

Sir Kailash Chandra's

# SHORTHAND TRANSCRIPTIONS

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## 卐 THE GITA (The Song Divine) 卐

The Bhagavadgita contains divine words emanating from the divine lips of God Himself. Its glory is infinite, unlimited. None can really describe it.

As a scripture, the Gita embodies the supreme spiritual mystery and secret. It contains the essence of all the four Vedas. Its style is so simple and elegant that after a little study, man can easily follow the structure of its words; but the thought behind those words is so deep that even a lifelong, constant study does not show one the end of it. Every day the holy book exhibits a new facet to thought; hence the Gita remains eternally new. As a scripture, the Gita is so incomparable that there is no word in it which is free from some instructive thought.

The Gita is an epitome of all the scriptures. The essence of all the scriptures is to be found in it. And it would be no exaggeration, indeed, if it is called the very store-house of all scriptural knowledge.

All the scriptures have originated from the Vedas, the Vedas were revealed through Brahma's mouth and Brahma himself took his descent from the Lord's navel. But the Gita has emanated directly from the Divine lips of Lord Padamabham (पद्मनाभम्).

"The Gita alone should be sung, heard, recited, studied, taught, pondered and assimilated properly masterly. What is the use of collecting other scriptures? For the Gita has emerged directly from the lotus-like lips of Bhagwan Vishnu Himself."

The Gita is superior even to the Gayatri. Through the practice of Japa of the Gayatri, man attains liberation, no doubt. But he who practises Japa of the Gayatri secures liberation only for himself; whereas the student of the Gita liberates not only himself but others as well. When the Dispenser of Liberation, God Himself, becomes his own, Mukti becomes a trifling affair to him. It takes up its abode in the dust of His Feet. He makes a gift of Mukti to anyone and everyone who asks for it.

In the Gita, the Lord openly declares that he who follows His instructions in the shape of the Gita will undoubtedly attain liberation. Not only this; He further says that even he who studies this scripture will have worshipped Him through wisdom-sacrifice (ज्ञान यज्ञ). When such is the value of a mere study of the Gita, what shall we say of the man who has moulded his life according to its teachings, initiates God's devotees into its secrets and disseminates and propagates its teachings among them? Referring to such a man, the Lord says that he is very dear to Him. The Lord subordinates himself to the will of such devotees. Even in the case of noble souls, it is found that those who follow their teachings become dearer to them than their own life. The Gita constitutes the Lord's principal mystic teaching. What wonder, then, that the follower of these teachings should be dearer to Him than even His life?

The Gita is the very life-breath, the heart, and the verbal manifestation of the Lord. He, who has his heart, speech, body and all his senses and their functions imbued with the Gita, is the very embodiment of the Gita. His very sight, touch, speech or thought lends supreme sanctity to others, to say nothing of those who follow his precept and example. Really speaking, no sacrifice, charity, austerity, pilgrimage, religious vow, self-restraint, and fasting, etc., stand comparison with the Gita.

The Gita contains words directly emanating from the Lotus Lips of Bhagavan Sri Krishna. Its compiler is Maharishi Vyasa. The Lord uttered parts of His discourse in verse, which the compiler Vyasa recorded exactly as they emanated from His lips. The part words of Arjuna, Sanjaya and Dhrtarastra were similarly versified by him in his own words, and dividing the book of seven hundred verses into eighteen chapters, he made it an organic part of the Mahabharata.

Special style of office language of  
the Ministry of External Affairs

Statement by hon. Minister of State for External Affairs,  
Govt. of India, in the Rajya Sabha on 16th March, 1992

**TRANSCRIPTION NO. 441**

Sir, I rise to make a statement on the recent visit of the Foreign Secretary to the USA/ and other related issues which have been raised during Zero Hour in the past few days.

The Foreign Secretary visited Washington, March 9-11, for talks on matters of mutual interest. Indo-US consultations at the Foreign Secretary's level are/ a regular feature in our bilateral relations and generally cover the whole gamut of Indo-US ties.

