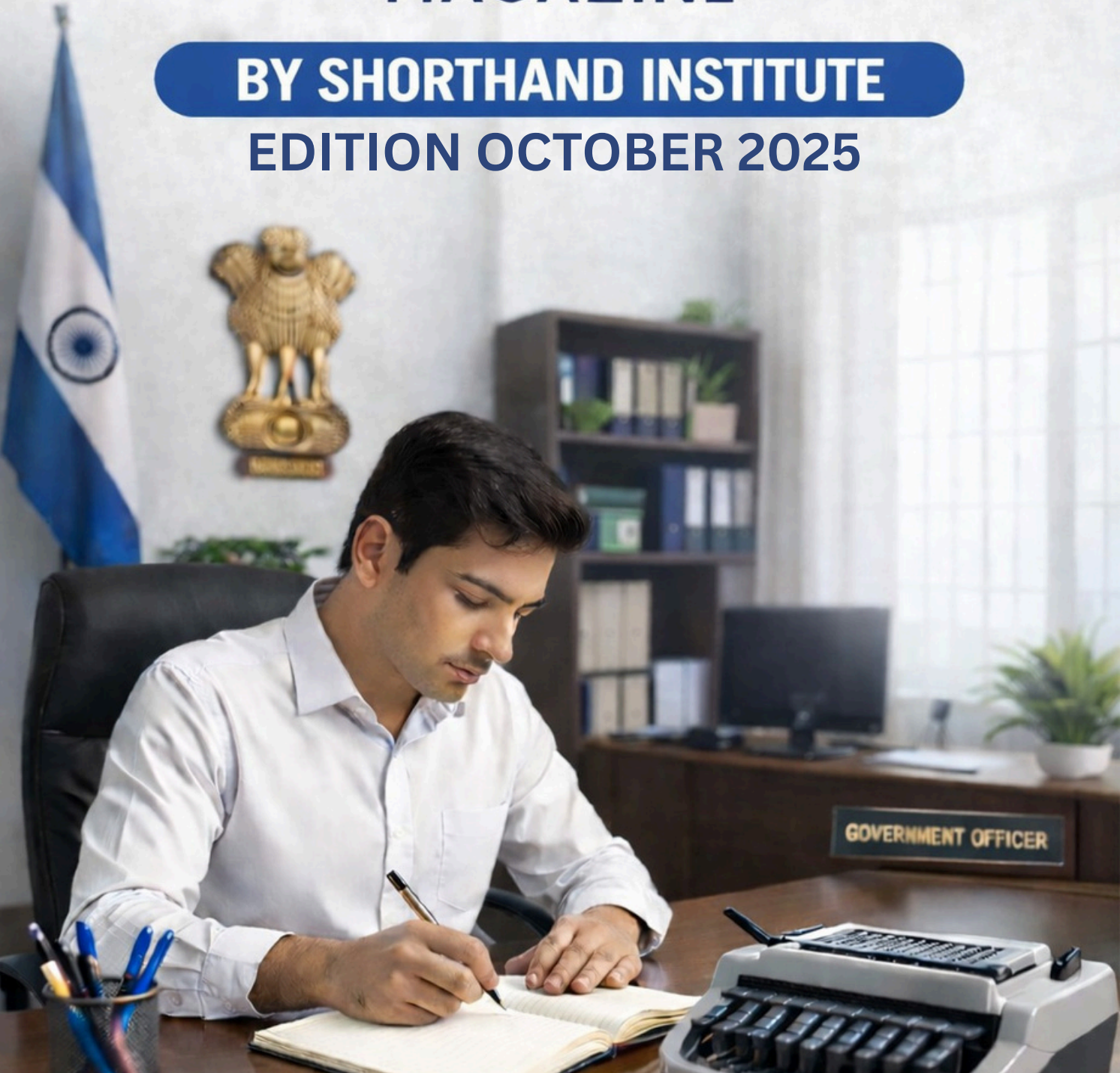


# Progressive SHORTHAND

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**SIMPLEST SWIFTEST & SUREST**

ON  
PITMAN SHORTHAND

# Progressive Shorthand

**monthly**

with

**Eng./GK/Reasoning**

READING & DICTATION  
EXERCISES FOR  
SPEED DEVELOPMENT



## Exercise 2

The threats as spelt out in the report of the Ministry are mainly from the North and West and as <sup>20</sup> far as they go, they are right. As far as the threat from the West is concerned, it is more <sup>40</sup> positive. I do not foresee anything to come out of that cold state in the North. But if you look <sup>60</sup> at the West, the Defence budget of Pakistan has increased by 25 per cent in the last year. From <sup>80</sup> 1981 they have increased their budget 50 per cent. They have raised three infantry divisions and one <sup>100</sup> armoured division. Not only that, they say that Pakistan will settle outstanding differences with India from a position of strength. We <sup>120</sup> on the other hand have the same commitments as we had before 1971. That should be an indication <sup>140</sup> to those who understand this matter that our commitments remain the same, our ratio of forces on the Western Sector <sup>160</sup> necessarily has not improved as one would like them to do. Together with this, the leadership of Pakistan is known <sup>180</sup> for diverting the attention of their people from the various troubles that they have inside their country, and creating tensions <sup>200</sup> along the Western border which concerns us. We have had the sad experience of having three major wars in the <sup>220</sup> last 40 years. The increase in the Air Force of Pakistan has also to be noted. It is no <sup>240</sup> good just not giving any importance to the idea that they do not have an industrial base and therefore, it does not constitute any <sup>260</sup> threat to us. I beg to remind the House that initially and basically, they, and we are from the same <sup>280</sup> race, from the same stock, possessing the same skill and the same resourcefulness. So, one should not underestimate the <sup>300</sup> capacity that they have for doing all this. I wish to say in all humility that specially attention must be <sup>320</sup> paid towards this. They are now getting in the pipeline perhaps some more missiles and more anti-tank weapons and <sup>340</sup> aircrafts which give them a qualitative edge over us. Now, the other factor that needs to be taken into account <sup>360</sup> is China's own way of thinking. Compelled by its own national security angles, it has left its old narrow position <sup>380</sup> and has now gone into a lot of technical and technological cooperation with the Western countries. So, there should be <sup>400</sup> no doubt that when production starts flowing out of China in this new generation of armaments, it will certainly flow <sup>420</sup> into the pipeline to Pakistan. All these factors should be taken into account by the Ministry of Defence.<sup>440</sup>

INFANTRY : foot-soldiers; ARMoured: defensive cover;  
ARMAMENTS: military weapons.

Handwritten Urdu transcription of the text above, written in a cursive style on lined paper. The text is a verbatim transcription of the English text provided on the left side of the page.

Exercise 3

**S**ir, concern has been voiced in the report on the threat from the sea that is, the Indian Ocean. It is <sup>20</sup> so obvious that old colonial countries and those who have a little hand over that outlook have not forgotten <sup>40</sup> the showing of the flag through the old gun-boat diplomacy or now in modern parlance called force diplomacy. Especially, <sup>60</sup> the super powers who tend to interact into local disputes and get opportunities for intervention in such matters. No presence <sup>80</sup> of any external powers is, what we stand for and this is what our aim should be. But together with <sup>100</sup> this, we should not neglect the littoral States of the Indian Ocean. Four of these littoral States have got a <sup>120</sup> very modern well-developed submarine arm. Seven of them have got the latest guided missiles, and one of them has <sup>140</sup> made a very big base right next to the neighbour in the West into the Indian Ocean which looks meaningfully. <sup>160</sup> I am saying this because we should not be caught up in the Diego Garcia affairs but we should view <sup>180</sup> the whole situation with more practicality. The only way to solve this problem in time to come is to build <sup>200</sup> up our own naval power. In respect of that, I feel in the last few years, there has been a <sup>220</sup> little trend of rethinking in the building up of our naval power, but even today with the allotment to the navy <sup>240</sup> being only about Rs. 175 crores, the ratio of the Budget of the Navy is still within <sup>260</sup> 10 per cent of the entire Defence budget.

Modern countries having a navy worth the name are spending at least <sup>280</sup> one-third of their Defence budget on the navy. Whatever constraints hold us from doing so is best for the Minister <sup>300</sup> to look into. But my plea would be that the navy deserves much greater attention than it has so far <sup>320</sup> received. I must compliment the Navy for its fine turn-out as I had the privilege of viewing the Naval <sup>340</sup> Review recently held in Bombay and it certainly was a stirring sight to see the navy and all its ships <sup>360</sup> displaying very good morale. The task of the Navy, being a dimensional service, is only to defend the country's long coastline, its trade <sup>380</sup> and sea-lanes, but also to patrol and keep good watch on potential threats. This is essential for our security. <sup>400</sup>

PARLANCE: terminology; LITTORAL : region lying along the sea shore; SUBMARINE: underwater vehicle; POTENTIAL: latent strength; PRIVILEGE: special right;

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

Exercise 4

Coming to the Air Force which rates as the 5th or 6th largest in the world, it has had <sup>20</sup> a very high record and under the new Air Chief of Staff, I am sure it will continue to keep <sup>40</sup> this record up. But there are two main deficiencies which have been felt for long and debated in this House <sup>60</sup> also. One is the deficiency in the strike arm. We do not have a proper plan to do this job. <sup>80</sup> Whatever we have, are pretty old. We need new aircraft to replace the outdated aircraft which will be fast, safe <sup>100</sup> and which have all the machinery of the latest type and a good radius action over 300 plus miles. <sup>120</sup> Modern targets are very difficult to hit, as they have new defensive weapons know as precision guided missiles. They give <sup>140</sup> very little time for an aircraft to come in, find the target, release its weapons and get out. If the <sup>160</sup> job is not done on the first occasion, it will be in trouble. I wish that is lag in our <sup>180</sup> strike arm is remedied as soon as possible.

The other deficiency which the Air Force has, is in the transport <sup>200</sup> arm. Here again, our old war horses which carry all the material and troops from one place to the <sup>220</sup> other, and in times of need, right up to the forward basis are pretty obsolete and I do not think <sup>240</sup> that they can do the job economically which they are meant to do. We are carrying on, because we have <sup>260</sup> no other choice. Together with this, the augmentation of the helicopter force is also necessary. The modern world is using <sup>280</sup> helicopter force in anti-tank roles, in ground support roles and in the normal rescue and relief operations for which we <sup>300</sup> use them already. We have to use such air mobile formations based on helicopters which is very important as demonstrated <sup>320</sup> in the 1975 war. Helicopters, Aircrafts and the strike Aircrafts are the three main concerns of the <sup>340</sup> Air Force. I shall now come to the Army. Although our Army is rated as the fourth largest and <sup>360</sup> has a very fine high tradition and record, there are few things which need to be taken into account seriously. <sup>380</sup> The new concept of using task forces using armour, guided missiles and helicopters, in an integrated manner is the thing <sup>400</sup> that makes a devastating dent in any attacking force. And this concept has to be seriously used and perfected. <sup>420</sup> Therefore, I would like to say that the Army needs to have all these things taken into consideration very seriously. <sup>440</sup>

Handwritten shorthand notes in a cursive style, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written on a set of horizontal lines and include various symbols, abbreviations, and some numbers like '1975'.

DEFICIENCIES: shortages; PRECISION: exactness;  
OBSOLETE: discarded; DEVASTATING: lay waste.

