, the MP and the local Minister are all together approached<sup>180</sup> to get the drain unblocked. Sometimes the unblocking of the drain even requires the intervention of the Prime Minister.

The<sup>200</sup> removal of such distortions requires a system change so that each level focusses on its level of responsibility. The establishment<sup>220</sup> of Wards Committees will give the people of the mohalla, the locality or neighbourhood, a sense of personal involvement in<sup>240</sup> their civic affairs. It will afford an opportunity for public-spirited citizens to serve their locality. It will help focus<sup>260</sup> attention on how the people themselves view their problems and the solutions they suggest. It will help mobilise local participation<sup>280</sup> and local resources for local development. It will give voluntary organisations a neighbourhood forum in which to share ideas and<sup>300</sup> explore the scope for citizen action. The city will then truly belong to the people. The importance of this,<sup>320</sup> the poorer parts of the city, cannot be over-emphasised. Today, the unrecognised and unwanted are left uncared for. They<sup>340</sup> huddle together in growing slums. They are unrecognised because they are unauthorised. They wait in dread of the moment when<sup>360</sup> they will be uprooted. Uprooted, they settle themselves elsewhere, to be settled somewhere they must. That they are unauthorised does not<sup>380</sup> mean they do not exist. They do and for their protection they turn to the slum bully, who terrorises them<sup>400</sup> into submission but in exchange offers a measure of protection. The children of the unwanted are then thrown into the<sup>420</sup> underworld. The Wards Committee offer these unfortunates a new hope of a new dawn. The mohalla can begin looking after its own.<sup>440</sup>

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the text on the left. The notes are written on a grid of horizontal lines and use various symbols and abbreviations to represent the original text.

DEVOLVE: throw; GLARING: surprising; DISTORTIONS: to twist out of shape; EXPLORE: to discover

Exercise 7

Sir, the Election Commission had estimated that if the voting age is reduced an additional number of 47 million will <sup>20</sup> become entitled to vote. They will have to be enumerated on the basis of a door-to-door survey. The <sup>40</sup> Election Commission will take necessary steps in this regard once both Houses of Parliament approve the Bill. With your permission, <sup>60</sup> I shall now deal with the provisions of the Representation of the People Bill. Over the years, there has been <sup>80</sup> an increasing tendencies to vitiate the electoral process. Malpractices and lawlessness have been on the increase. We had, therefore, to <sup>100</sup> think in terms of effective measures to check such evil tendencies. The Election Commission is a Constitutional authority and is <sup>120</sup> vested with plenary powers in the matter of superintendence, direction and control on all matters prior to and the actual <sup>140</sup> conduct of elections to Parliament and Legislative Assemblies of the States. It is to be strengthened to take all necessary <sup>160</sup> measures for ensuring free and fair elections. As the Members are aware, the Election Commission is dependent on the machinery <sup>180</sup> of the State Governments concerned both in respect of the work of preparation, revision and correction of electoral rolls and <sup>200</sup> the work in respect of the actual conduct of elections. Such staff functions under the superintendence, direction and control of <sup>220</sup> the Election Commission in so far as the work relating to elections is concerned. They do this work in addition <sup>240</sup> to their normal functions under the State Governments. Thus, the State Government employees are subject to dual control, one by <sup>260</sup> the State Government concerned in respect of the regular work and another by the Election Commission in respect of the <sup>280</sup> election work. It is, therefore, felt necessary that the disciplinary control over the State Government staff in respect of work <sup>300</sup> relating to elections should be vested in the Election Commission.

An amendment, therefore, has been proposed that such staff would <sup>320</sup> be deemed to be on deputation to the Election Commission so that they are brought under its disciplinary authority. The <sup>340</sup> exercise of jurisdiction by the State Governments over their staff in relation to their normal work even during the period <sup>360</sup> of elections would continue to rest with the State Governments. India is a Parliamentary democracy based on party system. A <sup>380</sup> large number of political parties are also functioning. The democratic election process is to be sustained by the political parties. <sup>400</sup>

VITIATE: impair quality; PLENARY: not subject to any limitations.

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written on a set of horizontal lines and include various symbols and abbreviations used in shorthand.

### Exercise 8

At present, there is no statutory definition of a political party. It is proposed to rectify this defect by incorporating <sup>20</sup> a statutory definition in the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Section 8 of the Act already deals <sup>40</sup> with disqualification on the ground of conviction for certain offences. In order to control the nexus between persons with criminal <sup>60</sup> record and election activity, and to include more offences in this section, suitable provisions have been incorporated in the Bill. <sup>80</sup> In this connection, I may mention that we have included conviction for certain economic and social offences also in the <sup>100</sup> purview of disqualification. Offences under the recently enacted Religious Institutions Act, 1988 have also been included as disqualification. <sup>120</sup>

Modernised tools based on latest technology are increasingly being resorted to as aids to decision making. The proposal for the <sup>140</sup> introduction of electronic voting machine side by side with the existing ballot paper system should be viewed in this light. <sup>160</sup> There are other advantages claimed for the electronic voting machine. It is cost reducing, easy to operate and can act <sup>180</sup> as an indirect check on rigging, ballot paper rejections etc. Since the Representation of People Act makes a specific mention <sup>200</sup> of the ballot paper system of voting, the Supreme Court has held, in an election case some time ago, that <sup>220</sup> without a formal provision in the statute, it would not be legally permissible for the electronic voting machines to be <sup>240</sup> used. The Election Commission would, however, exercise this discretion after considering the availability of machines, the standards of voters, prevalence <sup>260</sup> of anti-social activities, etc. I am sure that all the Members of the House will agree with me that the <sup>280</sup> evil of booth capturing has to be put down with a firm hand. If it is allowed to remain unchecked, <sup>300</sup> serious distortions may result apart from extreme lawlessness. It has, therefore, been proposed to make booth capturing an offence and <sup>320</sup> also a corrupt practice. It has also been proposed that the Election Commission shall in cases of large scale booth <sup>340</sup> capturing, countermand the election in the whole constituency in addition to ordering of repoll in particular booths. On several occasions, <sup>360</sup> election meetings are disturbed by vested interests and goondas. The present fine provided for in the statute is meagre, namely <sup>380</sup> a mere fine of Rs. 250. It is now proposed to amend this provision to provide for a <sup>400</sup> sentence of imprisonment and enhanced fine of Rs. 1000. There was a proposal that delimitation of the constituencies could <sup>420</sup> be undertaken afresh and the reserved seats be rotated without bringing about any change in the total number of seats. <sup>440</sup>

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written on lined paper and include some dates like '1951', '1988', and '250'.

STATUTORY legal; NEXUS connection; CONVICTION verdict of being guilty; COUNTERMAND negate; MEAGRE small; DELIMITATION determine limits

Exercise 9

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, these two Bills now coming before us are coming after a big talk throughout the country <sup>20</sup> by the Government that major electoral reforms, are being brought forward by the Government. But I find that such a <sup>40</sup> big effort is not being made by the Government on this fundamental question. Mr. Minister, while explaining the objectives and <sup>60</sup> reasons behind this legislation stated that in bringing forward these amendments the Government had taken into account the total experience <sup>80</sup> of the last 50 years, and on the basis of that experience these amendments were being brought forward. He also <sup>100</sup> claimed that they held consultations with the Opposition political parties too, and that they held consultations in their party also <sup>120</sup> and after taking all these things into account they had brought forth this legislation. Sir, before I go into the <sup>140</sup> details of these things, I must say that the Election Commission is going to be a body which is absolutely <sup>160</sup> neutral and they are going to supervise the elections in the country. I do not want to say anything about <sup>180</sup> them. But the reason given today for not holding Parliamentary elections in States, my humble opinion does not stand <sup>200</sup> to logic. Only that much I want to say because I do not want to go beyond that. Coming to <sup>220</sup> the other question of elections, it means that maximum democratic opinion has to be mobilised for those who are to <sup>240</sup> govern the country. But the experience hitherto has been, the Central Government has had democratic elections, that under the present <sup>260</sup> system of elections with 30 per cent of votes the electorate enables you to rule the country sometimes it may <sup>280</sup> be 33 per cent or it may be 40 per cent. That means that majority of the electorate opinion is <sup>300</sup> not giving you support to rule the country.

Therefore, our party all along was saying that elections should be based <sup>320</sup> on the principle of proportional representation, which is also called the List system. What are the merits? Merits are many. <sup>340</sup> The main thing is that the country will be ruled by the will of the majority of voters, that is <sup>360</sup> one thing and the second thing is that the significance of the caste or community of the candidates in election <sup>380</sup> will not come into play. It will not be said that we belong to this caste or this community. <sup>400</sup>

ELECTORAL: relating to elections.  
LEGISLATION: law passed by a elected body.

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

### Exercise 10

At the present moment, these things take precedence over the party to which the candidate belongs, which is relegated to <sup>20</sup> the back position. It is the party which should come to the forefront. If we follow the system of proportional <sup>40</sup> representation or the list system, it will be the party which will come to the forefront. There are many other <sup>60</sup> malpractices associated with election, which come into play during the elections, all these should be eliminated. Therefore, all along, our <sup>80</sup> suggestion has been that there should be proportional system of elections, which has not been accepted. We talk about so many <sup>100</sup> evils of the elections, that is muscle power, money power, and sometimes Government using its own power to scuttle the <sup>120</sup> election processes, and at times, this process is interrupted. I may here give an instance as to what happened in <sup>140</sup> the recent elections in Tripura. We can understand normal rigging during elections. But this is the latest and the only <sup>160</sup> event in the history of elections in India. A candidate was declared elected by the authorities that he has been <sup>180</sup> so elected; the All India Radio broadcasted that man was elected; the Election Commission agreed that he has been <sup>200</sup> elected. But the next morning, we read in the newspaper that some other person has been elected. Can you imagine <sup>220</sup> this thing? In the Tripura elections, a candidate who had been elected and so announced on the All India Radio <sup>240</sup> and also agreed by the Election Commission was declared defeated the next morning.