Honourable Members have/ in the past few days raised a number of pertinent issues relating to Indo-US relations. I would now like (100) to address some of them specifically.

Honourable Members made reference to the so-called Pentagon Paper, extracts of which appeared/ in the US Press on March 8, 1992. The paper is actually a draft which/ outlines USA's perceptions and strategies in relation to the entire world. The report is not a specific position/ paper on India or Pakistan.

The Foreign Secretary was instructed to immediately take up the negative references to India./ In his meetings with the Deputy Secretary and the Under Secretary of Defence, the Foreign Secretary conveyed our serious concern on the above. (200) He was informed that this document was draft paper prepared by middle level Pentagon officials and would be subject to/ review and modification. India's concerns have been noted by the US and modifications would be made to take/ them into account. The Foreign Secretary was categorically told that there was no perception at US policy-making levels/ which reflected the negative references to India contained in the Pentagon paper. Officials of both the State Department and the/ National Security Council with whom the Foreign Secretary raised India's concerns, informed him that the paper does not reflect the position (300) of the US on various issues dealt with and that it is subject to further review.

On the reported/ Pentagon advocacy for a continued substantial US military relationship with Pakistan, the Foreign Secretary strongly conveyed our views that/ while it was a bilateral matter between the United States and Pakistan, this would naturally have consequences in terms of/ Indian assessments and policy orientation.

I would now like to take up the issue of India's position regarding the Non-Proliferation Treaty,/ There have been some misleading reports that have appeared in the Press that India would sign the NPT. (400)

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, covering the entire left side of the page. The text is dense and appears to be a verbatim transcription of the spoken words.

I would like to make a clear distinction between India's position on the NPT and her position in nuclear non-proliferation. India has always been against the proliferation of nuclear weapons and her record in this regard / is **second to none**. Speaking at the Security Council on January 31, 1992, the Prime Minister / had set out India's views in this regard. He recalled the Action Plan for Disarmament put forward at the Third / Special Session on Disarmament in 1988 by the late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi which sought to (500) **eliminate** all weapons of mass destruction in stages, **eventually** leading to a nuclear-weapon-free and non-violent world. /

The Prime Minister, in fact at the meeting which I have mentioned, **advocated** advancing this time-frame to the year 2000. / The House is aware that on the issue of signing the NPT, India has been under pressure / for several years past, including pressure from the **erstwhile Soviet Union**. We have **consistently** taken a **principled stand to the effect** / that while the treaty is **discriminatory**, what is needed is total and complete nuclear disarmament, **brought about** by balanced, **simultaneous**, (600) **comprehensive and time-bound measures** on the lines **advocated by India's Action Plan** presented at the Third Special Session of the / UN on Disarmament in 1988. The copies of this Plan, Sir, are available in the Parliament Library. **As the House is aware**, at that point of time, it was also laid on the Table. / The Prime Minister has **elaborated** India's stand on all occasions when the matter was raised both in **multilateral** meetings and / **bilateral** talks.

Honourable Members had also referred to the 5-Power Conference proposal put forward by the United States (700) to discuss security issues, including nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia. **During** his meeting with President Bush in New York on / January 31, 1992, the Prime Minister detailed Government's position on this. The Prime Minister told / President Bush that India was **concerned** about **uncontrolled** proliferation of nuclear weapons and did not see how this new **phenomenon** / could be stopped merely by measures of **policing**. Proliferation had taken on a **global dimension** and required a global approach. / India was prepared to talk to the US on non-proliferation but **given** the practical situation and **ground** realities, (800) India had to consider on how to deal with the problem. This reality could hardly be dealt with in a / meeting of 5 States. In **Washington**, the Foreign Secretary reiterated India's stand in regard to talking **bilaterally** with the US.

(840 words)

Handwritten notes in Hindi script, including dates like 1992, 1988, and 31.1992, and various symbols and abbreviations.

Expected Test passage for  
Grade C and Grade D Exams.