Exercise 5

Sir, let me refer to the Defence. I will take this opportunity to clarify my stand. It is with the <sup>20</sup> best of my intention, the other day during the Question Hour on the foreign exchange when I joined hands on <sup>40</sup> the debate and asked the Prime Minister that even when the trade gap is of the order of more than <sup>60</sup> Rs. 8,000 crores, is it not a fact that unfortunately, even 50 years after Independence, we have to import, <sup>80</sup> on a very large scale, even the sophisticated weapons in this country. All of us here, whether we belong to <sup>100</sup> this side or to that side, in patriotism, we are second to none. In patriotic fervour, my patriotic feeling and <sup>120</sup> emotion might be higher than that of the Prime Minister. But I can assure this on the question of <sup>140</sup> defence, on freedom and integrity of the country, if we are not ahead of the Prime Minister, we are at least <sup>140</sup> on par with the Prime Minister. We will not lag behind any one in this House as far as India's <sup>160</sup> integrity and defence is concerned.

That is the feeling with which we speak. All that we want is this, we <sup>180</sup> do not want any umbrella as far as defence is concerned. Tomorrow, even if Pakistan does make a decision and <sup>200</sup> it generates bomb, as a man of nuclear physics let me say that we can also generate a bomb in <sup>220</sup> no time. The day we had the Pokhran explosion, it was a very wonderful work done by our Indian scientists, <sup>240</sup> hats off to them, I wrote my article on that. We have already had the experiment of nuclear explosion and <sup>260</sup> implosion for peaceful purposes. As a student of nuclear physics, <sup>280</sup> let me tell you that the initial five to six processes starting from the separation of uranium isotopes are quite <sup>300</sup> common to both the processes. You reach a particular stage, a little more jump, and you go to the nuclear <sup>320</sup> weapons. That is exactly the progress as far as this field is concerned. Sir, tomorrow, even if we are required <sup>340</sup> to choose this option we will not like to choose the option of the United States of America or any <sup>360</sup> other super power, we will like to stand on our own legs. That is what I meant by saying that <sup>380</sup> today, unfortunately, our self-reliance in sophisticated weapons is negligible, therefore heavy imports from outside the country are there.<sup>400</sup>

SOPHISTICATED: modern; FERVOUR: extreme earnestness; EXPLOSION: sudden violent IMPLOSION: burst inwards; out break.

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 6

The question of import of defence equipment is also linked with our foreign policy. I am proud that we are <sup>20</sup> a nonaligned country. We should never be cowed down by any super power in the world. They are interested in <sup>40</sup> seeing that we do not have good neighbourly relationship with our neighbours. But we have an interest in seeing that <sup>60</sup> we have good neighbourly relationship. When we are able to solve the problems of our country round the table, we <sup>80</sup> should be able to solve the problems with the neighbours round the table. Therefore, I do stand for good neighbourly <sup>100</sup> relationship. Someone may say that this is pro this and this is pro that. But for the defence of the <sup>120</sup> country and for the developmental activity of the country, we cannot afford to fritter away our resources by tuning our <sup>140</sup> policy in such a way. For good neighbourly relationship, we must try our best. I am glad that the general <sup>160</sup> feeling of this House is that we want good neighbourly relationship. Even when we build our armies, I am glad <sup>180</sup> that our Defence Minister has said that we have the armies but our army is not to march on the <sup>200</sup> frontiers of the country to conquer others, it is to defend our borders and that is the approach that we <sup>220</sup> have got. Therefore, if we try to make <sup>240</sup> consciously better neighbourly relationship, it might be that the Defence expenditure of both Pakistan and India might come down and <sup>260</sup> in that case a different situation may arise.

Sir, I would like to say something about the interest payments. Last <sup>280</sup> year when we presented the Budget, I was listening to the comments by a number of experts. One of the experts was <sup>320</sup> from the School of Economics of Poona. He said in one of his comments that when he looks at the <sup>340</sup> tremendous repayment that we have to make for the loans that we have borrowed, sometimes he feels that we almost <sup>360</sup> borrow to repay. Today what is the position? According to the Budget documents, the interest on borrowings will be Rs. 1,000 <sup>380</sup> crores. Unfortunately, even the repayment instalment on IMF loan is due this year and as a <sup>400</sup> result of that you will find that it takes all the borrowings. Then, the total repayment in foreign exchange will <sup>420</sup> be to the tune of 22 per cent of our export earnings. That is why I am advocating for the public sector.<sup>440</sup>

Handwritten shorthand notes in Urdu 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.

FRITTER: to waste away; ADVOCATE: to argue one one's behalf.

Exercise 7

Sir, I am very happy that my colleague has brought this Resolution on the formation of National Security Council, and <sup>20</sup> I fully support it. There has always been the need for Defence debates, and even from that point of view <sup>40</sup> I welcome this particular Resolution. Defence, unfortunately, has not been discussed enough in this country. That is the main reason <sup>60</sup> why all our policies have been lopsided right from the inception. I, being a member of the Armed Forces, and <sup>80</sup> my friend have been there, and we used to watch helplessly when correct perspectives were put forward by our respective <sup>100</sup> Chief, whether it was the Army Chief or the Naval Chief or the Air Force Chief, the Defence Ministry have <sup>120</sup> been dilly-dallying. A glaring example of this is the Jaguar deal. In 1972, after the Chief of <sup>140</sup> Air Staff, after much discussion, put forward this proposal. But we saw how they have been dilly-dallying about it <sup>160</sup> and we went in for it when the British Airspace Company was disbanded in 1978. If we had <sup>180</sup> purchased it in 1972, the cost of the Jaguar would have been Rs. 1.5 crores. Finally <sup>200</sup> we brought it at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs in 1978, and that too, when the Aircart <sup>220</sup> was getting slightly obsolete. So, discussions on Defence, I think, is a good thing. Our Defence Ministry has been the <sup>240</sup> most secretive Ministry in the world. They have always kept away from the country and from Parliament, about the things <sup>260</sup> which the country should know, which the country should discuss and which the country should debate. We have been putting <sup>280</sup> many questions on the Armed Forces in this House.

I have been asking very simple questions like the replacement of <sup>300</sup> transport aircraft, etc. But the reply which I got from the Defence Ministry was, "I am directed to inform you <sup>320</sup> that the Question has been disallowed on grounds of secrecy". What is so secret? Secrets are the war plans when <sup>340</sup> your Army has to move from one place to another during war time. But these days are of satellites. Satellites <sup>360</sup> are going around the world. All our Defence establishments are photographed. All your material is in the Defence magazines of <sup>380</sup> the world. It is not secret. We would like to participate. Rs. 6,000 crores are spent on Defence annually.<sup>400</sup>

LOPSIDED: unevenly balanced; INCEPTION: to put into existence; DILY-DALLYING: delaying tactics; DISBANDED: unfolded.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the original text or a student's attempt at shorthand. The notes are written on lined paper and cover the right side of the page.

### Exercise 8

In the Sixth Five year Plan, probably about Rs.30,000 crores are to go. Out of these Rs. 30,000<sup>20</sup> crores, Rs. 10,000 crores is going to be probably on the import of the equipment. Are we not going<sup>40</sup> to discuss it? Are we going in for Jaguars or Mirages? Or are we going to have a long-term policy?<sup>60</sup> I would like to place on the Table of the House today a book brought out, I do not know<sup>80</sup> by whom, on the Indian Air Force on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee. The Chief of Air Staff has<sup>100</sup> given the foreword to it. It has advertisements of Jaguars on its front and back pages. It has an aircraft<sup>120</sup> advertisement on the first page. It shows various forces. It shows pulls and pressures which the Indian Air Force and<sup>140</sup> the Defence Ministry are going through every day. But what I want to say is that this book contains as<sup>160</sup> per the Defence Ministry a lot of secrets. This book says that there are so many helicopters, so many missile<sup>180</sup> squadrons. This book is giving an account of which squadron is where. There are photographs of our air-fields in<sup>200</sup> India. There are photographs of our aircrafts. I would like you to see this book. These are all supposed to<sup>220</sup> be secret documents. They have been compiled. I want to go to some other topics. So I am not going<sup>240</sup> to speak about it now. But I am placing it on the Table of the House. After recess I shall<sup>260</sup> take on this matter in detail.

I would like to say that Rs. 6,000 crores Budget will be spent<sup>280</sup> this year. Three years back, our budget was Rs. 3,600 crores. And now, it is Rs. 6,000<sup>300</sup> crores which means the Budget has gone up by nearly 50 per cent in the last three years. It is<sup>320</sup> a welcome thing and it is required. But what I am saying is that in spite of the money going<sup>340</sup> up double-fold, the money which should go towards the Armed Forces service conditions is not going there. What we<sup>360</sup> require today is the consolidation of the Armed Forces. We are buying the equipment at a fast rate but there<sup>380</sup> is no consolidation. With this money, I think, our first task should be the consolidation. In our bases, our members<sup>400</sup> in the Armed Forces are not happy. Hardly 10 per cent have got accommodation. Let us put our money in<sup>420</sup> this area. This is where it is required most. Let us analyse our Defence budget of Rs. 600 crores.<sup>440</sup>

JAGUARS/ MIRAGES: air force planes; SQUADRONS: unit of airforce; CONSOLIDATION: to solidify; ANALYSE: to examine logically.

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written on a set of four horizontal lines (top, middle, bottom, and descender lines) and use various symbols, dots, and strokes to represent the words and structure of the text. Some words are written in full, while others are represented by shorthand symbols. The notes are organized into paragraphs, mirroring the structure of the typed text.

Exercise 9

**M**r. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the central question of security in a society, amongst people, in nations, requires that we be <sup>20</sup> very clear as to what we mean when we use the words "national security". National security has many ramifications. It <sup>40</sup> would be simplistic to reduce it to purely the military angle. A discussion like this is not a discussion which <sup>60</sup> limits itself to the concept of spend more spend less on defence. Like in the relationship between law and justice, <sup>80</sup> it is not axiomatic that merely because we spend money and have forces, therefore, we have security. The concept is <sup>100</sup> of deep and multi-faceted ramifications. I would seek your indulgence, Sir, to quote on the aspects of national security, <sup>120</sup> Sir, the commonly articulated Defence Ministry's view-point, as is evident every year is the Defence Budget is "to preserve as <sup>140</sup> inviolate the frontiers of the nation and its internal sovereignty." This is the commonly articulated definition of national security.

To <sup>160</sup> my mind, this is limited both in vision and in application, of course, the maintenance of internal sovereignty is very <sup>180</sup> much a function of our armed forces. But national security is not merely the preservation of the territorial integrity of <sup>200</sup> our frontiers. National security involves the preservation of values, the life style and civilisational concern. The purely military aspect of <sup>220</sup> a nation's security is, therefore, only a small but an integral component of a much larger concern. And even internally <sup>240</sup> the task is much more than a mere physical safeguarding of our boundaries. Our central concern, when we talk about <sup>260</sup> security is with the preservation of the Indian nation and until we are clear about the core values of our <sup>280</sup> nationhood and are able not only to articulate them but also to obtain a national commitment to them, we would <sup>300</sup> not even know what it is that we are attempting to protect or to secure. These core values may well <sup>320</sup> be destroyed if the nation is subjected to external aggression. But in today's world, aggression or imperialism has many ramifications. <sup>340</sup> It is a finely sophisticated weapon and it need not necessarily reflect itself merely in the form of physical aggression. <sup>360</sup> Therefore, when one is talking of national security concerns, one is talking of the military angle, one is talking of <sup>380</sup> the industrial angle, it is my belief, Sir, that the most vital component into a nation's security effort is internal. <sup>400</sup>

RAMIFICATIONS: to form branches or sub-divisions; AXIOMATIC: based on established principles; ARTICULATE: fine speech.