The fact is that after the election <sup>260</sup> result was declared, the Electoral Officer in charge was gheraoed and threatened not only by the goondas but by the <sup>280</sup> paramilitary forces, the military forces at the disposal of the Central Government, so that this man was afraid for <sup>300</sup> his life and he had to say that somebody else had been elected. That is the situation. Therefore, while we <sup>320</sup> go into these questions and we make electoral laws or bring about fundamental changes in our Constitution, we should be <sup>340</sup> above party lines and should see that no party should do anything against the law that we make in Parliament. <sup>360</sup> This experience has not been taken into consideration by the Government while bringing about these amendments. It is not enough <sup>380</sup> to say that muscle power or governmental power is misused during elections. We have before us Constitution Amendment Bill, lowering the <sup>400</sup> age to 18 years. That is a good step. It has been said that they were discussing it all along. I <sup>420</sup> do not mind what they had been discussing all along; I agree to this amendment but with some minor reservations. <sup>440</sup>

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written on a set of horizontal lines and use various symbols and abbreviations to represent the original text.

PRECEDENCE: example; RELEGATED: to put to an inferior position; SCUTTLE: retreat in an undignified way; GHERAOED: confinement, isolation.

Exercise II

**M**r. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Constitution Bill and the Representation of the People Bill as passed <sup>20</sup> by the Lok Sabha yesterday. I welcome these two Bills because their provisions are aimed at creating such qualitative changes <sup>40</sup> in our electoral system as are bound to make elections cleaner and fairer. To sustain democracy in the desired spirit, <sup>60</sup> elections have to be as clean and as fair as possible and it is on the basis of the experiences, <sup>80</sup> certain changes are proposed to be made in the election laws of the land based on our experiences after <sup>100</sup> the passing of the Representation of the People Act by the Parliament. We must not forget as my friend was <sup>120</sup> just saying that there has been a lot of talk about such reforms. On the one hand, the Opposition parties <sup>140</sup> have been demanding and on the other our ruling party, the Congress party, has also had its own exercises on <sup>160</sup> the subject. As the Minister was telling us, in early 70's a Joint Parliamentary Committee discussed this problem. And last <sup>180</sup> year, I must tell you, our own party, the Congress Parliamentary Party, had its workshop on this very subject. After <sup>200</sup> the Parliamentary Party's discussions, I mean, first of all, the Parliamentary Party discussed it. Then the Congress Working Committee and the <sup>220</sup> AICC discussed it. And after the recommendations of the AICC were available the Prime <sup>240</sup> Minister consulted various Opposition parties on the subject. After all this, as promised by the Prime Minister earlier, this Session <sup>260</sup> has been extended just to pass these two Bills. Thereby the ruling party will be fulfilling one of the very <sup>280</sup> important promises made to the electorate.

As the Fifty-second Amendment to the Constitution went a long way in preventing <sup>300</sup> defection amongst political parties, these changes in the election law are also going to have far-reaching consequences and they <sup>320</sup> are bound to make elections much cleaner and that is the reason why these changes are most welcome. But we <sup>340</sup> must not forget that it is always a continuing process in a democracy. You cannot have an ideal law just <sup>360</sup> today or at any particular time. You have to have experiences and on the basis of those experiences you make <sup>380</sup> changes in the law, just as after 50 years we are going to make these important changes in the election law. <sup>400</sup>

DEFLECTION: to go to the opposite side; REFORMS: changes

Handwritten shorthand notes on lined paper, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes use various symbols and abbreviations to represent the words and phrases in the text.

### Exercise 12

Our electoral system is based mainly on the British pattern. Our election law is based on the British election law. <sup>20</sup> But so far there were two main differences. One, their voting age was 18; in our case it was 21. <sup>40</sup> The second difference is and will perhaps remain to be so, that there are no reservations of seats under the <sup>60</sup> British law as we have here for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates which, of course, is because of our <sup>80</sup> own peculiar social conditions. That is why I said, perhaps that is going to stay for some time more. So <sup>100</sup> this is indeed a very welcome step that we are going to reduce the voting age from 21 to 18. <sup>120</sup> This reduction in voting age will be in consonance with the practice in most of the developed and underdeveloped countries <sup>140</sup> in the world. In the World Atlas of Education 39 countries are mentioned. In 35 countries out of 39 including <sup>160</sup> USA, UK etc. the voting age is 18 years, in one case viz., Japan, the voting age <sup>180</sup> is 20 year, and in only three cases out of 39, the voting age is 21 years. So as I said, <sup>200</sup> we are going to be progressive that way; not only progressive, we are going to do justice to our youth <sup>220</sup> that has been due; that our youth has been demanding for long in India, and very legitimately too.

I <sup>240</sup> do not know in how many countries they can contest also. I do not have that information. I cannot enlighten <sup>260</sup> you that perhaps you must do. But at least this will enable them to get themselves involved in the election <sup>680</sup> process. They are already involved. They already take out processions. They do everything. They address meetings also. Only they do <sup>300</sup> not vote. But no election is fought without the help of our young friends. So they are there. At 18 <sup>320</sup> years they are sufficiently literate, also educated. I think more than 70 per cent in the age group of 18 <sup>340</sup> to 21 years are literate. When the founding fathers of our Constitution adopted universal adult suffrage what was the incidence <sup>360</sup> of education in India? Four-fifths of our people were not even literate, and still people like Pandit Nehru and Mr. Rajendra <sup>380</sup> Prasad said: no literate or not literate, we must give them this right to vote, right to participate in elections. <sup>400</sup> There are so many other arguments for this. And that is why it was granted to them although they were <sup>420</sup> illiterate. Some people objected also at that time in the Constituent Assembly because they were not aware about it. <sup>440</sup>

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IN CONSONANCE: in agreement to:  
ADULT SUFFRAGE: right to vote to adults

### Exercise 13

No-Confidence motions have become such a routine that we are not, at any rate as such not bothered<sup>20</sup> by their frequency, except that by repeated and unsuccessful use their utility will be blunted. Though we have been in full<sup>40</sup> power, we have brought this country to a stage where in many States there are Government of non-Congress<sup>60</sup> nature, either headed by single parties or by coalitions. This in itself is proof that we do not want to<sup>80</sup> cling to power, that we do not want to act undemocratically. The fact is that the Congress Party allowed the<sup>100</sup> Constitution to work. I am saying allowed because in other countries which have a constitution there are parties which have<sup>120</sup> adopted other methods, and have not functioned like this. This has happened in many countries of the world, and it<sup>140</sup> is an aspect that we cannot ignore. There is a changed situation in India. But it is not a sudden<sup>160</sup> change. We seem to think that because there was an election, a sudden change has come about. This change has<sup>180</sup> been a gradual one; it has been coming about little by little, not only in every election but also between<sup>200</sup> elections. We have been watching the change coming over the people and we have been consistently saying that these are<sup>220</sup> the growing pains of democracy, that these are the roots, which democracy is striking in our country. We have encouraged<sup>240</sup> this. And today we see entirely new situation. One of the first things that I did was to extend<sup>260</sup> my hand of co-operation and friendship to the non-Congress Chief Ministers of certain States. I am very happy to<sup>280</sup> say that they responded in a like manner, and they have assured me that we can work together. It is<sup>300</sup> not an easy situation, because not only are the economic and the food situation difficult, but the whole complexity of<sup>320</sup> this new political situation is there. But we will not fail for want of trying. That is the utmost we<sup>340</sup> can say on this issue. So I think it is extremely unfair of Members of the Opposition to pick out<sup>360</sup> one instance where things have not gone smoothly. Everywhere else, where there are non-Congress Governments, the transition has been<sup>380</sup> a very smooth and even speedy one. I wish it had been so in Rajasthan and in other States also.<sup>400</sup>

This is something which we can do only with the full co-operation of the States. It is something which we<sup>420</sup> must sit down and discuss, and formulate a plan which can

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be carried out and implemented in all parts of<sup>940</sup> the country. Some have said that we would rather starve than import food. I am afraid I cannot agree with<sup>460</sup> this and I feel that it is an irresponsible statement to make in the present conditions. When I talked of<sup>980</sup> co-operation with Hon'ble Members outside, it was not on small matters of procedure and things like that, although they are<sup>500</sup> important, and if we can work together, it is a good thing. But far more important is to get co-operation<sup>520</sup> in matters of national importance and of life and death for our people. Certainly, food comes in that category. Food<sup>540</sup> and drought relief are the foremost problems for us. Last year we faced the same kind of problem and it<sup>560</sup> was only through a herculean effort that we were able to avert a great human tragedy. This year is even<sup>580</sup> more difficult because reserves are depleted and there is considerable uncertainty about supplies. The Minister has already outlined the<sup>600</sup> programme of short-term crops and we must all see that this programme is made a success. There is also the<sup>620</sup> need to accelerate intensive cultivation programmes all over the country. Many steps are being taken to deal with the immediate<sup>640</sup> problem in Bihar and Eastern UP. Some people here mentioned Rajasthan. I would like to say that we have<sup>660</sup> not forgotten at all that Rajasthan also faces this problem and so do areas of other States. There was the<sup>680</sup> Joint Emergency Committee for Bihar set up under the Food Minister with the Bihar Chief Minister and his colleagues. It<sup>700</sup> has already met three times. Drinking water is an acute problem in Bihar and schemes worth over Rs.5 crores<sup>720</sup> have been sanctioned by the Central Government. The election have thrown up certain political challenges. But the real challenge is<sup>740</sup> the economic challenge of prices and production. Many Hon'ble Members opposite have talked about the economic situation. This is natural<sup>760</sup> because it is a serious thing. But, as usual, the diagnosis as well as the treatment has differed from person<sup>780</sup> to person. This is what I mean when I say that we should get together on certain things. Let us<sup>800</sup> have some kind of a minimum programme on which we can agree, at least on one or two national issues.<sup>820</sup> Higher production and budgetary discipline can give some respite from high price. Streamlining the administration and procedures is the first need.<sup>840</sup>

**FREQUENCY:** occurrence; **TRANSITION:** changeover;

**FORMULATE:** express in a formula;

**DIAGNOSIS:** examination; **STREAMLINING:** smoothening.

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### Exercise 14

I have great pleasure in welcoming you to this inaugural meeting of the National Commission of Unesco. This is in some ways a memorable occasion, for the constitution of the National Commission, gives concrete shape to our efforts for international co-operation in the fields of education, science and culture. It would, therefore, perhaps be appropriate if I should describe in some detail aims and objectives of Unesco and the manner in which it has attempted to carry out its purposes.