Speech of hon. Minister of State for External Affairs,  
Government of India, in the Lok Sabha on 23rd April, 1992

**TRANSCRIPTION NO. 442**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, permit me, at the very outset, to express my deep appreciation and gratitude for the contributions made/ by the hon. Members from all sides of the House. They were very critical and at the same time, / an incisive look into our foreign policy will undoubtedly contribute in the formulation of the policy in future as it had/ contributed in the past. We look with great attention to what this House says. Sir, may I immediately advert to/ an aspect that appears to me to have been a fundamental aspect that has emerged from this discussion? That aspect (100) is that while the international scene has undergone changes, and indeed radical changes, there had been a tradition in this country/ for four decades or so, the tradition of a consensus approach to the foreign policy, the tradition of a/ national consensus backing our foreign policy. I see that tradition today, I saw it the other day and I saw/ it throughout this debate—the national consensus on foreign policy in spite of the radical changes that have taken place/ in the world, the national consensus on the Indian foreign policy reflected in this Parliament which undoubtedly reflects the country (200) as a whole. That national consensus is here and it was shown by all sections of the House and that/ is, indeed, the most heartening aspect that has emerged from this debate.

We are with the Opposition, we are with/ all sections of the House when they say that the new international scenario does indeed provide an opportunity and we/ need the opportunity, and the opportunity of democratisation of the international order should not be lost. This is the time/ when real democracy in international relations, justice and equality must prevail and can prevail, and large and small countries, (300) powerful and not so powerful countries may and can be treated on the footing of equality. Let us march together, / big and small, powerful and not so powerful, rich and poor. Let us march together in the new era/ of international relations. In this spirit of fraternity of the international community, it is possible that this can be done/ and therefore, we are with you, we are with the Opposition and we are with all sections of the House, / irrespective of their political fold and irrespective of their party affiliation, when we speak of democracy of the international order. (400)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the speech, written in Urdu script on a grid of dotted lines.

We are also with the House and the Opposition when we speak about democratisation of the most important instrument of the international order, of international operation, that is, democratisation of the United Nations Organisation itself. Of course, in the context of democratisation of the UN, questions such as expansion of the Security Council, which is supreme as it were / the executive organ of the United Nations, is important. But no less important, as has been pointed out on / more than one occasion over the last couple of days, is the question of having an international order which addresses (500) itself to regional, local problems or otherwise in a non-selective manner, in a manner that is based on international / legality and in a manner which cuts across the globe and deals with situations on merit and law, as I have said, / on well-established principles of justice and equity.

Sir, the debate has established this consensus and indeed this / unanimity of views on the relevance of the non-aligned movement. The non-aligned movement was never predicted on the cold war / or on the confrontation between the super powers. The premise on which the non-aligned movement lies, and (600) indeed the raison d'être for the non-aligned movement, is the need of those countries which had recently acquired independence, / to preserve their political independence and to strengthen their economic independence. We see today the need for the non-aligned / movement to continue because we see today the need for the non-aligned movement to fulfil its unfinished task, if I may say so, because the agenda remains unfinished in many fundamental aspects—the question of disarmament, the question of / development, the question of environment and, not the least of all, the question of economic and social progress and prosperity. (700)

As we see it today, the end of the East West confrontation and the new collaborative relationship between the two / super powers or the two former super powers and indeed the era of collaborative relationship that has now arisen among / all the great powers is very much welcomed by itself. But then, we must be alert to the danger of / a sharper North-South divide in the absence of corrective action. In our view, the South should not be marginalised in the international fora when major political and economic decisions are made. Therefore, it is in this context of (800) what I have said that the non-aligned movement, the principles of non-aligned movement, the raison d'être of non-aligned / movement, continues, and the need for non-aligned / movement to be as strong and as effective as before still remains.

(840 words)

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



Most pertinent dictation for aspirants  
of IFS (B) Stenographers' Sub-Cadre

continued speech of hon.  
**Minister of State for External Affairs**

**TRANSCRIPTION NO. 443**

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the speech, written in a dense, cursive style across the left side of the page.