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

### Exercise 10

If the internal fabric is weak, if the internal thought is loose then, no amount of military spending will provide to<sup>20</sup> the nation the security that it is seeking. There is a limitation of time. I do wish to come to<sup>40</sup> substantive points. My resolution talks of deteriorating security environment I shall submit through history and in a very real geo-strategic<sup>60</sup> sense that there are three components, three strategic components, if one is talking of the external security to this nation's security.<sup>80</sup> These three components are the buffer of Tibet, the buffer of Afghanistan and the buffer of the Indian Ocean. The<sup>100</sup> very structuring of this peninsular subcontinent is such that it is bound by the Himalayas which, provide a kind of<sup>120</sup> protection, and it is encircled by the Indian Ocean which provides us protection from aggression across the seas. It is<sup>140</sup> my sad duty to point out to this nation, to this House and through the House to whosoever is hearing<sup>160</sup> this, that Independent India's history of our efforts at preservation of even the territorial integrity of our country do not<sup>180</sup> stand up to scrutiny. In the 40s we accepted the biting off of a portion of Jammu and Kashmir, in<sup>200</sup> the 50s we accepted the elimination of the buffer of Tibet, we went on and in the 60s accepted the<sup>220</sup> biting of the high tops of the Aksai Chin, in the 60s itself and as continued through the 70s,<sup>240</sup> we accepted a diminution of our presence in the Indian Ocean. Through Independent India's history, therefore, I do submit that<sup>260</sup> what we have witnessed is not a kind of success not an account of the preservation of the nation's security<sup>280</sup> interests.

We are well aware that around us in the South Asian region are centred focal points of conflict in<sup>300</sup> South-West Asia, in South-East Asia, in the West Asia region, and these focal points of conflict, these focal<sup>320</sup> points of strife, do effect on our security concerns. I was talking about the implications of strife outside our territorial<sup>340</sup> boundaries and we have to understand that living in the kind of interdependent world that we are what happens outside<sup>360</sup> the geographical boundaries of our nation, does not isolate us from the impact of it. We have to take into<sup>380</sup> account that in today's situation what India is faced with is the elimination of all its traditionally recognised and historically<sup>400</sup> established buffers which provided us with the needed security. On top of that is the existence of grave disturbances, grave<sup>420</sup> destabilisation in regions of South-East Asia so far as the oceanic focal points are concerned in the world today.<sup>440</sup>

Handwritten notes in Devanagari script, likely a shorthand or summary of the text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style and cover the right side of the page.

BUFFER: apparatus for deadening impact, PENINSULAR: land almost surrounded by sea; SCRUTINY: close examination; FOCAL: at a focus.

### Exercise 11

**S**ir, I would also like to take into consideration the role of the various developed countries whether we call them <sup>20</sup> super-powers or whether we call them highly industrialised nations. Also, the world in general is aware of the movement <sup>40</sup> for disarmament which has taken a passive nature although the movement for detente and disarmament is growing in the world <sup>60</sup> but it has not had the desired amount of success in preventing the proliferation as well as the worsening of <sup>80</sup> the strategic environment in various places and as pointed out by the learned Professor as destabilisation of regional areas, whether <sup>100</sup> it is in our Continent or elsewhere but it is a most dangerous event taking place in our Sub-Continent. It <sup>120</sup> affects every life of our country, every citizen of our country. Now, the latest offer by the U.S. and <sup>140</sup> the certification by the President of the United States to Pakistan and the promise of 100 million dollars in <sup>160</sup> the wake of the 3 billion dollars which has been given in the last five years and the 4 billion <sup>180</sup> dollars coming in the next 5 to 6 years is not very clear whether the AWACS that is, Airborne Warning <sup>200</sup> and Control Systems, which is sought to be given to Pakistan as the published reports indicate, is part and parcel <sup>220</sup> of that.

As has been brought out by various Members, this sophisticated and highly complex command control and communication system <sup>240</sup> will make a sea-change in the entire security environment and will also induce an arms race amongst the various developing <sup>260</sup> countries including ours. This, to my mind, is another way of following the old accepted theory that war is a <sup>280</sup> continuation of the State policy by other means. That means, it will force us and other countries of this Sub-Continent <sup>300</sup> into diverting the valuable resources from development to national security or to defence needs. If we see the type of <sup>320</sup> equipment and weapons which have been given, we will find this. One is the Hapoon Missiles which cannot be used <sup>340</sup> anywhere but in the sea, and over and over again spokesmen from our Government have raised it in this House <sup>360</sup> that it cannot be used either against the Soviet Union or against Afghanistan, it can only be used against us <sup>380</sup> and our Navy. The Abrahms heavy tank, which the learned Professor has mentioned can only be used in the plains.<sup>400</sup>

PROLIFERATION: to grow fast; DIVERTING: to turn into another direction.

Handwritten shorthand notes in Urdu script, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written on a set of four horizontal lines (top, middle, bottom, and descender) and use various symbols, dots, and strokes to represent the letters and words of the original text. Some words like 'AWACS' are written in English. The handwriting is fluid and appears to be a personal shorthand system.

Exercise 12

**A**long with the formation of the Central Command and the Rapid Deployment Force of the United States, this area which <sup>20</sup> had been free from nuclear threat will now have this threat for times to come. And we have to ponder <sup>40</sup> over it, and Government will have to do some serious thinking how to neutralise and how to minimise its effect, <sup>60</sup> the threat which is to our country. If we also compare India's track record, as far as nuclear energy development <sup>80</sup> programme or use of nuclear energy is concerned, we will see that, right from the early Fifties or even the <sup>100</sup> late Forties, we had taken recourse to borrowing technology from Canada, the United States, France and other advanced countries, but <sup>120</sup> today we are in a position where we have not only added to our indigenisation efforts and innovated and reached <sup>140</sup> a position of self-reliance in technology but we are also in a position where we can help other third world <sup>160</sup> countries.

In the last General Body meeting of the International Atomic Energy Authority in Vienna, the super powers were <sup>180</sup> not keen to transfer technology to the poorer and the developing third world countries who are at the moment suffering <sup>200</sup> from shortage of funds as well as energy, but on the other hand pressure was put on India to sign <sup>220</sup> the NPT which India, rightly, has been refusing. And it goes to the credit of our scientists that <sup>240</sup> we made a commitment on behalf of India that we would share our technology and our expertise in the field <sup>260</sup> of nuclear power generation with the developing third world countries at a time when nobody was willing to share it <sup>280</sup> with them. While we have been keeping up to our principles and thesis of peaceful use of atomic energy and <sup>300</sup> have gone ahead with Fast Breeder Technology Reactors. We have, <sup>320</sup> in the field of medicines, we have also set up research centres for the Fast Breeder Technology Reactors. We have, <sup>340</sup> by our tolerance and principled stand not gone in for the Uranium Enrichment Facilities which our scientists are capable of. <sup>360</sup> This, I suppose, is being taken as a weakness and not as our principled stand. Therefore, this advantage which is <sup>380</sup> being taken by the United States of America and Pakistan must be taken serious note of. It is another matter <sup>400</sup> of serious concern and of significance that the stepping up of arms race as well as the stepping up of <sup>420</sup> activities to destabilise our country were intensified in 1980 and more specially after then 7th Non-Aligned Conference here in Delhi. <sup>440</sup>

INDIGENISATION: belonging to the soil; INNOVATE: novel;  
 THESIS: proposition to be proved; INTENSIFIED: existing in high degree.

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

Exercise 13

**M**r. Speaker, Sir, I rise to discuss a serious situation arising out of the reported explosion of nuclear device by <sup>20</sup> Pakistan and the supply of AWACS and other sophisticated arms by USA to that country. Sir, late Prime <sup>40</sup> Minister of India had warned the world that Pakistan is accumulating arms and certain foreign powers are supplying in big quantities <sup>60</sup> of arms to Pakistan. Today, while initiating this discussion, Sir, I place a note of warning to the whole of <sup>80</sup> the country as to which side the situation is taking shape. Sir, it is reported that Pakistan has acquired nuclear <sup>100</sup> bomb status. When this news or information was published, everybody among us was of the opinion that President Reagan will <sup>120</sup> take serious note of it. But to our utter surprise, it happened last week that the Reagan Administration certified that <sup>140</sup> Islamabad had the non-nuclear status and consequently, allotment of 600 million dollars worth of arms was sanctioned to Pakistan. <sup>160</sup> Sir, on the one hand, we are the champions of peace, we are the champions of Non-aligned Movement in the <sup>180</sup> world. India had never attacked her neighbours. There are many small countries neighbouring India but there is no threat, no <sup>200</sup> risk, no danger at the hands of our great country, to them. It is because, we believe in coexistence, we <sup>220</sup> believe, in theory that everybody has the right to live. But, Sir, it is very clear that since 1953, <sup>240</sup> when Pakistan entered into a pact with the USA, there had been continuous accumulation of arms endangering or <sup>260</sup> threatening the security of our country. Now, sometime ago, AWACS, air-borne warning system and radar planes have been given <sup>280</sup> to Pakistan. These planes can collect information from the other countries upto 200 Kms. I may be <sup>300</sup> corrected, if it is 400 Kms. So, these are also being given to Pakistan. It is written that <sup>320</sup> Islamabad is now only two screw-driver-turns away from a full-fledged bomb. So, Sir, this is a very serious <sup>340</sup> situation. Previously, Iran had been the base of America to use American arms and use American influence in Asia. Iran <sup>360</sup> was the basis earlier. But after the fall of the Shah of Iran, the full-fledged use of Pakistan territory is <sup>380</sup> being made by America for her evil design. The threat to our country is not only with the arrival of arms. <sup>400</sup>

I here want to take up jointly the matter and the intention of Pakistan as well as supply of arms <sup>420</sup> by the imperialists to it. There are many forces, and many powers in the world who are jealous of our <sup>440</sup> great country. They want that India should not grow or should not develop. Out

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, including the words 'AWACS' and '1953'.

of that jealousy they are supporting the <sup>460</sup> vested interests and opponents of India. Now, Pakistan is consistently trying to destabilise our country by sending infiltrators. There had <sup>480</sup> been two wars with Pakistan in the previous years. During these wars, all these arms which were got from America <sup>500</sup> were used against our country, even though the USA and other imperialist countries had given an assurance that <sup>520</sup> these arms would not be permitted to be used against India. But even then, they were used against us. On <sup>540</sup> the one hand, Pakistan is getting arms and, on the other hand, Sri Lanka is getting arms from five countries. <sup>560</sup> Who are supplying arms to Pakistan? Israel, China, South Africa, Pakistan and U.K. are the countries which are supplying <sup>580</sup> arms to Pakistan. Pakistan's intervention is not now any secret thing. The Prime Minister had many times discussed the issue <sup>600</sup> with Pakistan authorities and the Head of the Pakistan Government. The Prime Minister should not keep any secret. It at <sup>620</sup> all needed, the Prime Minister should come out with facts which are needed foremost for the sovereignty of this great <sup>640</sup> country. The Pakistanis, directly and indirectly, are destabilising our country.