After the experience of two world wars within the course of barely twenty-five years, thinking men and women all over the world realise, as never before, that there must be a change in the outlook of man to avert the calamity of a future disaster. It was out of this universal desire to find an instrument for the settlement of disputes without resort to war that there arose the United Nations with renewed hope for afflicted humanity. All conflicts have their ultimate origin in the mind of man and it was felt that unless the causes of fear, suspicion, distress and jealousy could be eradicated from human minds no efforts by politicians and statesmen could remove the possibility of future wars. At the time of the preliminary discussions for setting up a United Nations Organisation, it was therefore decided that there should also be an organisation for promoting closer collaboration among different peoples of the world in the fields of education, science and culture. Accordingly, Unesco was set up to achieve these ends. At the time of the constitution of Unesco, it was realised that co-operation and understanding among nations could be built only if there was co-operation and understanding among the different elements within the nation itself. If within a nation itself there were divergent elements whose differing points of view had not been fully co-ordinated, such a nation could hardly serve as a harmonious unit in the international setting. Experience showed that there was not only large ignorance about different nations but in many cases members of the same nation were ignorant of one another's attitudes, beliefs, customs and faith. This was an experience which was almost universal except in the case of a very few small and homogeneous nations. Further, it was felt that closer co-operation between different elements in our national life would lead to a promotion of activities in all other fields also.

The constitution of Unesco provides that only States can be Members. This guarantees that there will be no possibility of adding to international complications through

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its activities. There is, however, another aspect of the question which cannot be ignored. The <sup>440</sup> nature of education, science and culture is such that their cause can be served better by private and voluntary agencies. <sup>460</sup> This is the reason why Unesco constitution insists that there should be voluntary bodies or National Commissions to perform its <sup>480</sup> functions in the national fields. Unfortunately, the experience of the last three years has not fully justified the hopes which <sup>500</sup> were raised by the establishment of the United Nations Organisation. In spite of the initial agreement with which it started, <sup>520</sup> it has today become the arena for struggles between rival blocks. It is true that the struggle is yet <sup>540</sup> only a cold war. This is, however, little consolation to those who seek peace on an enduring basis.

It is <sup>560</sup> tragic that even today nations have not given up the old attitudes which so often led to war. The one <sup>580</sup> ray of hope offered in this gloomy picture today is the manner in which Unesco, an allied organisation of the <sup>600</sup> United Nations, has been attempting to establish better relations among human beings in the fields of education, science and culture. <sup>620</sup> It is obvious that in the realm of material clash of interests, compromise is difficult while in the fields of <sup>640</sup> the creative spirit, co-operation and compromise are not only possible, but are the natural law. The division of material wealth <sup>660</sup> leads to a diminution in its quantity while the distribution of spiritual wealth leads to mutual enrichment. Unesco has also <sup>680</sup> rightly recognised that all conflicts, even in the material field, have their ultimate origin in the mind of man. It <sup>700</sup> was therefore felt that unless the causes of fear, suspicion, distress and jealousy could be eradicated from the human mind, <sup>720</sup> no efforts by the politicians and statesmen alone could remove the possibility of future conflicts. This is the justification of <sup>740</sup> Unesco as well as the reason why it has become a rallying ground for the faith and hope of all <sup>760</sup> who want to avert the disaster of a third worldwar. In its brief life of three years, Unesco has already <sup>780</sup> made considerable progress towards the achievement of its objects. The very fact of associating together a large number of people <sup>800</sup> of different nations with marked differences in language, background social habits and outlook, is a considerable achievement. The obligation <sup>820</sup> under the constitution of holding the General Conference in a different country each year has added to its burdens now. <sup>840</sup>

CALAMITY: misfortune. AFFLICT ED: physical or mental pain.

DISTRESS: pain; HARMONIOUS: consistency;

DIMINUTION: reduction; ERADICATED: removed.

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### Exercise 15

Immediately after I assumed charge of the Ministry of Education in January this very year, I looked into the development <sup>20</sup> projects which had been accepted in principle but not carried out in practice. Of these, one of the most outstanding <sup>40</sup> was the scheme for a Central College of Training for Teachers. The Central Advisory Board of Education had, in <sup>60</sup> December this year, recommended the establishment of two training colleges - one for men and the other for women, each providing for <sup>80</sup> an intake of 200 students for the service of the Centrally Administered Areas and the smaller provinces and States. <sup>100</sup> On the grounds of economy, the Government of India modified that recommendation and decided to establish one college for both men <sup>120</sup> and women, with a capacity of 300. Provision was accordingly made in the Budget as per the recommendations of the Committee <sup>140</sup> for the establishment of the college.

When I took office, I was therefore surprised to find that the whole <sup>160</sup> programme had been held up on the ground of shortage of building materials. I was aware of the difficulties in <sup>180</sup> securing steel and cement and other equipment and I could understand the delay in the implementation of the building programme. <sup>200</sup> I could not, however, understand why this led to a postponement of the entire scheme. Even if buildings were lacking, <sup>220</sup> the institute could have been started in temporary structures or hired houses, but here, as in so many other cases, <sup>240</sup> programmes of educational development were held up on the ground of lack of accommodation. This undue stress upon buildings has <sup>260</sup> always seemed to me to be an instance of confusing ends with means. Buildings are only a means of which <sup>280</sup> the end is education, and yet it seemed to me that many of our educational planners were so engrossed with <sup>300</sup> building projects that they could not think of carrying on educational work in their absence. I, therefore, decided forthwith that <sup>320</sup> the institution must be started immediately with whatever accommodation was readily available. The period was an exceedingly difficult one and <sup>340</sup> all the attention of the Government was concentrated first on the disturbances in the Punjab and later on the impending <sup>360</sup> division of the country. Even then, a small house was secured in the Delhi University area in July this very year. <sup>380</sup> I realised that this was not adequate for our needs now and the work of the institute in the future. <sup>400</sup>

It is hardly necessary for me to relate at length the

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written on a set of horizontal lines and use various symbols and abbreviations to represent the original text.

importance of an institute of this kind. With literacy <sup>420</sup> figures so low as only 15 per cent, the paramount importance of expanding the facilities of education is obvious. The <sup>440</sup> acceptance of democracy as the pattern of our State has, if anything, added to the urgency of the problem. It <sup>460</sup> is also self-evident that the first step towards expanding the facilities of education is to provide for an increase <sup>480</sup> in the number of trained teachers. Equally necessary is an institution to assess the results of educational methods followed till <sup>500</sup> now, and devise improvements, demanded in the changing circumstances of today. It will be noticed that the institution, which was <sup>520</sup> started in December this very year, was the Central Institute of Education and not the training college which had <sup>540</sup> originally been planned in 1944 and 1945. This meant not merely a change in nomenclature, but <sup>560</sup> a considerable expansion in the purpose and functions of the institution. I felt that changes were necessary in two directions. <sup>580</sup> First, it should not be merely a college for training teachers but also an institution for research in the <sup>600</sup> fields of education. Secondly, its services should not be restricted to the Centrally Administered areas but should extend to the <sup>620</sup> whole of India. The Central Institute will therefore both train teachers for higher and secondary schools and also carry on <sup>640</sup> research on the problems of basic and secondary education. The stage at which a child should be introduced to a <sup>660</sup> craft as distinct from activity, the relative emphasis on craft and academic subjects and their correlation, the production of a <sup>680</sup> new type of school literature to bring out the social functions of all human activity, the degree of abstraction possible <sup>700</sup> in the earlier stages of education, the stage at which there may be some bifurcation between academic subjects and crafts, <sup>720</sup> the grouping of children according to aptitude, taste and ability, the place of art in the school curriculum - these are <sup>740</sup> only a few of the many problems which arise out of a new conception of basic education and require constant <sup>760</sup> and careful study in a research institution. There are also problems relating to adult education which demand fresh and careful <sup>780</sup> scrutiny. It is a commonplace that the methods which are suitable for children cannot without modification be applied to adults. <sup>800</sup> No doubt, a good deal of work in this connection has been done in other countries of the world but <sup>820</sup> each country has its own peculiar problems arising out of its social and economic background and its political history now. <sup>840</sup>

ENGROSSED: occupied fully; IMPENDING: hanging; PARAMOUNT: supreme; NOMENCLATURE: system of naming; BIFURCATION: division into two; SCRUTINY: close examination

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### Exercise 16

We have as one of the items for discussion today a problem which raises fundamental issues of law and justice. <sup>20</sup> Till now, the State has looked upon an offence as a crime for which the offender must pay. Such offences, <sup>40</sup> whether you call them crimes or sins, were regarded as evil and attracted as their inevitable consequence, punishment. Punishment, <sup>60</sup> was therefore, regarded as a consequence of crime and justified in itself. The classic exposition of this view is in <sup>80</sup> the principle "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." Later ages, however, raised the question of the <sup>100</sup> utility or justification of punishment. Critics arose who asked how a murdered person benefited by the slaughter of his murderer. <sup>120</sup> In fact, the only result was the loss of life of two individuals instead of one. Punishment was, therefore, sought <sup>140</sup> to be justified on grounds of its deterrent character, but even this did not satisfy critics who pointed out that, <sup>160</sup> as a matter of fact, punishment did not deter.

A new school of thought arose, which approached the problem of <sup>180</sup> punishment from the point of view of reform of the offender. Instead of a retributive theory of punishment, we thus <sup>200</sup> find the emergence of an educative and reformatory theory of punishment. This dispute between the different theories of punishment has <sup>220</sup> not yet been settled, but on one point there is almost unanimous agreement among both theorists and practical men of <sup>240</sup> affairs. All agree that in the case of juveniles, there must be a change of outlook with regard to <sup>260</sup> punishment. For one thing, young persons, without maturity of judgment, cannot be held fully responsible for their actions. For another, <sup>280</sup> experience has shown that confinement of such juveniles in jails confirms them into criminals. In fact, children who may have <sup>300</sup> committed some crime through want of knowledge or on the impulse of the moment, become habitual criminals if they are <sup>320</sup> once sent to jail. Recognition of this fact has led many countries to provide separate establishments for juveniles. In India <sup>340</sup> we have had reformatories and houses of correction in different provinces, but it must be admitted that even these have <sup>360</sup> not fully met the purpose. The provision of such reformatories or juvenile jails has, no doubt, separated the juvenile offenders <sup>380</sup> from the confirmed criminals, but as they themselves have been miniature jails, the educative aspect has not found the emphasis. <sup>400</sup>

The position with regard to the care and management of juvenile delinquents is thus obviously unsatisfactory. In the first place, <sup>420</sup> not all the provinces that have Children's

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Acts on their statute-books are working them adequately. The work is chiefly <sup>440</sup> confined to bigger cities and even there it leaves much to be desired. The probation officers have not the requisite <sup>460</sup> training; nor have the magistrates of the Juvenile Courts, the required qualifications. The Certified Schools are not working properly and <sup>480</sup> aftercare is all but non-existent. A little consideration will show that in a matter like the problem of juvenile delinquency <sup>500</sup> and the proper methods of dealing with it, there must be uniformity among the different provinces. It is also <sup>520</sup> desirable that the practice of this country should conform, as far as possible, to that of other enlightened countries of <sup>540</sup> the world.