May I now turn to some of the specific issues that have been raised in the course of the debate? A major priority of this country's foreign policy, as indeed the foreign policy of all the countries, is its relationship/ with its neighbouring countries. We are very keen, and have always been very keen for having best relations with our neighbours. / We have many common aspects. We are one people in many aspects because we have cultural ties and we have economic linkages. And where we do not have economic linkages, we have good reasons to have economic linkages. In many respects, (100) therefore, the fraternal spirit that we advocate for the international community as a whole, that fraternal spirit must prevail/ even more vehemently in our own neighbourhood, in this region, in this sub-continent and therefore the relations with our neighbours and the strengthening of these relations are of priority in our foreign policy objectives.

We look at the relationship/ with our neighbours from two planes. One is the multi-lateral plane and that is basically through the regional arrangement/ of the SAARC and the other is, of course, the bilateral plane. As far as SAARC is concerned, (200) I would like to submit here that the recent SAARC Summit held in Colombo last December, we hope, will impart economic content/ to growing cooperation amongst the South-Asian countries within the SAARC framework. Alleviation of poverty has been accorded the highest/ priority by the Summit leaders who agreed in Colombo to set up an independent South-Asian Commission to study and/ report to the next SAARC summit its recommendations on poverty alleviation in South Asia. With these developments, it is expected that/ SAARC will be more responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people of South Asia. (300)

As far as bilateral relations are concerned, over the last one year or so, there has been, by and large, generally speaking, / a substantial upswing in these relations. I could mention, for instance, Indo-Nepal relations. In the course of last one year, / and indeed more than one year, Indo-Nepal relations have not merely been normalised but, in the recent past, / have been strengthened and intensified. During the Nepalese Prime Minister's visit to India in December 1991 / substantial progress was made in identifying concrete areas and mechanisms or mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation between India and Nepal. (400)

As many as five treaties and agreements were signed between the two countries for cooperation in a large number of areas such as trade, transit, control of unauthorised trade, agriculture, education, science and technology. A number of decisions were taken/ for cooperation in the key area of water resources development. Thus, the two countries are moving towards a new era of mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation. In short, I may say that our relations with Nepal are at a splendid high level/ and perhaps they have never been as good as they are now. We would indeed improve on this spirit of (500) fraternity and cooperation for further benefit of both our countries and people.

As far as Sri Lanka is concerned, / the meeting between our Prime Minister and President Premadasa in December 1991, on the occasion of the/ SAARC Summit, gave a further boost to bilateral relations and enabled discussion of issues of concern. It was agreed/ that Sri Lanka would take back Tamil refugees presently in India who were desirous of returning voluntarily to their home land./ As of now, approximately 15,000 have returned and the movement is continuing. We have taken up with the Sri Lanka (600) Government incidents of attacks by Sri Lanka Navy on our fishing vessels which stray beyond the maritime boundary. Assurances have been/ received from them that such instances will not recur. At the same time, it is necessary that our fishermen/ be advised to confine their fishing activities to the Indian side of the maritime boundary. And we are, at the/ direction of the Prime Minister, in the process of seeing as to what we can do within the existing legal/ framework to improve upon the possibility of fishermen to fish in some of these areas which we are now discussing. (700)

Now, I come to Pakistan. Unfortunately, in spite of our good wishes and in spite of our keen desire, / I am not in a position to report to the House that our relations with Pakistan are in a very good condition./ The crux of the problem remains, Pakistan's continued support to terrorism and subversion directed against the Indian States of/ Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. Assurances conveyed by Pakistan in this regard remain to be translated. Pakistan has also been/ attempting to internationalise the Kashmir issue and has misrepresented and distorted the situation in the Valley through false propaganda. (800)

On our part, we are willing to discuss and seek a peaceful resolution of all issues with Pakistan. But it is/ evident that meaningful discussions on bilateral issues can only be held once Pakistan stops its interference and support to terrorism. (840 words)

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, appearing to be a transcription of the printed text on the right. The notes are written in a cursive style and cover the entire right-hand side of the page, including the margin. Some words and phrases are clearly legible, such as '1991', 'SAARC Summit', 'terrorism', and 'propaganda', which correspond to the printed text. The notes are densely packed and follow the flow of the printed text.