Take the case of Western border. There is a rumour <sup>660</sup> that Indian nationals in thousands went to Pakistan after Operation Blue Star. The Government of India should collect those figures. <sup>680</sup> Those people are now imparted training in sophisticated weapons and are being sent back to our country to create chaos <sup>700</sup> and to kill innocent people. Pakistan is giving training and supplying arms to these people. It is also giving them <sup>720</sup> money. A few days back in the Golden Temple, certain posters were seen bearing the slogans of Khalistan and these <sup>740</sup> posters were published in a printing press at Lahore. This is a very serious situation. Punjab Chief Minister told me <sup>760</sup> a few days back that people who crossed over from Pakistan to India have been arrested and they revealed during <sup>780</sup> interrogation that they were trained in Faislabad, Multan and in other cantonments. They were the people to whom Pakistan asked <sup>800</sup> to go into that country and have communal killing of one community. These revelations are also on the record. Pakistan <sup>820</sup> is misusing the religious and other aspirations of our country. Pakistan is leaving no stone unturned to destabilise our country. <sup>840</sup>

ACCUMULATION: to pile up; IMPARTED: to communicate;  
IMPERIALIST: foreign rulers; REVELATIONS: to make known.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style with various abbreviations and symbols.

## Exercise 14

Jawaharlal Nehru Expressed in remarkably clear terms the basic difference between the approach of science and the manner in which<sup>20</sup> society likes to function He said: "What ultimately does science represent? I suppose, the active principle of science in discovery.<sup>40</sup> And what is the active principle of any social framework of society? Normally, it is conservatism, of remaining where we are,<sup>60</sup> of not changing, of just carrying on. Thus we come up against a certain inherent conflict between that principle<sup>80</sup> of society which is one of continuity and conservatism and that principle of science which is one of discovery,<sup>100</sup> which brings about change, and challenges that continuity. The result is that the scientific worker, although he is praised and patted<sup>120</sup> on the back, nevertheless is not wholly approved of. He comes and upsets things as they are, and we see<sup>140</sup> that, normally speaking, science seldom has the facilities that it deserves, except when misfortune comes to a country in<sup>160</sup> shape of war, or the like."

The growth and development of science and its successful application for human welfare<sup>180</sup> take place only in an appropriate environment, and thus demand changes in the structure of society so that it increasingly<sup>200</sup> becomes less conservative and more flexible. The social transformation from a rigid traditional structure to newer, more flexible forms,<sup>220</sup> the growth of the scientific culture and its application for producing economic change should in an ideal situation follow almost parallel<sup>240</sup> closely behind one another. In real life social changes are quite difficult to effect. It is much easier to plant<sup>260</sup> a modern scientific culture in what appears to be for it a wrong environment. This is done because of the<sup>280</sup> strong interaction that exists today between science, technology, production activities and provision of services and the knowledge that modern science<sup>300</sup> and technology make these operations highly profitable and are forces for economic change. The existence of this scientific culture<sup>320</sup> and the economic changes that it has led to, one hopes, will enable it to also act as a force<sup>340</sup> for social change. The latter will take place only if there are equally significant efforts at other points such as the<sup>360</sup> transformation Gandhiji tried to introduce in the Indian situation. In these two lectures, I hope to explore this them.<sup>380</sup> And in order to ensure that I convey my thoughts to you, not merely as an ideological or philosophical discourse.<sup>400</sup>

Let us first consider the manner in which science, technology and society are inextricably tied together today in a highly complex<sup>420</sup> manner. To bring this out I would like to give

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

you three examples of developments that have taken place<sup>440</sup> in areas that I know and have worked in and with which I have some familiarity, namely physics. The electron<sup>460</sup> was discovered towards the end of the last century. Within a decade, the first electronic valve, the triode, was invented.<sup>480</sup> In another four decades, immediately after the Second World War, the solid state device, known as the transistor, was invented,<sup>500</sup> giving rise to the birth of solid state electronics, which has today reached a stage when several thousand devices making<sup>520</sup> up an electronic circuit can be incorporated in one tiny chip of silicon. And it is these developments that have<sup>540</sup> made possible modern computers and space programmes, to cite only two examples. Thus within three quarters of a century from the<sup>560</sup> discovery of the electron, the field of electronics has grown in an explosive fashion to permeate human life in a<sup>580</sup> multitude of ways: in the form of radio and television, public address systems, telephones and communication equipment, radars and<sup>600</sup> defence equipment, in computers and controls, in industry and medicine and in a whole variety of ways.

Let us consider,<sup>620</sup> as a second example, the area of nuclear science. It was about six decades ago that the nucleus of the<sup>640</sup> atom was discovered and three decades later that the phenomenon of nuclear fission was observed. Within a few years<sup>660</sup> of the discovery of nuclear fission, atom bombs based on this discovery wiped out the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.<sup>680</sup> Today, there are a number of atom bombs in the form of nuclear bombs<sup>700</sup> scattered all over the world, and it is estimated that they could be totally from the face of the earth if use were to be made of them. But on the positive side,<sup>720</sup> stemming from the same basic discoveries, there is increasing production of electric power through nuclear reactors and the use of<sup>740</sup> radio isotopes in medicine, agriculture, industry and so on. Those working in the areas of nuclear and plasma physics might<sup>760</sup> present humanity with a gift of limitless value by taming fusion reactions; these are the reactions which provide the<sup>780</sup> energy in the sun and in the stars, and which has already been seen in destructive form on earth<sup>800</sup> as hydrogen bombs. If the fusion reactions can indeed be controlled, humanity will have an almost limitless amount of energy available<sup>820</sup> to it from water which is so abundant. This has helped us substantially in the development of nuclear science here.<sup>840</sup>

**CONSERVATISM:** to preserve the old;

**INEXTRICABLY:** not able to disentangle;

**PERMEATE:** pore in slowly;

**NUCLEUS:** central mass on which other mass gathers.

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a translation or commentary on the printed text, covering the entire right side of the page.

### Exercise 15

I am delighted to be here today to participate in the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of your esteemed publication.<sup>20</sup> Twenty five years is not a long time in the life of a newspaper, although you have a much longer<sup>40</sup> history before becoming a newspaper. I wish you a long future and many years of purposive and socially useful journalism.<sup>60</sup> I compliment all those who have been associated with this newspaper on this occasion. I must recall here the pioneering<sup>80</sup> role and the intellectual leadership provided in the early years of your publication by one of Andhra Pradesh's greatest sons, a<sup>100</sup> patriotic Indian, Comrade P Sundarayya. Under his towering intellect, and guided by his social commitment, Comrades Basava, H. Rao and B. Rao<sup>120</sup> shaped it and through it influenced intellectual discourse in the State. Andhra Pradesh has been fortunate to have had<sup>140</sup> several generations of patriotic and forward-looking leadership both in Government and in Opposition. I have just unveiled the statue<sup>160</sup> of our revered former Rashtrapathi. He was a freedom fighter, a political visionary, a keen administrator, a highly admired Parliamentarian and Speaker<sup>180</sup> and a respected First Citizen. He showed his deep and abiding commitment to his people, especially the farming community, when he<sup>200</sup> chose to return home to his native Kumool district after completing his tenure as President. Till he breathed his last, he<sup>220</sup> took keen interest in the welfare of farmers.

In celebrating the silver jubilee of your newspaper today you are focusing on the<sup>240</sup> social responsibility of media. This is an extremely important issue, especially in a developing democracy like ours. I do believe that<sup>260</sup> to be relevant and meaningful, any publication must have a social conscience. A newspaper without a conscience is like a<sup>280</sup> human being without a soul. As Indians we should feel proud of our vast, varied and vibrant media. This is<sup>300</sup> a national asset and a pillar of strength for our democracy which has been made richer by the plurality of our<sup>320</sup> free press. In a diverse nation of a billion people, there are bound to be differences in taste and opinion.<sup>340</sup> Differences in attitude and ideology. Differences in linguistic and political preferences. The plurality of our society is reflected in the diversity<sup>360</sup> of our media. This is the one of the corner stone of our vibrant democracy as enshrined in our Constitution.<sup>380</sup> This is the cardinal pillar that take into account the democratic setup as enshrined in the Constitution of India.<sup>400</sup>

As my friend has written in his new book on "The Argumentative Indian", skepticism and pluralism are two important defining<sup>420</sup> elements of our national culture. The media must be charged by both these characteristics. Scepticism is healthy as<sup>440</sup> long as it does not breed cynicism but contributes to informed debate.

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Pluralism is intrinsically valuable because it breeds creativity by creating<sup>460</sup> space for a contest of ideas. I am aware that your publication takes a definite political view. That is the role<sup>480</sup> of any publication associated with a political party or movement. Our democracy enables each one of us to hold an<sup>500</sup> opinion and pursue it. Voltaire had said, "I may disagree with what you have to say, but I shall defend,<sup>520</sup> to the death, your right to say it." This is the essence of a liberal democracy. No other political system<sup>540</sup> gives us this liberty. We must recognise this intrinsic value of democracy and preserve it with care. It is a<sup>560</sup> tribute to our democracy that a partisan publication is in fact given the freedom to be partisan! Although I do<sup>580</sup> regard myself as a liberal in terms of social philosophy, I do recognize that Marxism captures two very important aspects<sup>600</sup> for progress of a nation. Firstly, it attaches great importance to sustained and rapid accumulation of capital which is<sup>620</sup> absolutely essential for tackling the problem of mass poverty in the framework of a rapidly expanding economy. Secondly, its<sup>640</sup> commitment to social justice, particularly to ensuring that the fruits of growth are shared equitably and that the burden of<sup>660</sup> socio-economic change is not placed disproportionately on the shoulders of those who do not have the necessary ability<sup>680</sup> to bear it. These insights of Marxism must guide any development policy design.

I have always believed in the importance of<sup>700</sup> a free press. It is the ultimate check against the tyranny of authority. More importantly, it is a mirror that<sup>720</sup> enables people in authority to get a continuous reality check. This remains an important role for the media, despite the<sup>740</sup> increasing pressures of commercialization. The fact that democratic India could avoid famines, Amartya Sen has suggested, was almost entirely due to<sup>760</sup> the role of the media in sensitizing authorities to the urgency of providing relief. We have seen how the media<sup>780</sup> continues to play this constructive and socially responsible role here in Andhra Pradesh, when it alerted the government to<sup>800</sup> agricultural distress. Last year, when the tsunami struck our coastal regions, I had said that our free and energetic media<sup>820</sup> is, in fact, our best early warning system. I do sincerely believe that there is no grievance, that cannot be redressed through democratic means.<sup>845</sup>

- PIONEERING:** first to develop;
- VISIONARY:** having great plans for future;
- VIBRANT:** full of energy;   **SKEPTICISM:** feeling of doubt;
- CYNICISM:** to find faults;   **INTRINSICALLY:** basic/real value.