In the U.K., the persons between the age of 8 and 17 are regarded as juveniles and <sup>560</sup> are tried by special Juvenile Courts. Panels of magistrates are selected from Justices of Peace and, according to present regulations, these <sup>580</sup> panels consist of two or three persons selected every three years. In metropolitan courts one of the magistrates must be <sup>600</sup> a woman, while outside London this practice is observed as far as possible. The administration of the courts is <sup>620</sup> under the Home Officer, but Special Advisory Committees were set up in 1910 in order to make the attitude <sup>640</sup> of the administration more progressive. In the past, punishment for the juvenile delinquents was in proportion to the gravity of <sup>660</sup> the offences, but in recent times, the trend is towards the reclamation of the future citizen rather than the punishment of an offender. <sup>680</sup> The changeover from punishment to education is almost complete in the U.S.A., and in <sup>700</sup> some of the European countries. In the U.S.A., the upper age-limit for juvenile delinquents is 21. <sup>720</sup> Up to the age of 18, the offender is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the juvenile courts, but from 18 to 21 <sup>740</sup> these courts exercise a concurrent jurisdiction with the ordinary courts. The trend of legislation is to make the <sup>760</sup> juvenile courts independent of the ordinary system of criminal justice. In addition to the special magistrates, the U.S.A., <sup>780</sup> provides for referees to assist in the hearing and disposition of the cases. Where the delinquent is a girl, it <sup>800</sup> is the practice to associate a properly qualified woman referee with the Court. The U.S.A. has no advisory <sup>820</sup> bodies, perhaps because social service agencies play an important part in all cases before the juvenile courts as such. <sup>840</sup>

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DETERRENT: discouragement, hinder; RETRIBUTIVE: vengeance, recompensate for evil; JUVENILE: children in teens; DELINQUENTS: offenders, violators, RECLAMATION: to win back;

Exercise 17

**O**n behalf of the Government and the people of India, I extend a most cordial welcome to all of you. <sup>20</sup> We appreciate the spirit in which you have accepted our invitation, for in spite of the difficulties imposed by distance <sup>40</sup> and by pre-occupations in your own countries, you have responded to our call. I also wish to place on record <sup>60</sup> my thanks to Unesco for having acceded to our request to hold its first Asian Seminar in our country and <sup>80</sup> extending to us assistance and co-operation in all possible ways. You have met here today to discuss what is perhaps <sup>100</sup> the most important and vital problem for all Asia. The welfare, progress and prosperity of any State depends upon the <sup>120</sup> quality of its citizens, and this in turn depends upon the education which moulds their character and shapes their thoughts. <sup>140</sup> A sound system of education is important for all countries, it is still more important for the countries of <sup>160</sup> Asia. Here we are witnessing a new awakening after centuries of slumber and inactivity. The past glorious traditions of the <sup>180</sup> Asian countries demand that this new awakening must bring to the world a new message even as our ancient civilisations <sup>200</sup> sent forth to the farthest corners of the globe, for Asia gave to the world its religions, philosophies, cultures and <sup>220</sup> civilisations.

The challenge of our ancient traditions and the spiritual poverty of our immediate past both require from the peoples <sup>240</sup> of Asia an exceedingly great effort for the reconstruction of their lives in all spheres. This involves a basic reconstruction <sup>260</sup> of our modes of education, for without such education we cannot fulfil our hopes. Ours is essentially a democratic age <sup>280</sup> and the spirit of equality, fraternity and liberty is sweeping over all the peoples of the world. The Asian countries <sup>300</sup> must reconstruct their polity and their society in conformity with this spirit. It is universally recognised today that education of <sup>320</sup> the future citizens is one of the prime duties of the State. On such education depends, our prosperity and welfare. <sup>340</sup> Of even greater urgency is the problem of educating the adult population. They determine the present which in its turn <sup>360</sup> will shape our future destiny. Education of the future generations can only be planned if the present generation recognises the <sup>380</sup> importance of such education. Material prosperity or spiritual welfare cannot be achieved unless the citizen of today accepts the challenge. <sup>400</sup>

When we contrast the demands which democracy makes upon citizens of a State with the actual condition of education in <sup>420</sup> the different countries of Asia, the picture

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is one of grave and anxious concern. It is true that in some <sup>440</sup> exceptional cases the problem has been largely mastered. We have Japan which according to figures available for 1996, <sup>460</sup> has a literacy figure of 99 per cent and illiteracy of only 1 per cent. Lebanon in the Middle <sup>480</sup> East is also reputed to have a high literacy figure. In 1995-96, literacy in Turkey was <sup>500</sup> 60 per cent in the towns and 40 per cent in the villages. The Philippines with its figure of <sup>520</sup> 52.6 per cent is also comparatively well-placed. The same remarks would apply to Ceylon, Thailand, Burma <sup>540</sup> and China. We cannot, however, gauge the magnitude of the problem by percentages alone. China has a literacy figure of <sup>560</sup> over 50 per cent. If we take the total population of China to be 950 millions, this would <sup>580</sup> give an adult population of about 425 millions. It is unlikely that the percentage of literacy will be <sup>600</sup> the same for adults as for children and adolescents. Even if this questionable assumption is granted, the number of adult <sup>620</sup> illiterates in China would be some 225 millions.

If we take the figures for India, we find that <sup>640</sup> in pre-partition India the total number of literates, according to the 1941 Census, was 37 millions, <sup>660</sup> assuming that the number of adult literates is about 40 per cent of the total number of literates, this gives <sup>680</sup> a figure of a little over 15 millions. This refers only to the pre-partition Indian provinces. Partition meant a loss <sup>700</sup> of about 26 per cent of the total population and assuming that the reduction in the number of literates was <sup>720</sup> in the same proportion and allowing for fluctuations owing to normal processes of birth and death, we may put the <sup>740</sup> figure for adult literates in the Indian provinces after partition at roughly 11 millions. To this we have to add <sup>760</sup> the number of adult literates in the States. This is estimated to be about 6 millions. The number of adult <sup>780</sup> literates in India on the basis of 1941 Census is therefore approximately 17 millions against a total adult <sup>800</sup> population of about 180 millions, which gives a literacy percentage of slightly less than 10 for adults. This <sup>820</sup> is not only unsatisfactory but positively disturbing. Naturally, the Government of India propose to give the first priority to it. <sup>840</sup>

ACCEDED: agreed; SLUMBER: long sleep; FRATERNITY: brotherhood; GAUGE: measure; ADOLESCENTS: individuals between childhood and adulthood; FLUCTUATING: sudden changes

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely corresponding to the text on the left. The notes include dates like 1996, 1995-96, 1941, and various numbers and symbols representing the shorthand.

## WORK HARD, ROME WAS NOT BUILT IN A DAY

### Exercise 18

It is just over a month ago that we had assembled to participate in the inauguration of this Unesco Seminar<sup>20</sup> on Rural Adult Education. We had then met with high hopes and intentions and I am glad that though only<sup>40</sup> a month has passed we can now look back with satisfaction on the work accomplished. I must sincerely congratulate the<sup>60</sup> Director, the Consultants, the Chairmen of the Groups, the delegates and other participants of the Seminar for the energy and<sup>80</sup> competence with which they have carried out their important task. I have every hope that all the countries participating in<sup>100</sup> this Seminar will benefit by the recommendations you have made and carry out your constructive suggestions for solving one of<sup>120</sup> the most pressing problems of the world. I can assure you that so far as India is concerned, we shall<sup>140</sup> examine every one of your recommendations with care and sympathy in order to give effect to them as far and<sup>160</sup> as soon as may be possible.

I cannot naturally go into any details regarding your various recommendations. They are the<sup>180</sup> result of hard work and careful thought and deserve close attention before any judgement is passed on them. I must,<sup>200</sup> however, express my sense of satisfaction for the way in which you have set down to work and divided the<sup>220</sup> different aspects of a colossal problem for study by special groups. The provision of literacy may not by itself be<sup>240</sup> enough for the education of adults, but there is no denying that it is the basis of all real education.<sup>260</sup> The first Study Group which dealt with different methods of teaching readings to adults has made suggestion which will be<sup>280</sup> of value to all countries. The second Group dealing with specific problems of health and family life has discussed questions<sup>300</sup> which are vital for any scheme of social welfare. No community can flourish until and unless the individuals constituting it,<sup>320</sup> are happy and no individual can be happy without health and a satisfactory home life. Women have a special role<sup>340</sup> to play in this and I am glad to hear that your Group has not overlooked the imperative necessity of<sup>360</sup> securing to women an adequate knowledge of home-craft and health. The third Group dealing with the economic aspects of rural<sup>380</sup> adult education has attacked what is perhaps the most immediate concern to all rural adult educators of the free India.<sup>400</sup>

I must not, however, anticipate the action which different Governments may take on your various recommendations. So far as India<sup>420</sup> is concerned, I can

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say that I am greatly impressed by a suggestion made for the setting up of some <sup>440</sup> centralised agency to guard against the possible dissipation of energy, enthusiasm and competence through unnecessary duplication of efforts. I have <sup>460</sup> felt that some such agency is necessary to advise the States and the provinces of the Indian Union, not only <sup>480</sup> on the general principles of education, but also on the co-ordination of steps, procedure and methods in order to achieve <sup>500</sup> the best results at the minimum cost. Another topic discussed in the Seminar which has appealed to me and which <sup>520</sup> I propose to pursue in our country is the setting up of some machinery to carry out a vocabulary study <sup>540</sup> of the different Indian languages with a view to finding out what words are most commonly used in different parts <sup>560</sup> of the country. I may tell you that even though there are 13 main languages recognised in our Constitution, these <sup>580</sup> languages cannot by any means be regarded as completely alien to one another. They have large common vocabularies, and if <sup>600</sup> allowance is made for the mutation due to the factors of space, time and pronunciation, the number of common words <sup>620</sup> will be larger still.