Re. Compulsory savings scheme  
simple, but beautifully worded,  
language for speed writing

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 444

{ Speech of hon.  
Finance Minister }

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the speech, written on lined paper. The text is dense and covers most of the left side of the page.

At the very outset, I would like to mention that the idea of introducing a compulsory savings scheme is not/ a new one and has been under consideration for the past several years. In fact, as early as in/ 1958-59, the National Development Council had expressed a view in its favour. We are also/ trying to secure the cooperation of trade unions and employers for its introduction. As a result, however, of the situation/ created by the emergency and the paramount need for finding additional resources to meet the growing cost of development and Defence, (100) the Government came to the conclusion that it was no longer possible to rely on the proceeds of taxation/ and voluntary savings alone and that introduction of some element of compulsory savings was unavoidable. The Bill before the House/ is a comprehensive measure and seeks to cover all the major sections of the community who can be expected to/ have some margin for savings, however small that might be. It cannot be denied that compulsory savings would impose some hardship/ particularly on the lower income groups. No one would have been happier than ourselves if we had the means (200) of eliminating these groups from the scope of compulsory savings. But in our country, by far the major portion of/ the population is poor and unless the poorer sections are also made to save, we cannot hope to build the/ country's future prosperity.

The opinion of the Attorney-General on the Constitutional validity of the Bill has already been laid/ on the Table of this House. Hon. Members may have also seen reports of the discussions in the other House/ which have since been circulated to them. I have nothing much to add to these issues except to confirm that, (300) in our view, Parliament is fully competent to legislate on a measure of this type and that the restrictions which/ this Bill seeks to impose are reasonable restrictions and are, in the interests of the general public, within the meaning/ of Article 19(5) of the Constitution. Government are taking powers to provide for suitable reductions or exemptions, wherever/ they may be justified, to ensure that the Bill does not impose any undue hardship. The schemes to be drawn up/ will be laid before Parliament and hon. Members would have full opportunity to suggest whatever modifications that they consider necessary. (400)

Considerable opposition has been voiced in regard to the inclusion of persons liable to the payment of land revenue in/ the scheme of compulsory savings. It has also been suggested that if it is not possible to exclude this category/ altogether, a higher exemption limit may be fixed for them. We have very carefully considered these suggestions. May I/ inform the House that before the Bill was drafted, there were detailed discussions with the Chief Ministers and Finance Ministers of/ the States and the conclusions reached were that in a comprehensive legislation of this type, it would not be appropriate (500) to exclude the rural sector which has also had its fair share of rising incomes and growth in agricultural production/ and economy? A very large proportion of investments made by Government has been on multi-purpose river valley projects for/ providing irrigation and electricity facilities. The main benefit from these projects cannot but be assumed to have accrued to the/ agricultural classes. On the other hand, land revenue rates have not increased in the same proportion as the other forms/ of taxation. It should also be borne in mind that on an average the land revenue liability is less than 2 per cent (600) of the total agricultural income and as such compulsory deposits at about 50 per cent of the/ land revenue payable at the rates in force in 1959-60 cannot be construed as onerous./ Although for administrative convenience the Bill provides for the maximum rate of compulsory deposit at 50 per cent of the/ current land revenue liability, the scheme shall be so devised as to ensure that the deposit does not exceed/ on the whole 50 per cent of the land revenue payable according to the 1959-60 rates. (700) This is intended to reduce the extra burden on the land-holders in the States where the land revenue rates/ have been increased in recent years. Nevertheless, with a view to removing the hardship on small land holders, we have agreed/ to exempt those small landholders whose land revenue liability is less than Rs. 50 per annum by making necessary provision/ in the scheme to be drawn up. As a result of this exemption, almost half the total land revenue payers/ would be excluded from the scope of compulsory savings. I might add that some of the less developed States, (800) whose need for resources is very much more, were urging for a lower exemption limit. We have not found it possible/ to agree to any decrease in the exemption limit. So, in the circumstances, this Bill deserves the approval of the House.