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## Exercise 16

There is someone who said, 'truth is learning from facts' and I am grateful to my colleagues, for giving<sup>20</sup> me this opportunity to know first-hand what are the inadequacies, what are these challenges, that police services face in our<sup>40</sup> country in discharging their onerous duties. I have listened with great respect to the presentations that have been<sup>60</sup> made and I do feel that the time has come when we should be integrating policing also into our planning<sup>80</sup> for development purposes. This old fashioned division between the development expenditure and non development expenditure has outlived its utility and<sup>100</sup> I will go back and discuss with the Planning Commission, with the Home Ministry, how best we can develop our<sup>120</sup> so-called development and the so-called non-development sectors of our economy. I do feel listening to the presentations<sup>140</sup> that have been made that there is an urgent need to look into the future what type of police system<sup>160</sup> our country needs in grappling with the challenges that are now on the horizon and where we are, how much<sup>180</sup> distance we have to travel in order to ensure that we provide our country a police system which is<sup>200</sup> adequate to the challenges that our country faces. So this is one thing, which I would say - we have in our<sup>220</sup> systems five-year planning for the defence forces.

I would suggest to the Hon'ble Home Minister that may be<sup>240</sup> time has come we should form a five year, or may be a longer term perspective plan which would take<sup>260</sup> into account the imperative need for upgrading our technology, our human resource strategies and all the other related subjects which have been<sup>280</sup> discussed. In particular, I was very fascinated by a suggestion that in certain insurgency affected areas, police should be<sup>300</sup> involved in development work. I am reminded by what my esteemed friend, who was at one time, Cabinet Secretary in the<sup>320</sup> Government of India and the Chief Secretary of Orissa. He told me about the link between the police system<sup>340</sup> and the development works. He said to me that as Chief Secretary, he once received a number of senior police officers<sup>360</sup> and the police officers said that the general perception the public about the police is not very good.<sup>380</sup> We want to do something which would change that perception and so he suggested, for the policemen involvement in public works.<sup>400</sup>

One thing that I do wish to say is that 80% of the police personnel belong to the category<sup>420</sup> of constables, and I think this is certainly true, that we have not paid adequate attention to ensuring that the<sup>440</sup> constables of the future are being produced by our policing

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system. Some years ago, I was told in Maharashtra that <sup>460</sup> 75 per cent of policemen live in 'chawls' in slum areas, where they interact all the time with criminal elements. Now, out of <sup>480</sup> that policing system, you cannot produce men and women of integrity. I think there are lot of temptations to fall off <sup>500</sup> the chosen path of goodness. So, we have to pay a lot more attention to ensuring that we provide adequate facilities <sup>520</sup> for our constables - housing facilities, certainly have to improved, but also training their psychological, mental make-up, and this <sup>540</sup> also applies to many police schools also. The Constitutional values of our Republic, respect for diversity, respect for inclusiveness and <sup>560</sup> a deep and abiding commitment to secular values that people belonging to all faiths have an equal claim to the <sup>580</sup> protection of law and of the state. These are some of the other issues, which I believe ought to receive a <sup>600</sup> lot more attention as we plan for the future. Therefore, I am very happy to be here today to participate <sup>620</sup> in this interaction with you. I have learnt a great deal. I hope that the Home Ministry will follow up <sup>640</sup> on the suggestions that have been made, find out a list of urgent areas, where there is need for <sup>660</sup> immediate action, also devise a strategy where we can act - may be not immediately, but over a period of time, <sup>680</sup> a medium and a long term strategy, giving our country a police system which is equal to the challenges that <sup>700</sup> our country faces.

I have had this chance to sit through the presentations. It is heartening for me to note that inspite <sup>720</sup> of the rigours of your daily routine, you have all retained the analytical abilities to understand the problems that lie <sup>740</sup> at the core of your work and come up with possible solutions to improve police administration at the grassroots. The ability <sup>760</sup> to analyse and resolve issues in a turbulent and changing world, keeping in view the larger national interest is the <sup>780</sup> fundamental reason why this country needs an All India Service like yours. You have been charged with the onerous responsibility of <sup>800</sup> maintaining law and order and in ensuring peace and security across the length and breadth of our country. <sup>820</sup> Law and order is fundamental to the existence of a functioning democracy and a civilised society in the country. <sup>840</sup>

- ONEROUS:** needing a lot of effort;
- PERSPECTIVE:** practical way for solving problems;
- STRATEGY:** policy at work;
- PERCEPTION:** to know from one's own way;
- TURBULENT:** grand change/disorder.

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Exercise 17

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I stand to congratulate the Finance Minister and his colleagues for presenting a very well balanced Budget <sup>20</sup> for the year 1997-98. As we all know that the Budget shapes the economy of the <sup>40</sup> nation. The Budget has also an impact on the economy as a whole. This Budget I think, definitely gives incentives, <sup>60</sup> serves as an all-time booster in every sector of our economic life. The Finance Minister had waged war against <sup>80</sup> inflation some months back and we saw very good results and inflation is now a matter of the past. Now the <sup>100</sup> Finance Minister is waging, war against the recession in some sectors to build economy and to save the labour from <sup>120</sup> the difficulties arising out of it. He has given orientation to this Budget for all round growth and incentive to <sup>140</sup> the people to renovate their machinery so that Government does not reach at that level as to take over such <sup>160</sup> sick undertakings and then try to run them by investing huge amounts. The priorities have also been very well laid <sup>180</sup> looking to the assurances given every time that there will be at least 5 per cent growth.

We and the <sup>200</sup> Opposition have been very much worried because of the unchallenged growth of unemployed people, whether they are educated or uneducated. <sup>220</sup> All care has been taken that a large number of industries could be established not only in the private sector <sup>240</sup> but also in the public sector or by expansion of existing industries so that maximum number of people could be <sup>260</sup> absorbed. The base of our economy is agriculture. Agriculture should have its roots not depending on rains but it should <sup>280</sup> have irrigational facilities and electricity all the time to use whenever required. Care has been taken that irrigational facilities will <sup>300</sup> be provided, no doubt, it will take a little time. Hence large sum of money has been provided also for <sup>320</sup> generation of electricity. This it is hoped that it will be useful both for agricultural production as well as production <sup>340</sup> in our factories. We were very much worried about the stabilisation of prices. The economy of our economy depends very <sup>360</sup> much on maximum of exports and minimum of imports. We export in terms of crores of rupees worth ready-made <sup>380</sup> garments. Our textile mills were producing superfine and fine cloth as also the handloom as well as the powerloom cloth. <sup>400</sup>

I would suggest that we should try to reduce the duty on coal and steel also which we are producing <sup>420</sup> above our requirements. We have now got them in sufficient

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quantities and hence can be exported very easily and with <sup>440</sup> profit. The engineering goods is another example where one should take care of these products and should try to earn <sup>460</sup> as much as possible by export. Now about direct taxation, I feel that the taxes on corporate sector have been <sup>480</sup> scientifically put in this Budget and I am sure the businessmen who were trying to manipulate books of accounts to <sup>500</sup> save more money which created more black money, will surely behave well. But the Finance Minister will have to be <sup>520</sup> careful in seeing that when these taxes have been reduced from 77 per cent to 66 per cent, <sup>540</sup> these businessmen behave well and if they do not behave well, a heavy hand should fall on them. I expected <sup>560</sup> some relief for the middle-class people.

Today, under the Employees State Insurance Scheme, a person drawing Rs. 1,000 <sup>580</sup> has now been taken under its fold and gets the medical relief benefit under the scheme. As also, since the <sup>600</sup> value of the rupee has gone down, I am suggesting that the exemption limit of Rs. 18,000 should be raised <sup>620</sup> to Rs. 22,000. The Finance Minister in his speech has admitted that by raising the limit to Rs. 18,000 <sup>640</sup> Income tax Department has not collected less amount rather the collections have gone up. By increasing this limit, he will <sup>660</sup> not lose much revenue but the salaried class will get immense relief. It is good that the Finance Minister could <sup>680</sup> understand that misuse of concession to Hindu undivided family. There used to be so many duplications but actually the chartered <sup>700</sup> accountants used to advise such people to take the benefit under Hindu Undivided Family Scheme. It is now rightly explained <sup>720</sup> by the Finance Minister that the Hindu Undivided Family would now be taken on a different footing and levied taxes <sup>740</sup> to root out this corruption. Sir, the public undertakings are the largest undertakings and they are reaching the commanding heights. <sup>760</sup> If all the public undertakings start earning sufficiently well, I think they will start earning very soon. Then in the <sup>780</sup> past five or ten years the incidence of the direct taxation which puts a burden on the common man will <sup>800</sup> be reduced. The burden of taxation should remain only on such people, who perhaps have luxurious living or those <sup>820</sup> who are trying to spend lavishly. You may tax common man but do not put so much of burden on him. <sup>840</sup>

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ORIENTATION: direction; ABSORBED: to suck in, swallow up;  
 MANIPULATE; to manouvere in one's favour;  
 INCIDENCE: burden; LAVISHLY: abudant, profuse.

Exercise 18

**M**r. Speaker, Sir, some of us who have the privilege of being in this House for the last 50<sup>20</sup> years have gone through 50 budgets. I feel that this Budget, viewing from all angles, is really a budget<sup>40</sup> which this country needed at this hour. When there is widespread inflation all over the world and every country<sup>60</sup> is struggling to reduce it and also when there was almost a shadow of recession in this country and there<sup>80</sup> was a heavy rainfall which led to good crop and agriculture produce prices were going down, at this juncture, a<sup>100</sup> budget with maximum investment, minimum taxation and less deficit as compared to the past few years, is a budget that<sup>120</sup> is really a powerful fillip to economic growth, savings and more investment both in industry and agriculture.

This is the<sup>140</sup> type of budget that perhaps the Opposition people never expected. There is some criticism here and there about taxation and<sup>160</sup> excise duties. As the Finance Minister has mentioned clearly, the reduction in excise duties in the case of a few<sup>180</sup> industries is not only to help the middle class people who use T.V. Sets, batteries or cars, but also the<sup>200</sup> industries and the employees working in those industries. If there had been a layoff in Hindustan Motors, for example, the Hon'ble Member would<sup>220</sup> have been the first to organise labour and come to the Finance Minister to take measures to have them taken<sup>240</sup> back in the factory. So that way the Finance Minister has reduced the excise duties on certain items. It benefits<sup>260</sup> not only the class of people who use those products, it also helps to keep those industries manufacturing those items,<sup>280</sup> avoid layoffs. There are hundreds of thousands of industries units in this country making these things. As regards the<sup>300</sup> reduction in income tax and wealth tax, it is said that it stimulates disclosures of more hidden wealth. I am<sup>320</sup> sure the Finance Minister would succeed and then we shall certainly compliment him. More than anything else, the largest investment<sup>340</sup> this year in the Plan is judiciously distributed on priority subjects. The maximum amount has perhaps gone to priority subjects<sup>360</sup> like agriculture, irrigation and power. Even such subjects like social welfare which were starved for the last three years are<sup>380</sup> not neglected. In this judicious distribution of the budgetary allocations regarding investment in the Plan, the Government has done well.<sup>400</sup>

One fact which I want to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister is the pitiable condition of the<sup>420</sup> farmers

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today, the agriculturists, who are the backbone of this country, who still form 70 per cent of the population<sup>440</sup> and who produce 50 per cent of the national wealth. Whenever the authorities wanted to hold the price line, the victims<sup>460</sup> have always been the farmers. If the price line is horizontal or vertical, you could hold it. But it has<sup>480</sup> always been a curve line. So the victims have always been the farmers. In the emergency situation, rains also started.<sup>500</sup> There were unexpected heavy rains all over the country. I have been associated with agriculture since the last 25 years<sup>520</sup> as Deputy Minister here and later as a Minister in my State. I have never seen a good year as<sup>540</sup> far as rainfall is concerned, as last year. It was a year which might not repeat itself. There was no<sup>560</sup> scarcity of rain at all in any part of India. It was only excess rain here and there which has<sup>580</sup> spoiled the crops because of floods everywhere. Of all the experienced people in agriculture, the Finance Minister has got a<sup>600</sup> very good background in agriculture.