I have for some time had in mind a plan for the collection of common Hindi <sup>640</sup> words which are found in all the other Indian languages. I am convinced that when this work has been accomplished, <sup>660</sup> the non-Hindi speaking people of India will find that they already possess a large vocabulary of Hindi words, and <sup>680</sup> with the addition of a few more common Hindi words they can acquire without difficulty a working knowledge of <sup>700</sup> Hindi. I feel that the textbooks in Hindi for the non-Hindi speaking people should be prepared on the basis <sup>720</sup> of such graded vocabularies. The Government will take the necessary steps in this respect, but I must pay my tribute <sup>740</sup> to the many non-official agencies which have been carrying out valuable work on these lines for many years. People <sup>760</sup> all over the world are beginning to recognise that one of the surest ways of securing international peace is fundamental <sup>780</sup> education for the people of the world on the lines envisaged by Unesco. Unesco has already begun this programme now <sup>800</sup> more remains to be done and I hope that its service will be available to all the Member and <sup>820</sup> even non-Member States by the provision of charts, visual aids, posters and other illustrated material to impart social education in the fullest sense of the term. <sup>840</sup>

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ACCOMPLISHED: completed. COLOSSAL: huge;  
 FLOURISHED: prospered. IMPERATIVE: essential;  
 DISSIPATION: to fritter away; MUTATION: change.

# POPULATION & FAMILY PLANNING Ex 19 - 25

## Exercise 19

**M**r. Vice Chairman, Sir, on March 2nd last year I had asked the Health Minister about the observations of <sup>20</sup> the Population Crisis Committee on the family planning programmes in the world at large, and in the Third World countries <sup>40</sup> in particular. My intention in raising this half-an-hour discussion is to focus the attention of this august House <sup>60</sup> and the Government on the progress of the family planning programmes in our own country and to take note of <sup>80</sup> any shortcomings because I consider the family planning programme is a national programme accepted by all the parties and it <sup>100</sup> is not merely the concern of the Government that the programme should succeed.

I would quote from the report of <sup>120</sup> the Population Crisis Committee which has prepared World Chart entitled World Access to Birth Control according to which out of <sup>140</sup> 95 developing countries containing more than half the population of the Third World. This survey conducted by the PCC, <sup>160</sup> was one of the largest and most challenging researches undertaken ever by such committee. There are many more points in <sup>180</sup> that Report which are not very relevant to the present discussion. I would only confine my remarks to the family <sup>200</sup> planning programmes in this country. Before that I would like briefly to refer to the concern of the world to this question because the problem <sup>220</sup> of continued population growth worries the entire world. It has assumed such gigantic dimensions, especially in the developing countries, where <sup>240</sup> the rate of growth of population is considerably high. And because of this high growth of population the economic benefits <sup>260</sup> derived by these countries over the years are set at zero. Therefore, the whole world is exercised over this problem <sup>280</sup> particularly the Third World countries. According to the statistics, the world population is now 5 billions, which is likely to <sup>300</sup> be 6 billions at the end of the century. While the average growth of world population may come down to <sup>320</sup> 1.5 per cent by 2000 AD the situation in the Third World countries, and particularly in <sup>340</sup> India is very alarming. And according to a study of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, entitled Population Images <sup>360</sup> 1986, if the present trend continues Asia will have by 2000 AD, 58 per cent of <sup>380</sup> the world population. Africa will have 14 per cent and all the industrialised countries will account for a bare 19 per cent. <sup>400</sup>

When we look at the situation in our own country, we find that the population has already reached 100 crore:

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<sup>420</sup> It has recorded an annual growth rate of 2 per cent in the 15 years i.e. from 1971 <sup>440</sup> to 1986. That has to be compared with the growth rate of 2.2 per cent between <sup>460</sup> 1991 and 1992. Hopefully we want to reduce it to 1 per cent by the <sup>480</sup> end of this century. At the beginning of the century, in 1901, the population was 238 <sup>500</sup> million and it is going to reach a billion by the turn of the century. Therefore, the situation is very <sup>520</sup> alarming. We have to take note of this situation and see how our family planning programmes are working.

In our <sup>540</sup> country, whatever progress we have achieved or are achieving is being nullified by the growth in population. The Ministry's <sup>560</sup> statistics and the Minister's statement also admit the severity and the gravity of the population problem. The Ministry takes some <sup>580</sup> satisfaction that the couple protection percentage has gone up from 22 to 35 in the last ten or twelve years <sup>600</sup> and the cumulative number comes to 45 million so far. But it has failed to create a corresponding impact on <sup>620</sup> the birth rate. In 1977, the birth rate was 32 per thousand and in 1987, after <sup>640</sup> 10 years, it continues to be the same. Ten years ago, the annual increase in the country's population was 13 <sup>660</sup> million, today it is 15 million. The growth rate, as I said earlier, is 2 per cent as compared to <sup>680</sup> 3 per cent earlier. Therefore, over the last 10 years, the average family size has also stood at 4 children. <sup>700</sup> The Health Ministry has recently conducted a survey which shows that most of the couples want not only 3 or <sup>720</sup> more children, but they also want that two of them at least should be sons, the male children. This is <sup>740</sup> the result of the survey of the Health Ministry itself. Where have we gone wrong? Is it because of lack <sup>760</sup> of resources or improper utilisation of resources or because of our failure to create the infrastructure? These are the points <sup>780</sup> which have to be considered now. During the Plan period, up to the end of the Sixth Plan, we have <sup>800</sup> spent 2,500 crores of rupees on the family planning programme. In the Seventh Plan the Government has provided <sup>820</sup> 3,300 crores of rupees for the Programme. Therefore, I do not admit the argument that because of lack of resources the programme is suffering. <sup>840</sup>

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GIGANTIC: massive. STATISTICS: classified data.  
 INFRASTRUCTURE: basic facilities (for economic development)

**WRITE CORRECT OUTLINES**  
 \* \* \* **A I W A Y S** \* \* \*

### Exercise 20

Sir, if you take the services, I don't think they are inadequate if they are properly utilised. There are <sup>20</sup> 10,000 primary health centres specifically for this purpose. But many of them lack buildings. There are no beds. There <sup>40</sup> are not even small theatre equipment in most of these primary health centres. Then, there are one lakh sub-centres to <sup>60</sup> attend to the family planning programme. There are five lakh medical and para-medical personnel. And if you take the village <sup>80</sup> health guides also who are part-time servants, the total number comes to nearly one million people who are engaged in <sup>100</sup> this task. Therefore, you have got all the money, you have got all the services necessary for this programme and <sup>120</sup> if you take the information network also, the Family Planning Department has got the largest information network next only <sup>140</sup> to the Information and Broadcasting.

The I & B does not have the block level information set-up whereas the Family <sup>160</sup> Planning Department has got a block level set-up. The block extension officers and the health assistants come to nearly <sup>180</sup> 15,000. But still, if you take the achievements, as compared to the targets, you find that in all spheres the <sup>200</sup> achievements are falling short of the targets.

And particularly, I find that in rural areas, all these services are not <sup>220</sup> being properly utilised. 75 per cent of the people live in villages. And in the rural areas, if these services <sup>240</sup> are not utilised, this programme can never succeed. Particularly you find that where the programme has to be intensified, in <sup>260</sup> States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and some other States, where actually these programmes are to be <sup>280</sup> vigorously pursued, they are behind. And not even 15 per cent utilisation is there in many States. That is the <sup>300</sup> maximum in these States. In some States it is 10 per cent, in some it is 6 per cent, Sir, <sup>320</sup> as the modern gadgets are developed, as the visual media is developing, the services rendered by these official family planning <sup>340</sup> personnel in the form of intra-personnel communication is also becoming less and less effective. You don't have enough visual <sup>360</sup> aids, you don't have the technological aids. Out of a total of 9 million and odd TV sets, only <sup>380</sup> 20,000 or so are there in the villages. Therefore, that also you are not able to utilise effectively. <sup>400</sup>

Sir, the Planning Commission has also conducted a similar survey. And they say that any 7.8 per cent <sup>420</sup> of the rural eligible couples have been covered by the three

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main methods of contraception. And if you take all <sup>440</sup> the other methods also, it comes to 11 per cent. And for 70 per cent of the people contraception only <sup>460</sup> means vasectomy and people have got some misapprehension about it and many people are not willing for the same. And <sup>480</sup> as per this Planning Commission survey, only 40 per cent know about IUCD and only 25 per cent <sup>500</sup> know about condoms and others. Therefore, all this information set-up which you have been using for years, has not <sup>520</sup> been effective in creating an awareness among the people.

And 48 per cent of the people still have expressed a <sup>540</sup> desire to have more children. And the reason given for the tardy progress of the family planning programme is the <sup>560</sup> lack of knowledge, many people do not know at all. The second reason is the lack of faith, lack of <sup>580</sup> faith in the efficacy of these methods and unfortunately there are still fears about the after-effects of the vasectomy <sup>600</sup> and others particularly in the rural area. And when we analyse these failures or shortcomings, I do not entirely blame <sup>620</sup> the Government for that. As I said earlier, this is a national programme in which all of us should be <sup>640</sup> concerned and there are many reasons for the failure of this programme in India at least. The one reason we <sup>660</sup> can say is the general superstition among the people, as in the villages we still hear that we have to <sup>680</sup> take what God has willed and what God wanted to give you. This we still hear from rural women. <sup>700</sup> The second prejudice is the preference for the male child. If somebody gets a daughter or another daughter later, unless and <sup>720</sup> until he gets a son, he continues to beget children. Then, Sir, some religions have got their own beliefs. I <sup>740</sup> do not want to go into it because it is a controversial question and there is a counter-argument also <sup>760</sup> that because certain people are not practising family planning programme why should the others practise? That kind of argument is <sup>780</sup> also there from other groups. Then there is the issue of early marriages.