(840 words)

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About the age of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 445

{ Speech of hon. }  
{ Home Minister }

Madam, there is a strong feeling among the members and they pay a tribute to the Joint Select Committee whose report/ is very instructive and contains dissenting opinions which I consider very valuable. But I have to make some observations because/ this Bill raises vital issues of Constitutional importance. This Bill has created doubts in the public mind about the advisability/ of some of its provisions and I feel that I owe it to the rule of law and to the/ profession to which I belong and which I have served for more than 45 years and to this Parliament (100) that I should freely and frankly express my views and the doubts raised in the public mind so that the/ Government may be in a position to remove those doubts.

Madam, there is first the question of the determination of/ the age of Supreme Court Judges. So far no Supreme Court Judge has raised any dispute about his age and/ I have got a genuine belief, that there shall never be a dispute with regard to the age of any/ Supreme Court Judge. I feel that when future appointments are made, the Government will take ample care to have sufficient (200) proof of age. If they care, they can put down the age in the warrant of appointment, or they can have/ a declaration or even an agreement. The question then is, why put an unnecessary provision in this Constitutional amendment./ We know that our Constitution has been the subject of study throughout the world among the jurists and international organisations/ and they will get the impression that after so many years of independence, some questions have been raised about the/ age of the Judges which required Constitutional amendment. That will cast a reflection upon the dignity of the judiciary. (300) If we find that there is only just a stray case or two in which the question of the age of/ the Judge is involved, will it then be necessary to amend the Constitution? When there is no case about a/ Supreme Court Judge and no circumstance has arisen which calls for an amendment of the Constitution, we must not do/ anything against public feeling which may even remotely cast a reflection upon the dignity of our Judges. The provision regarding/ the determination of the age of High Court Judges is important and I believe that it deserves very careful consideration. (400)

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, covering the left side of the page.

The provision in this Bill is that the President shall decide in consultation with the Chief Justice. The Judge in/ the dispute between the executive and a Judge will be the head of the State, will be the head of/ the executive and the Chief Justice comes in as a consultant. Now, this question of age is, what we call, a justiciable question. It is like the question of misbehaviour or the question of incapacity of a Judge. In other words, this is a question which will depend upon the determination of a dispute on an appraisal of evidence produced before the person deciding. (500) Therefore, it is like a question of misbehaviour or incapacity of a Judge. Now, since the/ year 1700 in England there have been three principles recognised, which have not been departed from in any civilised country and, in particular, in any democracy and which assure the independence of the judiciary and it is acknowledged/ on all hands that the independence of the judiciary is an essential condition of democracy. Now, this has been incorporated in/ our Constitution in Article 124 and if we bear in mind the Constitutional history of the appointment (600) of Judges, we will find that in cases where Parliament is functioning, it is only after a judicial determination by/ Parliament on this question of misbehaviour or incapacity in the presence of the Judge that a formal order would be/ passed by the Head of the State. Nowhere has the head of a State acted as a Judge in person./ The Constitution has entrusted the question of the decision of disputes between a private party and the State to the/ judiciary and the question then arises whether this Bill has departed from this principle. If this Bill has departed from (700) this principle, then an inconsistency has been introduced and while in Article 124 the question of a/ justiciable issue or a dispute has been assigned to Parliament, the question of age, which stands on the same footing as a question of incapacity because it is a dispute with regard to the tenure, has been assigned to the/ executive.

Now, this is a matter which deserves serious consideration. This is what the public outside say. Since 1700/ any dispute regarding the tenure of a Judge has never been decided by the executive. (800) Shall we be the first to depart from that principle? When we had no Parliament in this country, it was the Judges who decided a/ question between a Judge and the State. When Parliament came into existence, we adopted the principle of the British Constitution.

840 words

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Recommended for  
Grade C and Grade D Exams.

Speech of hon. Finance Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan,  
in the Rajya Sabha on 6-12-1988

**TRANSCRIPTION NO. 446**

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, covering the entire left side of the page. It includes dates like 1988, 1985, and 1987.