When he was in charge of Food and Agriculture Ministry, he had introduced the hybrid<sup>620</sup> seeds and he gave a fillip to the use of technological know how in agriculture. I thought he would have certainly<sup>640</sup> understood the farmers plight and he would have brought forward much more relief to the suffering farmers of today. But<sup>660</sup> that has not been done. In the agriculture line, out of a cycle of five years, it is said one<sup>680</sup> year will be good, one year will be bad, one year will be neither good nor bad and two years<sup>700</sup> are indifferent. So, in a cycle of five years, there will be one good year only. When the farmer gets<sup>720</sup> good crops during that period of one year, he suffers. What are the prices of cotton, oil seeds, foodgrains, etc.<sup>740</sup> today? Those were the years when the prices of these agricultural commodities had increased more than a hundred per cent.<sup>760</sup> I can give you the prices of certain agricultural products that are sold today. That is the position obtaining in<sup>780</sup> oil seeds and various other commercial commodities also. When the prices have come down the farmers have no money to<sup>800</sup> buy other essential commodities and this is the state of affairs. From the beginning, Planning Commission has also been advising the States<sup>820</sup> to tax the rural sector. They thought that there were rich people in the rural areas and they should be taxed.<sup>840</sup>

FILLIP: to encourage; STIMULATE: enthuse;  
JUDICIOUS: proper; HYBRID: mixed.

Handwritten notes in shorthand 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.



gathering and hunting, when man<sup>460</sup> learnt the major ways of handling and shaping materials, and became an exceedingly clever tool-maker contriving complex<sup>480</sup> arrows, axes, spears and hooks through the New Stone Age, of primitive village agriculture, weaving and pottery, man entered the<sup>500</sup> Metal Ages of Copper, Bronze and Iron. The Bronze Age added metals, architecture, the wheel and mechanical devices and the<sup>520</sup> concept of the city; astronomy, medicine and chemistry acquired their first traditions. The Iron Age added glass and improved tools<sup>540</sup> made of a cheap metal iron. And thus man moved slowly along the path of evolution, adapting himself to the<sup>560</sup> environment and acquiring new traits and skills in the process to survive and develop. Successive landmarks that could be discerned<sup>580</sup> with gaps of millions of years, began to occur with gaps at first of a few thousands and then<sup>600</sup> of a few hundreds of years.

Around 1400 A.D., started the spectacular march of modern science, which we are<sup>620</sup> witnessing today. There was clearly an intellectual ferment characterised by the understanding that knowledge was to be advanced not<sup>640</sup> by reliance on ancient authorities but by studying nature and by acting on it. The invention of printing greatly helped<sup>660</sup> the process of recording information and communication. We might ask at this stage as to what happened elsewhere<sup>680</sup> in the world. All over, in the early stages of human development, there were pseudo-sciences such as games, number, lore,<sup>700</sup> alchemy, geomancy and so on. Several of them demanded observations and experimentation and gave rise in time to meaningful science.<sup>720</sup> Thus chemistry is an offspring of alchemy. In all the major civilisations of the world there have been high<sup>740</sup> points and a flowering of intellectual scientific effort, in China, India, Egypt, Greece, Islam and other countries. But these<sup>760</sup> have been transitory and have, after passing their creative zenith, relapsed into traditional lore. And then, over a period<sup>780</sup> of about 500 years from around 1400 A.D. to the present century, there occurred two major developments of<sup>800</sup> profound significance. There was the Scientific Revolution during which science attained intellectual maturity and became an indispensable feature of a<sup>820</sup> new industrial civilisation. There was also the Industrial Revolution which was the great transformation in the means of production.<sup>840</sup>

**PROCREATING:** to give birth;

**MANIPULATION:** to falsify;

**INIMICAL:** unfriendly;

**CONTRIVING:** to plan out;

**ALCHEMY:** to convert material for better.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, including the number 506 and the date 1400 A.D.

Exercise 20

I have put you to the inconvenience of coming all the way to Delhi in this weather, but I am <sup>20</sup> sure that in view of the importance of the subject we are going to discuss, you will not consider any <sup>40</sup> apology necessary. I also hope that the results which this conference may achieve will more than make up for the <sup>60</sup> inconvenience caused you. As you probably know, the Government of India have initiated several schemes for Youth Welfare. Something has <sup>80</sup> already been achieved within a short period but a great deal remains to be done. With regard to games and <sup>100</sup> sports, I have been watching the scene for some time now with increasing concern but I have so far abstained <sup>120</sup> from intervening. I believe that, in such matters, we should rely on voluntary efforts and self-help rather than on arrangements, <sup>140</sup> howsoever good, imposed from above. I understood that certain efforts were being made by persons actually concerned with sports organisations <sup>160</sup> to set their house in order, and I therefore thought it best for the Government to await the result of <sup>180</sup> those efforts and, if those efforts bore fruit, to give all possible support to the new arrangements. It appears, however, <sup>200</sup> that conditions are such that they are difficult to reform and that it will in any case be a long <sup>220</sup> process. I do not wish to go into the rights and wrongs of it, I cannot, however, ignore the fact <sup>240</sup> that not only are we far behind even much smaller countries in games and sports but also that our general <sup>260</sup> standards are poor and our interests meagre.

Sports and games have a very important role to play in the building <sup>280</sup> up of a healthy nation but one cannot say that they are playing that role in our country at all <sup>300</sup> effectively. Indeed, I am not sure whether the popular interest in games and sports was not greater and standards comparatively <sup>320</sup> higher thirty or forty years ago. It is against this background that I have invited you today to consider what <sup>340</sup> measures should be adopted to improve the existing state of affairs. I have deliberately not put before you any fixed <sup>360</sup> agenda as I would like you to feel free to raise whatever points you may consider specially important. It will, <sup>380</sup> of course, not be possible for this conference to go into details, and we can perhaps leave that for future. <sup>400</sup>

We must consider the resources, both human and material, at our disposal and examine how they can be utilised to <sup>420</sup> the best advantage. As for the human material, I see no reason to believe that it is in any way <sup>440</sup> inferior to

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

the human material in any other country, but we must devise effective means for its mobilisation and training. <sup>460</sup> It is in my opinion a question of organisation. You, with your rich and intimate experience of sports, can no <sup>480</sup> doubt suggest the most effective concrete steps to take. It appears to me, however, that the greatest need is to <sup>500</sup> have not only effective but clean organisations which will be free from defects that one hears so much about. The <sup>520</sup> sports organisations must command general confidence and respect; they must therefore not merely be good but also appear to be <sup>540</sup> good, so that their leadership is accepted and the largest possible numbers come into the fold of sports. We must <sup>560</sup> draw into sports, leaders and organisers who are genuinely devoted to sports and eliminate those who merely seek personal advantage. <sup>580</sup>

Another point which I would like to emphasise in this connection is that while the Government should undoubtedly, do all <sup>600</sup> that lies in their power to encourage and support sports, the main responsibility must remain with those institutions and organisations <sup>620</sup> which are actively engaged in the work, so that sports rest on voluntary, spontaneous and popular efforts. The main problem, <sup>640</sup> therefore, appears to be to evolve an organisation which will be democratic, resting on the willing and enthusiastic endeavour of <sup>660</sup> the largest number of persons possible, build on the good work already done by the existing organisations, and be both <sup>680</sup> efficient and on healthy lines, ensuring fair play and the spirit of sportsmanship, the participation of the largest number from the <sup>700</sup> lowest levels upwards and good competitive standards at all levels. A very important part of the problem of organisation is <sup>720</sup> the provision of coaching and training facilities. I am aware that certain ad hoc coaching schemes were initiated in the <sup>740</sup> past; unfortunately they were not only too few but also inadequate in their approach. It is not enough that <sup>760</sup> some hurried coaching arrangements should be made in preparation for a particular competitive event. Not only does it fail to <sup>780</sup> yield the desired result but it also places the wrong emphasis on competitive events. While we would all be gratified <sup>800</sup> by the success of Indian participants in international contests, what is really important is not success in particular competitive events <sup>820</sup> but the building up of a nation physically fit and imbued with the spirit of sportsmanship in the competitive world. <sup>840</sup>

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INTERVENE: to come inbetween; MEAGRE: small; ELIMINATION: to end; SPONTANEOUS: voluntarily; IMBUED: to inspire.

Exercise 21

I have great pleasure in welcoming you to the 9th Annual Meeting of the All India Council for Technical Education.<sup>20</sup> Since our last meeting, the constitution of the Council has been further revised to ensure better co-ordination in the work<sup>40</sup> of the committees and the boards of the Council. I am happy that we have, with us here today, the<sup>60</sup> Chairmen of the Regional Committees and the Chairmen of the Boards of Studies of the Council. In view of the<sup>80</sup> importance of improving the quality of higher education the Central Government decided last year to set up a University Grants<sup>100</sup> Commission. This body has been entrusted not only with the task of assessing the financial needs of the universities but<sup>120</sup> also with taking other appropriate steps for the maintenance and improvement of standards. I am glad to note that friendly<sup>140</sup> relations have already been established between the University Grants Commission and the Council in the field of technical education. The<sup>160</sup> University Grants Commission has accepted the suggestion of the Co-ordinating Committee to utilise the machinery of the Council for the<sup>180</sup> assessment of the needs of the technological departments of the universities. I welcome on the Council, the Chairman of the<sup>200</sup> University Grants Commission as an ex-officio member.