There are 4.5 million marriages held annually and <sup>800</sup> out of that in three million marriages, the girl's age is between 15 and 19 and when family planning methods <sup>820</sup> are not adopted, children are produced at a very young age, not only increasing the population but also hampering the health of the mother. <sup>840</sup>

VIGOROUSLY with enthusiasm. MISAPPREHENSION fears.  
TARDY slow. EFFICACY effectiveness.  
PREJUDICE bias. HAMPERING harming.

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Exercise 21

Already, a quarter of our population lives in urban India. The proportion will rise to 1/3rd by the turn <sup>20</sup> of the century and cross the half-way mark within a few decades thereafter. This major demographic trend needs not <sup>40</sup> only to be recognised but also encouraged. What has gone wrong with our pattern of urbanization is not that there <sup>60</sup> is too fast and furious a flood of people into towns and cities, as that the pattern of urbanization is <sup>80</sup> unbalanced. It is the larger metropolitan cities that are attracting the bulk of those coming in from the rural area. <sup>100</sup> This severely strains the resources of the larger cities without conferring any real benefit on the rural areas from where <sup>120</sup> the new entrants have come. What we need is a rational pattern of urbanization. We need to see small and <sup>140</sup> large towns growing in every district, drawing the bulk of their population from the surrounding rural hinterland. That way the <sup>160</sup> talent and enterprise of the people will remain to a large extent within the district. Urbanization will be related to <sup>180</sup> rural requirements. Urban settlement will cease to be isolated compartments. It is the compartmentalization of India into rigidly separated rural <sup>200</sup> and urban settlements that has been the worst legacy of the colonial system of local self-government.

When 107 <sup>220</sup> years ago, the British introduced their system of urban local self-government, the urban settlements of India had a very different <sup>240</sup> role to play to the one we now envisage for them. The colonial Government of the time saw the urban <sup>260</sup> settlements of India as enclaves where they could hide themselves away comfortably from the surrounding reality. They assumed that drains <sup>280</sup> and drinking water, street lighting and street cleaning were needed only for themselves and their dependent. It was assumed that <sup>300</sup> civic amenities are not for rural India. Five decades into Independence, the reality has changed but the shell remains much <sup>320</sup> the same. The law makes it obligatory to provide civic amenities for all recognized urban settlements, but the strained resources <sup>340</sup> of the urban local bodies make it almost impossible for them to meet urbanization. It is also these settlements that <sup>360</sup> will progressively and in phases, serve as the focal point for industrial growth centres. Thus, we bring together the recommendations <sup>380</sup> of the National Commission on Urbanization, and our scheme of growth centres. <sup>400</sup>

Secondly, in the colonial system of Municipal administration there was no place for development planning and no role for development <sup>420</sup> activities. When Panditji

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introduced Panchayati Raj to fill the rural vacuum left by the colonial legacy, he envisaged the institutions <sup>440</sup> of Panchayati Raj as a crucial instrument of development. Although, over the years, the Panchayati Raj institutions have decayed, they <sup>460</sup> have remained, in concept at least, a prime instrument of development. In contrast, the municipal bodies have withered but assumed <sup>480</sup> no developmental role. The development of India is not possible without planning for development in our urban settlements as much <sup>500</sup> as in our rural settlements. Indeed, planning at the crucial interface between the rural hinterland and the urban settlement <sup>520</sup> will be the chief centres of accelerated growth. Accordingly, the first chapter of the Bill we have tabled deals with <sup>540</sup> settlements in transition from rural to urban. As it is, such settlements constitute the single largest category of settlements beyond <sup>560</sup> the rural village. The present tendency in most parts of the country, is to classify such settlements as urban and <sup>580</sup> take them entirely out of the purview of the rural-urban interface. We propose that, instead of a growth of <sup>600</sup> non-viable urban local bodies at this end of the spectrum, local self-government in the Nagar Panchayats partake of <sup>620</sup> the flavour of both rural administration and urban administration. This is emphasised in the very name suggested for these bodies, <sup>640</sup> Nagar Panchayats, that is the simultaneous recognition of the urban character of such a settlement and its continuing link with <sup>660</sup> the rural countryside. More to the point, the powers and responsibilities developed on Nagar Panchayats draw both from the rural <sup>680</sup> hinterland to activity that can best be undertaken in the transitional settlement. This shall go a long way help <sup>700</sup> the rural areas to get benefits of transition. The recognition and encouragement of Nagar Panchayats will draw away from <sup>720</sup> the land and the population that the village cannot support while retaining within the locality, for the common benefit of the <sup>740</sup> rural hinterland and the urbanising settlement, the talent and enterprise of those willing to undertake the risk and the adventure <sup>760</sup> of uprooting themselves from their ancestral villages. Instead of being hollow symbols of a false prestige, as the smaller Municipalities <sup>780</sup> regrettably are at present, the Nagar Panchayats will become the focal point of the dynamics of development. We would hope <sup>800</sup> that in every district, one or some of the Nagar Panchayats will grow into a town worthy of a Nagarpalika. <sup>820</sup> It is by the even spread of town around the country that we will take the pressure off the metropolises. <sup>840</sup>

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DEMOGRAPHIC: statistical study of population; HINTERLAND: area behind coast; LEGACY: left by will; COLONIAL: based on colony; SIMULTANEOUS: at the same time; CRUCIAL: essential

Exercise 22

It is necessary that the basic school buildings and staff should be utilised to the fullest possible extent by serving<sup>20</sup> children in the morning, adolescent schools and clubs for young people in the afternoon and education centre<sup>40</sup> for adults in the evening. Our programme cannot be completely successful unless the basic schools sponsored by the Government are<sup>60</sup> also centres for the life of the entire village community. It will be necessary to provide a fair proportion of<sup>80</sup> games and group activities for the adolescents as otherwise their interest in instruction is likely to flag. Similarly in the<sup>100</sup> case of adults, the emphasis will be more on social education than on mere literacy, and this will be imparted<sup>120</sup> through visual, aural and oral methods. The importance of adequate methods of visual and aural education for adolescents and adults<sup>140</sup> need not be stressed. The Government of India intend to encourage the production of folk drama and rural plays by<sup>160</sup> the villagers themselves. Prizes for the purpose may be given from time to time and competitions held between different villages<sup>180</sup> or local units. Films can also play a great part in teaching the lessons of citizenship, social responsibility, personal health,<sup>200</sup> public hygiene, physical drill and other matters of immediate benefit to the community.

The radio is also a powerful instrument<sup>220</sup> of aural education, and I have under considerations plans for full utilisation of both: the films and the radio. I<sup>240</sup> need hardly say that all our educational programme will ultimately depend upon the proper education of women. If women take<sup>260</sup> to education, more than half of our problems will be solved. Educated mothers will mean children who can be easily<sup>280</sup> made literate. From the point of view of expense and management, it would have been simplest if men and women<sup>300</sup> could be taught through the same agencies. I know, however, that the existing conditions in India will not permit this.<sup>320</sup> At the same time our finances will not allow a complete duplication of the whole apparatus for teaching men and<sup>340</sup> women separately. I would therefore suggest that for the basic schools, that is, for children between the ages of six<sup>360</sup> and eleven, the institutions might be co-educational. For the adolescents, the solution is to set apart certain days in the<sup>380</sup> week for girls and boys. I would suggest that three days in the week may be reserved for girls only.<sup>400</sup>

I am grateful to you for the interest you have taken in this Exhibition of Indian Art and the readiness<sup>420</sup> with which you accepted our invitation to open it. Organized by the Ministry of Education, this Exhibition is the first<sup>440</sup> of its kind in India. I

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am sure you will agree with me that no programme of national education is<sup>460</sup> complete unless it can provide an appropriate place to national art. The present Exhibition is a recognition of this fact<sup>480</sup> and marks the first step towards the goal which the Ministry of Education has set before itself. The most significant<sup>500</sup> characteristic of this Exhibition is that it opens before us a vista of five thousand years of Indian History in<sup>520</sup> all its continuity and wealth. Its value for educational purposes can therefore be easily grasped. It will, I think, be<sup>540</sup> proper to describe briefly the manner in which the exhibits in this collection were chosen. The Royal Academy of Art<sup>560</sup> in London has been taking a special interest in Oriental Art since before the War. In 1931,<sup>580</sup> the Academy organized the exhibition of Iranian Art and in 1935 that of the Art of China.<sup>600</sup> After the War was over, it proposed that a similar exhibition of Indian Art should be held.

The Government of<sup>620</sup> India warmly welcomed the idea and assured the Royal Academy of every possible help. Accordingly, it was proposed to hold<sup>640</sup> the exhibition of Indian Art in London. It had been decided that the principle governing the selection of exhibits should<sup>660</sup> be that they would represent the art of India both from its historical and its artistic aspect. Art object: <sup>680</sup> India are scattered all over the country. Some are in the possession of the Central Government, some are with the<sup>700</sup> provinces and some in the Indian States. There are in addition many rare specimens in the ownership of private individuals.<sup>720</sup> It was, therefore, necessary that specialists in art should examine all collections carefully and make there selection. A committee was<sup>740</sup> formed for the purpose with his Excellency the Governor of U.P. for the purpose. These experts from<sup>760</sup> England came to serve on the Committee. They toured all over the country and after careful examination chose about 1000<sup>780</sup> exhibits which were sent to England in 239 cases. The exhibition in London fulfilled the purpose for which<sup>800</sup> the collections had been made, and the time came for the return of the exhibits. The Ministry of Education, however,<sup>820</sup> felt that before the exhibits were dispersed, they should once be exhibited in India for the benefit of people here.<sup>840</sup>

- ADOLESCENTS: person between childhood and adulthood;
- VISUAL: based on pictures;
- ARURAL: to hear;
- APPARATUS: equipment;
- DISPERSED: spread.

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### Exercise 23

Hon'ble Members, It gives me immense pleasure to address this session of Parliament. Just two months ago, we celebrated the<sup>70</sup> 75th anniversary of adoption of our Constitution, and only a few days ago, the Indian Republic completed 75 years<sup>40</sup> of its journey. This occasion will elevate India's pride as the mother of democracy to new heights. On behalf of<sup>60</sup> all the citizens of the country, I pay tribute to Babasaheb Ambedkar and all the framers of the Constitution.<sup>80</sup> The historic festival of Mahakumbh is also underway in the country. Mahakumbh is a festival of India's cultural tradition and<sup>100</sup> social consciousness. Millions of devotees from across the country and the world have taken the holy dip at Prayagraj.<sup>120</sup> I express my sorrow over the unfortunate incident that occurred on Mauni Amavasya and wish for the speedy recovery of the injured.<sup>140</sup> A few days ago, we lost the former Prime Minister of the country, Dr. Manmohan Singhji. He served the nation<sup>160</sup> as Prime Minister for ten years and was a long-time member of Parliament. I offer my heartfelt tribute to<sup>180</sup> Manmohan Singhji.