Madam, I rise to **commend** to the House for **consideration** the Banking, Public Financial Institutions and **Negotiable Instruments Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1988**. The various Banking Laws were last amended in 1985. **Since then,** in the administration of these laws, a need for some further amendments has been experienced. This Bill that is/ before the House seeks to meet only these limited **felt needs**.

**We are aware that** there has occurred a **sea change/** in the banking scene since the day our late Prime Minister, Shrimati **Indira Gandhi,** took the **momentous** decision to bring (100) commercial banking in the fold of the public sector. There is a need to **take stock** of these developments, / assess our **perspective** requirements and redraw our **strategies** for future growth. A comprehensive Bill on banking may become **necessary** to achieve/ our objectives, However, such a Bill, if **considered necessary,** would be taken up later. The present Bill does not seek/ to achieve any major changes in the banks' operations. The **Statement of Objects and Reasons appended** to the Bill sets out/ the **rationale** for various provisions of the Bill. **I would, therefore, dwell** only very briefly on some of the (200) more important provisions.

Madam, **we have been strengthening** the capital base of our nationalised banks during the last three years/ so that their debt equity ratios reach a level which is **internationally acceptable.** At present, the **paid-up capital** of the/ nationalised banks is subject to a ceiling of Rs. 100 crores. With **successive** contributions, this ceiling has been/ reached in the case of some of the banks. **On the other hand,** with ever expanding deposit base, the need/ for enlarging their capital base persists. It is therefore proposed to revise the ceiling to Rs. 500 crores. (300)

The Bill also seeks to provide for **uniformity** in the **tenure** of all non-official directors and employees directors on the/ Boards of State Bank Group of banks and financial institutions and to **limit their continuous** membership on the **Boards of Directors/ in keeping with the principles enunciated** by the Estimates Committee. The same principles would apply to the Boards of/ Nationalised Banks, provisions for which would be **incorporated** in the Nationalised Banks (Management and **Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes.** The Direct Tax/ Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, provide for **financial year** as the uniform previous accounting year for all the **assesseees.** (400)

Since public sector banks are also subject to tax laws, they would have to submit their profit and loss accounts/ in future with reference to financial years. Since banks at present have calendar years as their accounting years, the change/ would have necessitated closure of books by the banks as at the close of business on December 31 and/ March 31 every year. To obviate this avoidable exercise which is costly, it is proposed to change the present/ accounting year of the banks and financial institutions also to coincide with the financial year. This Bill proposes to give (500) the requisite power to the Government to notify the accounting year of the banks.

Hon. Members are aware/ that there have been persistent and widespread demands from various trade and industry associations to make bouncing of cheques a penal offence./ In this Bill, it is proposed to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act to provide for this. The provision aims/ at improving acceptability of cheques in settlement of liabilities. Hon. Members would agree that this is a desirable objective./ The provision seeks to make bouncing of cheques for want of sufficient funds a penal offence. It does not deliberately go (600) into the question of intentions of the drawers, as no prosecutions are permitted without the drawer getting a notice/ of dishonour and 15 days time to make good the amount of the cheque. Thus, it is presumed retrospectively/ once the drawer does not pay even after getting notice and time for payment. Such laws exist in almost all the/ major countries of the world. The provision provides enough safeguards to avoid harassment to honest account-holders.

The Bill also/ seeks to provide for authority to the Reserve Bank of India to direct special audits of banks for specified periods (700) or for specific transactions. This enhances the investigative authority of the central bank of the country. It is also proposed/ to provide for making of the regulations by the Board of Directors of certain banks and financial institutions by notification/ in the Official Gazette as recommended by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. There are various other amendments which are proposed/ to obviate certain practical difficulties encountered in operating the present provisions of the various laws and are mainly of routine nature./

I am aware that expectations from our banks have been increasing and there has been a general feeling that the banks (800) have not been able to keep pace with popular demands. During the recent past, concerted efforts have been devoted/ to bring about an all round improvement in the operations of the banks. Improvement in customer service has received specific attention.

(840 words)

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



Recommended for Grade C and Grade D Exams.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 447

Speech of hon. Home Minister

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the speech, written in a cursive style on a grid background.