We are meeting today after a lapse of more than a year and<sup>220</sup> a half. During this period, our Co-ordinating Committee has been active in carrying out the policy and programme laid down<sup>240</sup> by us at the last meeting. The successful implementation of the Five year Plan on the general lines indicated by<sup>260</sup> the Council is, in no small measure, due to the untiring efforts of the regional committees and other Special Committees.<sup>280</sup> It is heartening to see that as a result of the work of these Committees of the Council, before the<sup>300</sup> close of the first Five Year Plan period, we shall have in the country a fair number of postgraduate courses<sup>320</sup> in engineering and technology as also arrangements for advanced work and research. We shall also have a network of facilities<sup>340</sup> in management studies, a subject which has assumed great importance in recent times. An Administrative Staff College and a National<sup>360</sup> Institute of Management will also have been set up largely through the efforts of industry and commerce. At least three,<sup>380</sup> if not more, of the regional schools of printing technology will also have been functioning because of the industry now.<sup>400</sup>

Last, but by no means least, the needs of all the existing institutions, preparing students for the first degree

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and <sup>420</sup> diploma courses, will not only have been assessed but the majority of them will have largely completed their programme of <sup>440</sup> development. All this is, by no means, small achievement when one considers that the work was started only after February <sup>460</sup> 1953 when the Council gave general directives on new developmental projects. The increasing interest, which the State Governments <sup>480</sup> are taking in the work of the Council, is evident from the reports of the work done by the Regional <sup>500</sup> Committees as also the items put forward for consideration of the Council by some of the State Governments. I am <sup>520</sup> glad that the State Governments are working hard to improve the provision for technical education within their States. I am <sup>540</sup> sure that your deliberations on the points raised by them will help us to formulate policies and ensure coordinated development. <sup>560</sup>

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, has, as you will remember, been established in terms of the recommendations of <sup>580</sup> the Council. Its progress has been remarkable. It has on its rolls today 1090 students receiving instruction for <sup>600</sup> the first degree and post-graduate course in various branches of engineering and technology. Some are also doing advanced work <sup>620</sup> and research. Its Board of Governors has decided to introduce a number of courses at the postgraduate level commencing with <sup>640</sup> the July 1955 session. Having regard to all the developments that have taken place in the country, the <sup>660</sup> Board has drawn up a plan under which the Institute will ultimately have 1800 students in all 1200 <sup>680</sup> for the first degree courses and 600 for post-graduate courses and advanced work. I have every hope that in <sup>700</sup> course of time this Institute will develop into an institution of which India may well be proud. One of the <sup>720</sup> important items on the agenda is the preparation of the Second Five Year Plan. I realise that it has come <sup>740</sup> soon after the framing of detailed schemes to implement the first Five Year Plan. The work done by the Council <sup>760</sup> during the brief space of a year and ten months has, however, brought to the forefront the various problems of <sup>780</sup> technical education. We are therefore, in a position to indicate the general lines of development for the five-year period <sup>800</sup> 1956-61. Although final decisions have not yet been taken, the general expectation is that the Second <sup>820</sup> Five Year Plan will be an "Industrial Plan." It is important, therefore, that we should plan ahead for the future. <sup>840</sup>

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes include dates such as 1953, 1955, and 1956-61, and various symbols and abbreviations used in shorthand.

**CONSTITUTION:** structure of rules and regulations  
**ASSESSMENT:** evaluation; **IMPLEMENTATION:** to complete, enforce; **AGENDA:** programme.

Exercise 22

Sir, I come to the Second Amendment Bill. Here, the Hon. Minister wants to make an improvement. I very well understand<sup>20</sup> it and to some extent it is welcome. He wants to cover an employee who has interrupted service and that<sup>40</sup> interruption in service being created as result of his absence without leave from service. The amending Bill proposes to<sup>60</sup> include this interrupted period of service of such an employee within the meaning of continuing service for the purpose of<sup>80</sup> payment of gratuity. This much I welcome. But I would like to point out to the Hon. Minister that regarding<sup>100</sup> 240 working days, the ambiguity is still there and the day may not be far off when<sup>120</sup> the Supreme Court may interpret it in another way and you may have to come with another amending Bill before<sup>140</sup> the House. So, that ambiguity should have been cleared by you. Here again, I beg to submit, the Hon.<sup>160</sup> Minister makes a provision which is entirely detrimental to the interests of the worker working in the factory or in<sup>180</sup> some other establishment.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of Hon. Minister, of course, he knows everything what is<sup>200</sup> contained in the Bill, that on Page 2 of Payment of Gratuity Amendment Bill 1984 it says "not<sup>220</sup> being absence in respect of which an order imposing a punishment or penalty, or treating the absence as break in service<sup>240</sup> has been passed in accordance with the standing orders, rules or regulation" etc. Here again, an unscrupulous employer, the number<sup>260</sup> of whom is not small in our country, of course, may take advantage of this provision and for some reason or<sup>280</sup> other, even on flimsy or false grounds, may impose a break in service of an employee every four years and<sup>300</sup> thereby deprive the employee of his legitimate claim of gratuity. So, this provision should not have been there and I<sup>320</sup> would submit to the Hon. Minister that the entire stipulations within bracket in this Section 2A should be deleted<sup>340</sup> for the workers working in factories if we want to do something better for the workers working in factories and<sup>360</sup> some other establishments. Madam, I would like to submit that the Payment of Gratuity Act is now about a decade, more<sup>380</sup> than a decade old and this Act seeks to provide a tiny dose of social security to working population.<sup>400</sup>

Further, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that the working of this<sup>420</sup> Act, the experience of the working of this Act, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, for the<sup>440</sup> last twelve years, has not been too much

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success. There are certain drawbacks, flaws and lacunae in the Payment of<sup>60</sup> Gratuity Act, 1972, and with these drawbacks and flaws, the Act is becoming less meaningful to the<sup>80</sup> workers for whom this Act is meant. I would like to mention just a few of them. There is a<sup>500</sup> provision that a worker is entitled to get gratuity only after he has completed five years of service. Why should<sup>520</sup> there be this limitation of five years? Let us take an example. Let us say, a worker becomes disabled after<sup>540</sup> three years of service. What will be his position? The demand of the working people is that such a person<sup>560</sup> should be paid gratuity for the period of service rendered by him so that with this gratuity amount he may<sup>580</sup> be able to sustain himself for some days or for month or two.

You should, I submit, at best<sup>600</sup> bring down this period of limitation to one year of service because one year's duration of service is, I think<sup>620</sup> quite sufficient to assess or gauge the performance of a worker or employee working in a particular establishment. Then, again<sup>640</sup> Madam, there is another drawback which lies in the principal Act, namely, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.<sup>660</sup> That is the, gratuity amount of a worker is not adequately protected. Therefore, I would suggest that such a<sup>680</sup> measure, such a statutory measure, should be brought forward by the Government, which will enable the gratuity money to be adequately<sup>700</sup> protected. There has been a constant demand from different sections of the workers that a gratuity fund should be created<sup>720</sup> like the provident fund, with this difference that in the gratuity fund, only the employer will be required to deposit his<sup>740</sup> portion of the money; this fund should be kept quite apart by the employer for the payment of gratuity, and under<sup>760</sup> no circumstances, the employer shall be allowed to use the gratuity money for his own purpose. Such an arrangement should have<sup>780</sup> been made in the Gratuity Act. Now, there is another thing, Madam, which I would like to point out. Under<sup>800</sup> the present provision, an employee is entitled to gratuity if he works or serves in an establishment which has at<sup>820</sup> least ten employees, initially at least. You have made an amendment that initially it should be ten, that is not fair.<sup>840</sup>

- LACAUNAE** : defects;  
**GRATUITY** : money given in recognition of service;  
**AMBIGUITY** : unclear;  
**UNSCRUPULOUS** : dishonest;

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the text of the speech or a summary of it, written on a set of horizontal lines.

### Exercise 23

**M**r. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I cannot agree with my friend where he has said that the Railways<sup>20</sup> are serving the rich people more and better than the poor people. This statement is absolutely not correct. He has<sup>40</sup> said that the fares have been going up. If you take into consideration the inflation that has been going on<sup>60</sup> in the last 20 or 30 years, you will find that the fares have not been going up correspondingly. If<sup>80</sup> you look into even catering also, the charges that we are making from the passengers either by way of fares<sup>100</sup> or by catering charges are the lowest, not only here but compared to the rest of world. Even<sup>120</sup> in our own country you can not get the food, that the Railways supply, outside the railway station for the price that<sup>140</sup> the Railways are charging. I do not think the Railways are exploiting the poor people at all.

Secondly, the Railways<sup>160</sup> have rendered a tremendous lot of service to people, especially the middle class and, of course, all other people<sup>180</sup> by starting the Super Fast Expresses and running them efficiently and safely on the whole. I have only one small<sup>200</sup> criticism to make in this connection and that is, the proposal to raise the platform ticket fee from one rupee to<sup>220</sup> three rupees is a very unwise thing to do and the demand of the House from all sides is that<sup>240</sup> it is a thing which is a very serious matter for the people and which the Hon. Minister as well<sup>260</sup> as the Cabinet should take a serious notice of. I sincerely hope that, by the time the Hon. Minister begins<sup>280</sup> to make his final statement either today or tomorrow or even after the consideration of the Supplementary Demands, Government would<sup>300</sup> find it possible to go back again to the earlier fee. Having said that, I have got to sound a<sup>320</sup> note of warning in regard to the new trend of discussion that has been started in this House from the<sup>340</sup> time that my friend had taken charge of the Railways. He initiated the idea that the Railways should not be<sup>360</sup> asked to make any contribution to the General Revenues on account of the one thousand crores of rupees that have<sup>380</sup> been invested and more and more of it also which is being invested on the Railways. I do not agree with him.<sup>400</sup>

At the same time he wants the General Revenues to make contribution to the Railways because Railways are serving some<sup>420</sup> social purposes. True, we have been having it throughout the 120 years ever since the Railways have been<sup>440</sup> started in our country. They have been expected to

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a shorthand or summary of the text, written on lined paper. The notes are organized into several columns and rows, following the structure of the printed text. Some numbers (e.g., 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, 360, 380, 400, 420, 440) are visible, corresponding to the superscripted numbers in the printed text.

to serve social purpose as well as commercial purpose and they have<sup>460</sup> been doing it, I do not understand why, in spite of all this, the Railways should be exonerated from the<sup>480</sup> responsibility of having to pay even a minimum dividend on the huge, colossal amount of capital that has been invested<sup>500</sup> and that is being invested also. I hope, the Railway Convention Committee would take due note of this demand that<sup>520</sup> we are making on behalf of the public that the Railways have a responsibility to make contribution to the General<sup>540</sup> Revenues not as general revenues but as an interest, whatever it may be.

Now Government is paying 10 or 15<sup>560</sup> per cent on borrowings. It need not pay as much as that but at least half as much as that<sup>580</sup> or one-third as much as that, but there should be contribution from the Railways. Another thing which my Hon.<sup>600</sup> friend started and which has been taken advantage of by successive Railway Ministers from our side is to place all<sup>620</sup> the blame on the Planning Commission and then somehow suddenly from all sides, all our Members jump into the fray<sup>640</sup> and they exonerate the Railways. They forget the primary responsibility of the Railways to make the best possible use of<sup>660</sup> the moneys that have been placed at their disposal, the assets that have been placed at their disposal and go<sup>680</sup> on blaming the Planning Commission. Planning Commission means the Central Government, the whole of the Parliament. How else does the<sup>700</sup> Planning Commission function? I cannot understand. If the Railways want more money, they should be able to make out a<sup>720</sup> good enough case and get in from the Finance Minister and from the Government. If they are not able to<sup>740</sup> make a good enough case and at the same time, they say that the Planning Commission is not allotting this<sup>760</sup> money and that money, I would have said that it is the high of irresponsibility.