My government is infusing new energy through unprecedented achievements in this Amrit Kaal of India's development journey.<sup>200</sup> The pace of work has tripled in this third term. Today, the nation is witnessing major decisions and policies being<sup>220</sup> implemented at an extraordinary speed, with the highest priority given to the poor, the middle class, the youth, women, and farmers.<sup>240</sup> In the third term of my Government, concrete steps have been taken to achieve the goal of providing<sup>260</sup> "Housing for All". Extending the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, we have decided to provide new homes to an additional three crore families.<sup>280</sup> A budget of 5 lakh crore rupees has been allocated for this purpose. My government is committed to granting<sup>300</sup> ownership rights of residential land to the rural poor and promoting financial inclusion. Under the SVAMITVA scheme, we have issued 2.00 crore<sup>320</sup> property cards so far, of which approximately 70 lakh property cards have been distributed in the last six months alone.<sup>340</sup> Under the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme, 41,000 crore rupees has been disbursed to crores<sup>360</sup> of farmers in recent months. The "Dharti Aaba Tribal Village Utkarsh" campaign has been launched for the upliftment of five crore<sup>380</sup> people from tribal communities, with an allocation of 80,000 crore rupees for this initiative in the current year.<sup>400</sup>

Under the Ayushman Bharat scheme, from the current financial year, six crore senior citizens aged 70 years and above will<sup>420</sup> receive health insurance, with a health cover of 5 lakh rupees per year. For small entrepreneurs, the loan limit under<sup>440</sup> the MUDRA scheme has been increased from 10 lakh rupees to 20 lakh rupees.<sup>460</sup> My

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government has placed special focus on education for the youth and creating new employment opportunities for them. The PM Vidyalakshmi scheme<sup>480</sup> has been introduced to provide financial assistance to meritorious students for higher education. Additionally, one crore youth will be<sup>500</sup> given internship opportunities in the top 500 companies. A new law has been enacted to prevent incidents of paper leaks and ensure<sup>520</sup> transparency in recruitment. Following the spirit of prosperity through cooperation, the government has approved the proposal to establish the<sup>540</sup> 'Tribhuvan' Cooperative University. Under the fourth phase of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, the government has sanctioned 70,000 crore<sup>560</sup> rupees to connect 25,000 habitations. As the country celebrates the centenary year of Atal Ji's birth, the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana<sup>580</sup> continues to embody his vision. Currently, 71 Vande Bharat, Amrit Bharat, and Nammo Bharat trains are<sup>600</sup> operational across the country, with 17 new Vande Bharat trains and one Nammo Bharat train added in the past six months.<sup>620</sup> The government has also made swift progress on critical issues like 'One Nation-One Election'; and the "Waqf Act Amendment."<sup>640</sup>

The decade-long tenure of my government has infused new energy into the journey of a 'Viksit Bharat'. In the vision<sup>660</sup> of a 'Viksit Bharat'... there is the collective strength of public participation, a roadmap for the nation's economic progress,<sup>680</sup> the power of technology in the form of a digital revolution, and the foundation of modern infrastructure. The government is steering<sup>700</sup> India towards becoming the world's third-largest economy. To ensure that the journey towards 'Viksit Bharat' continues to be guided<sup>720</sup> by the ideals of our Constitution, the government has placed four key principles service, good governance, prosperity, and pride<sup>740</sup> at the core of its governance. The government is making rapid advances in its commitment to reform, perform, and transform.<sup>760</sup> The guiding mantra of my government is "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas" and its goal is the creation<sup>780</sup> of a 'Viksit Bharat'. Development is truly meaningful when its benefits reach the person standing at the last rung of society.<sup>800</sup> This is the essence of Antyodaya, to which my government has been unwaveringly committed. When poor people are provided<sup>820</sup> with a dignified life, it instils a sense of empowerment that helps them fight poverty. Initiatives like the construction of 12 crore toilets.<sup>843</sup>

President: Droupadi Murmu

ELEVATE: to raise or lift;

UNPRECEDENTED: unexampled;

TRANSPARENCY: openness; TRANSFORM: marked change.

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written on a grid of horizontal lines and include various symbols and abbreviations used for shorthand representation of the text.

## Exercise 24 (Budget)

Hon'ble Speaker, I present the Budget for 2025-26. This Budget continues our government's efforts to:<sup>20</sup> a) accelerate growth, b) secure inclusive development, c) invigorate private sector investments, d) uplift household sentiments, and e) enhance spending power<sup>40</sup> of India's rising middle class. Together, we embark on a journey to unlock our nation's tremendous potential for greater prosperity<sup>60</sup> and global positioning under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. As we complete the first quarter of the<sup>80</sup> 21st century, continuing geopolitical headwinds suggest lower global economic growth over the medium term. However, our aspiration for a<sup>100</sup> Viksit Bharat inspires us, and the transformative work we have done during our Government's first two terms guides us,<sup>120</sup> to march forward resolutely. Our economy is the fastest growing among all major global economies. Our development track record of the past<sup>140</sup> 10 years and structural reforms have drawn global attention. Confidence in India's capability and potential has only grown in this period.<sup>160</sup> We see the next five years as a unique opportunity to realize 'Sabka Vikas', stimulating balanced growth of all regions.<sup>180</sup> this, for us, Viksit Bharat, encompasses: a) zero-poverty; b) hundred per cent good quality school education; c) access to high-quality, affordable,<sup>200</sup> and comprehensive healthcare; d) hundred per cent skilled labour with meaningful employment; e) seventy per cent women in economic activities; and<sup>220</sup> f) farmers making our country the 'food basket of the world'.

In this Budget, the proposed development measures span ten broad areas<sup>240</sup> focusing on Garib, Youth, Farmer and Nari. One, Spurring Agricultural Growth and Productivity; Two, Building Rural Prosperity and Resilience;<sup>260</sup> Three, Taking Everyone Together on an Inclusive Growth path; Four, Boosting Manufacturing and Furthering Make in India; Five, Supporting MSMEs;<sup>280</sup> Six, Enabling Employment-led Development; Seven, investing in people, economy and innovation; Eight, Securing Energy Supplies; Nine, Promoting Exports;<sup>300</sup> and Ten, Nurturing Innovation. For this journey of development, a) Our four powerful engines are: Agriculture, MSME,<sup>320</sup> Investment, and Exports b) The fuel: our Reforms c) Our guiding spirit: Inclusivity d) and the destination: Viksit Bharat<sup>340</sup> Motivated by the success of the Aspirational Districts Programme, our Government will undertake a 'Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana'<sup>360</sup> in partnership with states. Through the convergence of existing schemes and specialized measures, the programme will cover 100 districts<sup>380</sup> with low productivity, moderate crop intensity and below-average credit parameters. It aims to enhance agricultural productivity.<sup>400</sup>

A comprehensive multi-sectoral 'Rural Prosperity and Resilience' programme will be launched in partnership with states. This will address under-employment<sup>420</sup> in agriculture through skilling, investment, technology, and invigorating the rural economy. The goal

is to generate ample opportunities in rural areas so<sup>440</sup> that migration is an option, but not a necessity. The programme will focus on rural women, young farmers, rural youth, marginal and<sup>460</sup> small farmers, and landless families. Details are in Annexure A. Global and domestic best practices will be incorporated and appropriate technical<sup>480</sup> and financial assistance will be sought from multilateral development banks. In Phase-1, 100 developing agri-districts will be covered.<sup>500</sup> Our Government is implementing the National Mission for Edible Oilseed for achieving atmanirbharta in edible oils. Our farmers have the capability<sup>520</sup> to grow enough for our needs and more. Ten years ago, we made concerted efforts and succeeded in achieving near<sup>540</sup> self-sufficiency in pulses. Farmers responded to the need by increasing the cultivated area by 50 per cent and Government arranged<sup>560</sup> for procurement and remunerative prices. Since then, with rising incomes and better affordability, our consumption of pulses has increased significantly.<sup>580</sup> Our Government will now launch a 6-year "Mission for Atmanirbharta in Pulses" with a special focus on Tur, Urad and Masoor.<sup>600</sup> Details are in Annexure B. Central agencies will be ready to procure these 3 pulses, as much as offered during the<sup>620</sup> next 4 years from farmers who register with these agencies and enter into agreements.

It is encouraging that our people are<sup>640</sup> increasingly becoming aware of their nutritional needs. It is a sign of a society becoming healthier. With rising income levels, the<sup>660</sup> consumption of vegetables, fruits and shree-anna is increasing significantly. A comprehensive programme to promote production, efficient supplies, processing, and<sup>680</sup> remunerative prices for farmers will be launched in partnership with states. Appropriate institutional mechanisms for implementation and participation of farmer<sup>700</sup> producer organizations and cooperatives will be set up. For this, there is a special opportunity for the people of Bihar.<sup>720</sup> A Makhana Board will be established in the state to improve production, processing, value addition, and marketing of makhana.<sup>740</sup> The people engaged in these activities will be organized into FPOs. The Board will provide handholding and training<sup>760</sup> support to makhana farmers and will also work to ensure they receive the benefits of all relevant Government schemes.<sup>780</sup> A National Mission on High Yielding Seeds will be launched, aimed at (1) strengthening the research ecosystem, (2) targeted development and propagation<sup>800</sup> of seeds with high yield, pest resistance and climate resilience, and (3) commercial availability of more than 100 seed varieties released<sup>820</sup> since July 2024. India ranks second-largest globally in fish production and aquaculture. Seafood exports are valued at 60 thousand crore.<sup>840</sup>

FM- Nirmala Sitharaman

ACCELERATE: increase gradually; TRANSFORMATIVE: marked change over; INNOVATION: new idea; COMPREHENSIVE: detailed.

Handwritten notes in Devanagari script, likely a summary or commentary on the printed text. The notes are written in black ink on lined paper and cover the right side of the page. Some words like 'FPO' are clearly visible in the notes.