It is the duty of<sup>780</sup> the Railway Minister and the Government as a whole to go into the whole finances of the Railways and find<sup>800</sup> out how much money has to be placed at their disposal. Are the Railways utilising the funds that are being<sup>820</sup> placed at their disposal? Are they utilising their assets to the best possible advantage? I am not very sure about it.<sup>840</sup>

**EXONERATED** : freed from blame;  
**COLOSSAL** : huge;

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### Exercise 24 (Legal)

Sir, it had been further argued on behalf of the defendants that under Section 34 of the Specific Relief Act,<sup>20</sup> the plaintiffs must have a direct interest and entitlement over the property, for which the declaration is sought.<sup>40</sup> Section 34 of the Specific Relief Act states: Discretion of court as to declaration of status or right. Any person entitled<sup>60</sup> to any legal character, or to any right as to any property, may institute a suit against any person denying,<sup>80</sup> or interested to deny, his title to such character or right, and the court may in its discretion make therein<sup>100</sup> a declaration that he is so entitled, and the plaintiff need not in such suit ask for any<sup>120</sup> further relief, provided that no court shall make any such declaration where the plaintiff, being able to seek further relief<sup>140</sup> than a mere declaration of title, omits to do so." In the present case, the plaintiffs are not seeking a<sup>160</sup> declaration that they have a beneficial interest. A derivative action is sought only for the beneficial interest of the second<sup>180</sup> defendant. The second defendant has however abjured such interest.

Whether such disclaimer or abjuration is the result or effect of<sup>200</sup> collusion or fraud are further aspects to be examined. Such abjuration has to be weighed with the flow of funds<sup>220</sup> through the second defendant to the first defendant, leading to the allotment of shares to the third to the seventh<sup>240</sup> defendants. Examining all these aspects can only be through advancing oral and documentary evidence. This would further imply that the<sup>260</sup> suit has to be retained on file. It had been further contended that the suit relief is barred under Section<sup>280</sup> 187C of the Companies Act, 1956. It had been contended that primarily the third,<sup>300</sup> fourth and seventh defendants should first make a declaration that though the shares are in their names, a beneficial interest<sup>320</sup> had accrued to the second defendant. Similarly, the second defendant has to make a declaration that they are the beneficial<sup>340</sup> interest holders of the said shares. It has been contended that in the absence of the above declarations seeking a<sup>360</sup> declaration against the first defendant would be akin to putting the cart before the horse. I hold that the<sup>380</sup> declarations made or not made in the books of the first defendant would be to the exclusive knowledge of others.<sup>400</sup>

In this context, the eighth to tenth defendants have a vital role to play. Evidence is necessary from their end<sup>420</sup> to disclose facts and to subject themselves to cross examination on all these aspects. The plaintiffs have pleaded the facts<sup>440</sup> to their knowledge. It must also be kept in mind that except the

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third defendant, no other defendant had sworn<sup>460</sup> to an affidavit. Questions raised by the plaintiffs remain unanswered and trial is the answer to determine the actual facts.<sup>480</sup> I hold the plaintiffs cannot be non-suited at the threshold. The suit is only at its early stage.<sup>500</sup> It still has a rough course to clear. The reliefs sought may be superfluous but if the plaint discloses a cause<sup>520</sup> of action and if the plaintiffs are prepared to battle out the issues at the time of recording the evidence,<sup>540</sup> then again they must be afforded such opportunity. At this stage, the plaintiffs have come to Court primarily claiming a<sup>560</sup> declaration as against the first defendant. Whether the third, fourth and seventh defendants on the one hand and the second defendant<sup>580</sup> on the other hand have made declarations in accordance with the provisions of either Section 187C<sup>600</sup> or Section 89 of the Companies Act 1956 or 2013 are facts to the exclusive<sup>620</sup> knowledge of the first, second, third, fourth and seventh defendants and also the eighth defendant. The plaintiffs could never have<sup>640</sup> had access to the records of the first defendant.

The queries raised in the pre-suit notices have not been answered.<sup>660</sup> Consequently, they have sought a declaration only against the first defendant. This declaration is sought because in Dubai, the third,<sup>680</sup> fourth and seventh defendants had made similar declarations and in the plaint, the plaintiffs have stated that they believed that<sup>700</sup> similar declarations had been made in the books of the first defendant. This statement of the plaintiffs has to be<sup>720</sup> tested further through oral and documentary evidence. Consequently, I am not in agreement with this contention raised by the defendants.<sup>740</sup> Trial is the answer to settle facts. At this stage, the plaint averments hold the sway and a reading makes<sup>760</sup> it obvious that the first defendant has to open up its records for scrutiny, and that can be done only<sup>780</sup> during trial. To sum up, the allegations raised in the plaint have to be examined at Chennai since, the first<sup>800</sup> defendant is registered in Chennai. During its pre-incorporation, incorporation and post incorporation stages, substantial amounts of money had flowed<sup>820</sup> to it. It is only with examination of the books of the first defendant that the source of the funds can be determined.<sup>843</sup>

- DISCRETION: choice;      DERIVATIVE: developed from original;
- ABJURED: declared to give up    ACCRUED: earned;
- THRESHHOLD: at the start;
- AVERMENTS: strong feeling against one.

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### Exercise 25

**M**r. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think, the House will agree with me that the Health Minister, while piloting this Bill <sup>20</sup> to us made a very brilliant and studied presentation and explanation on the various provisions of this Bill and I <sup>40</sup> wish to join other hon. Members in congratulating warmly the Health Minister for the initiative and imagination with which he <sup>60</sup> has been dealing with this terrible problem. This is a good measure in the right direction. Because of the fact <sup>80</sup> that several of the hon. Members who have spoken before me have touched on the various aspects of the law. <sup>100</sup> I would rather view this piece of legislation more from human and philosophical angles than from a purely legalistic angle. <sup>120</sup>

A piece of legislation, such as this which is a social economic legislation obviously is to be preceded by public <sup>140</sup> opinion and backed up too by public opinion. I understand that it is only the pressure of the public opinion <sup>160</sup> which has compelled Government to proceed in the right direction and they have rightly gone, but it is the continuous <sup>180</sup> pressure of public opinion which will make the Government find out what are the effective ways and provisions in the <sup>200</sup> legislation and what are the defective things which can be later on removed by further amendments. I hope, the Government <sup>220</sup> will have a constant eye on how the public opinion reacts to the various legal and penal provisions contained in <sup>240</sup> this measure.

The post-war period, particularly since 1945, has been a period of tremendous advances in science <sup>260</sup> and technology, but the trouble is that though science and technology have advanced, that advance is unaccompanied by an equally <sup>280</sup> good advance in spirituality and truth. When science and technology unaccompanied by spirituality and truth go ahead, they create havoc <sup>300</sup> sometimes and one of the havocs created is what we see today, this adulteration in the spheres of food articles, <sup>320</sup> drinks etc. This unsocial attitude and profiteering mentality, about which the Minister made a very right reference in the beginning <sup>340</sup> of a very small minority has a tremendous impact on a big majority, I should say, the entire nation. These <sup>360</sup> unsocial and anti-social attitudes and activities have to go, but they cannot be vanished merely by legislation. They will ultimately <sup>380</sup> go by the pressures of a very strong and continuously vigilant public opinion and enlightened public opinion all over the country. <sup>400</sup>

As I said, I was going to view this piece of legislation from a philosophical angle. I feel that today <sup>420</sup> ours is not only an atomic age, this is also an age of indifference. Coupled with

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that, we now see <sup>440</sup> that it is the age of adulteration, pollution, an age of abject pollution. We find that citizens, even when their <sup>460</sup> interests are concerned, are not interested in trying to eradicate those diseases, or those danger or defects. Ultimately, the State <sup>480</sup> cannot do beyond a certain point. It is the citizens' rightful vigilance and active involvement which can really do a <sup>500</sup> lot in terms of eradicating some of these social evils. Do we find adulteration only in food articles or only <sup>520</sup> in drinks? I dare say, adulteration and pollution are found these days in each and every field. Take the political <sup>540</sup> field, the economic field, the social field, the educational, cultural, literary and even religious fields. In fact, no field of <sup>560</sup> human activity is today left out where there is not some kind of adulteration practised.

The trouble, therefore, is that <sup>580</sup> when we are sitting in judgement over those food adulterators, we are forgetting that in every walk of life where <sup>600</sup> we have certain things to project or inject into human activity, we are also responsible for a number of such <sup>620</sup> crimes of adulteration. Therefore, I feel that when we look at this problem, we should not forget to look at <sup>640</sup> this problem in its totality also. When it comes to food and drinks adulteration, I want to say that it <sup>660</sup> is not only injurious to health, but it means slow and systematic and daily death. Death may come at the <sup>680</sup> end, but before it comes finally, the man is failing in health, failing in the energy and failing in exhibition <sup>700</sup> because of the adulteration.

Therefore, I feel that if you want to tackle this problem, then the Government must also <sup>720</sup> through this legislation do two things. The Minister has already made a mention of it. First is the implementation. Implementation <sup>740</sup> must be quick and speedy and we must guard against possible increase in corruption also because, after all, when the <sup>760</sup> State's machinery or any machinery, for that matter, has to implement, we must not empower that machinery with such powers <sup>780</sup> that the honest and the innocent are harassed. I know the Minister himself said in the beginning that undue punishment <sup>800</sup> and harassment will not be done to honest traders in this regard. Therefore, I want that the implementation should be <sup>820</sup> quick and at the same time, proper safeguards should be there to see that corruption does not creep in a greater amount. <sup>840</sup>

**PRECEDED:** to come earlier;

**VANISHED** . disappeared; **POLLUTION:** to make dirty;

**CREEP IN:** to move slowly.

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deed.<sup>480</sup> The Lessee will not without the previous consent in writing of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi or of such officer<sup>500</sup> or body as the Lessor or the Chief Commissioner of Delhi may authorise in this behalf "make any alterations in<sup>520</sup> or additions to the buildings erected on the said demised premises so as to affect any of the architectural or<sup>540</sup> structural features thereof or erect or suffer to be erected on any part of the said demised premises any buildings<sup>560</sup> other than and except the buildings erected thereon at the date of these presents.

The Lessee shall keep to the<sup>580</sup> entire satisfaction of the said Chief Commissioner the area to the West of the Pipeline measuring 2740 sq. yds.<sup>600</sup> as an open space, that is as lawns, paths or parking grounds. Provided also that the Lessor shall be<sup>620</sup> entitled to claim and recover a portion of the unearned increase in the value of land at the time<sup>640</sup> of transfer, the amount to be covered being 50 percent of the unearned increase. The Lessor shall have a pre-emptive<sup>660</sup> right to purchase the property after deducting 50 percent of the unearned increase as aforesaid.

If there shall<sup>680</sup> at any time have been in the opinion of the Lessor or the Chief Commissioner of Delhi whose decision shall be<sup>700</sup> final, any breach by the Lessee or by any person claiming- through or under him of any of the covenants<sup>720</sup> or conditions contained in sub-clauses(5),(9) and (10) of Clause 2 and if the said intended Lessee shall<sup>740</sup> neglect or fail to remedy any such breach to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi within seven days<sup>740</sup> from the receipt of a notice signed by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi requiring him to remedy such breach<sup>780</sup> it shall be lawfull for the officers and workmen. acting, under the authority and direction of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi<sup>800</sup> to enter upon the premises hereby demised and (a) to remove or demolish any alterations in or additions to the<sup>820</sup> buildings erected on the said premises (b) to remove or demolish any buildings erected on the said premises without the previous consent in writing of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.<sup>850</sup>

**REQUISITE:** required as per law;

**STIPULATION:** condition;

**TENABLE:** able to be held;

**BREACH:** breaking the condition.

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