### Exercise 25 (Legal)

Further, the orders of the second Respondent Special Deputy Collector (Stamps) did indicate the basis on which the value mentioned<sup>70</sup> in the documents in question was enhanced. The reading of the same would reveal that his valuation was 'based on'<sup>80</sup> spot inspection and local enquiry. But what was the manner of local enquiry and what was the material collected in the<sup>90</sup> course of such local enquiry to arrive at higher valuation at Rs.400/- per sq.ft and 76/- sq.ft.<sup>80</sup> for the property covered in both the documents, and made available before this court. It is stated in the<sup>100</sup> orders passed in respect of both the documents that the property at Sakkarapuram was situated at 150 feet from Chengi Bus stand<sup>120</sup> and was on the north of the street leading to MP Nagar. When the property covered in both the documents<sup>140</sup> is stated to be situated in the same village more or less adjacently, how the value was fixed at Rs.400/- per sq.ft.<sup>160</sup> for one property and Rs. 76 /- per sq.ft. for other property is remained unexplained in the<sup>180</sup> orders passed by the second Respondent. Further, the Appellant was not given any notice either for spot inspection or for local<sup>200</sup> enquiry as contemplated under the relevant rules and their failure to do so is contrary to the procedure laid down<sup>220</sup> under law and is in violation of the principles of natural justice.

The High Court concluded by observing:<sup>240</sup> Thus, the discussion held above would only reveal that the determination of the market value of the property in question<sup>260</sup> is in pursuance of the reference made by the third Respondent Registering Authority under Section 47A of the<sup>280</sup> Stamp Act, without following the procedure laid down under the Act and without performing the statutory obligation cast upon<sup>300</sup> the third Respondent and the impugned orders of the Respondents 1 and 2, in enhancing the market value and demanding the<sup>320</sup> additional stamp duty, based enhancement, are without any basis and based on irrelevant consideration and assumption and presumption and without application<sup>340</sup> of mind. Further, as onus to prove that the instrument was undervalued, is on the department and the same<sup>360</sup> has not been satisfactorily discharged by the Respondents, the impugned orders of the Respondents are liable to be set aside.<sup>380</sup> Thus what weighed with the High Court is the fact that the Form I notices failed to assign any reasons as such.<sup>400</sup>

In other words, what was the basis for the Special Deputy Collector (Stamps) to say that sale consideration shown in the<sup>420</sup> two sale deeds was not correct. According to the High Court, there was no basis or any relevant materials<sup>440</sup> on record to take the view that the two documents were undervalued except the

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a student's transcription or commentary on the legal text. The notes are written in a cursive style and cover the right side of the page, corresponding to the printed text on the left.

spot inquiry and local inspection.<sup>460</sup> The only contention raised by the learned counsel appearing for the appellants is that it is not mandatory to assign<sup>480</sup> reasons in the notice issued in Form I. Section 17 of the Stamp Act reads as under: Instruments executed in India.<sup>500</sup> All are chargeable with duty and executed by any person in India shall be stamped before or at the time<sup>520</sup> of execution. Section 47-A of the Stamp Act reads as: Instruments of conveyance etc., undervalued how to be<sup>540</sup> dealt with. One, If the Registering Officer appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 while registering any<sup>560</sup> instrument of conveyance, exchange, gift, release of benami right or settlement, has reason to believe that the market value of the<sup>580</sup> property which is the subject matter of conveyance, exchange, gift, release of benami right or settlement, has not been<sup>600</sup> truly set forth in the instrument, he may, after registering such instrument, refer the same to the Collector for determination<sup>620</sup> of the market value of such property and the proper duty payable thereon.

On receipt of a reference under sub-section<sup>640</sup> one, the Collector shall, after giving the parties a reasonable opportunity of being heard and after holding an enquiry<sup>660</sup> in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act, determine the market value of the property<sup>680</sup> which is the subject matter of conveyance, exchange, gift, release of benami right or settlement and the duty as aforesaid.<sup>700</sup> The difference, if any, in the amount of duty, shall be payable by the person liable to pay the duty.<sup>720</sup> The Collector may, suo motu or otherwise, within five years from the date of registration of any instrument of conveyance, exchange,<sup>740</sup> gift, release of benami right or settlement not already referred to him under sub-section (1), call for and examine<sup>760</sup> the instrument for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the correctness of the market value of the property<sup>780</sup> which is the subject matter of conveyance, exchange, gift, release of benami right or settlement and the duty payable thereon<sup>800</sup> and if after such examination, he has reason to believe that the market value of the property has not been truly set forth<sup>820</sup> in the instrument, he may determine the market value of such property and the duty as aforesaid in accordance with the procedure provided for in sub-Section (2).<sup>847</sup>

- IMPUGNED: legal order against legal;
- ONUS: proof;
- MANADATORY: legal compulsion;
- SUOMOTO: without asking for.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, including the number 47-A and the year 1908.

### Exercise 26 (Legal)

On this premise, the show cause notice, listed out various alleged violations by Express Newspapers, which are set out below:<sup>20</sup> One) induction of non-Newspapers tenants; two), earning of rental income of more than Rs.1 crore per year; three), permission<sup>40</sup> to occupy the new building without necessary completion certificate by the MCD was given by the Supreme Court<sup>60</sup> at the risk of Express Newspapers; four) since the plot was allotted only for the purposes of Newspapers, so by letting out of<sup>80</sup> for commercial purpose there was unjust enrichment to the tune of Rs.1 crore per year, on which, the<sup>100</sup> Ministry is entitled to 18% per annum; five) construction of more than FAR 360 is in<sup>120</sup> excess of the sanctioned plan by MCD; six) no permission was taken from the L&DO<sup>140</sup> to regularise the misuse created by using the building for purposes other than a newspaper. Hence L&DO<sup>160</sup> is entitled to re-enter the property as there were violations of the lease deed; seven) sanction plans of the<sup>180</sup> MCD have not been submitted to the L&DO which is in contravention of the lease deed.<sup>200</sup> Despite the Ministry's letters which permitted additional construction with FAR 360, no construction could be done until clauses<sup>220</sup> 2(14) and 3 of the perpetual lease deed are varied. A supplemental lease deed was required and<sup>240</sup> no construction could have been commenced till the said lease deed was executed. Thus, there is a violation of perpetual lease<sup>260</sup> permitting the Government to re-enter the premises; eight) there is a misuse of 65,000 sq. ft. Thus, the<sup>280</sup> L&DO was entitled to collect misuse charges, penalty and interest at 18% p.a. till<sup>300</sup> the day the misuse was stopped, failing which L&DO would re-enter the property; nine) drawings and plans which<sup>320</sup> are sanctioned by the MCD should be submitted and any excess construction ought to be removed beyond the sanction plans,<sup>340</sup> ten) the basement was sanctioned only for the purposes of storage by the MCD but the same<sup>360</sup> is being used for the purpose of Newspapers press office which was contrary to the MCD's sanction plan and<sup>380</sup> is also a breach of the terms of the lease; eleven) that there are breaches in the old building of unauthorized<sup>400</sup> construction and misuse for which notices been issued; twelve) the details of the rent payable and the amounts recoverable were<sup>420</sup> set out in the notice; thirteen) misuse of the basement is to the tune of 28 thousand sq. ft.<sup>440</sup> for which misuse charges are payable and; fourteen) damages for unauthorized construction and misuse based on

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the original text or a summary of it. The notes are written on lined paper and include various symbols and abbreviations. Some legible fragments include: "M.C.D.", "F.A.R. 360", "L&DO", "2(14)-3", "65,000", "18% p.a.", "28,000", "sq. ft.", "M.C.D.'s", "28,000", "sq. ft.", "damages".

the land rate works out to<sup>460</sup> Rs.2.00/- per sq. mtrs.

Unauthorized construction's damages are therefore liable to be paid: by the petitioners here.<sup>480</sup> This is a suit filed by the Union of India on the basis of the stand taken in the Show Cause Notice<sup>500</sup> dated 1st August, 1986. The prayers in the suit are as under: to grant a decree for<sup>520</sup> recovery of possession of Plot No.9-10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi, measuring 5700 sq: yards, bounded<sup>540</sup> on the North by Road, bounded on the South by the Service Road, bounded on the East by Service Road and<sup>560</sup> bounded on the West by the approach Road, including all buildings standing thereon from the first defendant, consequent on determination<sup>580</sup> of the lease on 29.9.1987 and re-entry by the plaintiff in exercise of the rights under Clause 5 and 6 of the lease deed; grant a decree against the first defendant for a sum of<sup>600</sup> Rs.3 crore towards misuse and other charges profits from 29.4.1982 till 29.9.1987<sup>620</sup> with interest to grant a decree against the first defendant for a sum of Rs.55 lakhs towards damages profits from for unauthorized occupation of buildings by defendants 1 to 8 after determination of the lease.<sup>640</sup>

To grant a decree against the first defendant for payment of Rs.14 lakhs per month<sup>660</sup> payable on 7th of each month from 9.11.1987 onwards for damages profits towards unauthorized occupation of the portion of the premises<sup>680</sup> to grant a decree against Defendants 1 to 8 for payment of Rs.27 laksh per month payable on the<sup>700</sup> 7th of each month for damages profits towards unauthorized occupation of the portion of the premises for the office use<sup>720</sup> to grant interest at the rate of 18% per annum during the pendency of the suit on the amounts<sup>740</sup> claimed; to grant a decree with interest at the rate of 18% per annum on the amount due pending<sup>760</sup> the disposal of the suit accrued to the plaintiff during the pendency of the suit; to pass orders directing Defendants 2<sup>780</sup> to 8 to pay the rent for use and occupation to the Land and Development Officer from 9.11.1987;<sup>800</sup> to award costs of the suit; and to grant such further relief or reliefs as this<sup>820</sup> Hon'ble Court deems fit and proper in the circumstances of the case. The said suit was filed on 9th November, 1987.<sup>840</sup>

- PERPETUAL: for all times;
- PREMISE: basis;
- ACCRUED: legally bound; earned.

Handwritten notes in Devanagari script, likely a shorthand transcription of the text above. The notes are organized into several columns and rows, with some lines starting with a vertical line (|) indicating a new section or point. The text includes dates like 1986, 1987, and 1988, and mentions of various clauses and sections of the document.