Sir, you are aware that on every occasion and whenever the Report of the Union Public Service Commission was debated/ in this House, we had the advice of this House and I am very happy to point out that gradually/ whatever difficulties there were in the way of the working between the Union Public Service Commission on the one hand/ and of the Government of India on the other hand, have all been removed and we have before us a/ Report where they have clearly stated that there was no case in which the Commission's advice was not accepted by the (100) Government during the year under report. May I point out here that the general policy that the Government have been/ following in this respect was to accept the Commission's advice whenever a reference had been made to them? Here,/ we have a statutory body which has been called upon to carry out certain functions and, therefore, the Government are anxious/ to accept their views to the fullest extent, though what they do is naturally under the terms of the Constitution/ to give advice, advice that they tender to Government. That is a factor which has to be noted in this connection. (200)

I would not like to deal at great length with the very illuminating Report of the U.P.S.C./ Their task has naturally been growing year after year and I would point out for the information of the House/ that during the year under report, they had examined candidates to the tune of 62,000. So many/ candidates had appeared at various examinations. There are a number of services, twelve in all, so far as the Central Services/ are concerned and two all-India services are also concerned. In respect of them, we have a competitive examination (300) held every year and we accept their recommendations and make appointments thereupon. They have pointed out that in this year/ the number has increased by 6,000 over the number for the last year. They have also further dealt with the/ lists of qualified candidates that they had supplied. Incidentally, we might also note that the number of Scheduled Caste/ and Scheduled Tribe candidates has been increasing, though I must confess that it is increasing at a slow pace./ This question was discussed by this House the other day when there was a debate on the Report of the Commission. (400)

I might also point out incidentally in this connection that the Government of India had requested and the Allahabad University/ has agreed to have tuition classes for intending candidates for these examinations. To a certain extent, their number has been rising. It is hoped that some of the other Universities also, in the South in particular, will come to the aid of the Government of India and start such tuition classes, because we are anxious that their number, consistent with the maintenance of proper standards of efficiency, ought to increase to the extent that it is possible. That also may be noted in this connection. (500)

The Report has also pointed out how the number of candidates has been increasing in/ great proportions. They have also stated that the highest number, in this respect, of candidates appearing for the examination is/ at Delhi proper where about 90,000 candidates, they say, have to appear for the examinations at different centres. That is the reason why they have made a proposal that the Government should provide for proper or suitable or adequate/ halls for this purpose. All the examinations are not held at the same time and Government will consider this question (600) inasmuch as the U.P.S.C. has recommended this problem, I am merely pointing out how the problem is/ a great problem and it has to be dealt with as satisfactorily as possible.

In the course of their Report, they have made other complaints, not the complaints about the non-acceptance of their advice, but they have incidentally made/ some complaints on certain other grounds. These will naturally be considered very carefully. I may point out to this House/ that we are always anxious to make all possible attempts for the purpose of removing all complaints because on that (700) depends the efficiency of our services. The manner in which and the extent to which there is absolutely smooth working/ and relations between the U.P.S.C. on the one hand and the Government of India on the other, / to that extent efficiency is bound to increase in the services. Therefore, these complaints that have been made by the/ U.P.S.C. in their latest Report will always be examined and I am quite confident that the House/ will agree that these complaints will receive due consideration. The complaints are, as I have stated, under various heads. (800)

For example, they state that in some cases the appointments are delayed. It is true that in some cases the appointments/ could not be made immediately. The reason is that after making reference to the U.P.S.C., circumstances change. (840 words)

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, covering the right side of the page. The notes are dense and appear to be a transcription of the spoken text, with some additional annotations and symbols.

Can you find such a passage in any other magazine? Try it.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 448

{ Speech of hon. Finance Minister }

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the printed text, written in Urdu script on a lined background.

In this connection, I would like to invite the attention of hon. Members to a few elements in the situation, / that is, the conditions which prevailed in the country during this period. They have, to an extent, influenced the rate / of progress and also have been responsible for most of the difficulties or disappointments we have experienced. The first thing / is, and that is important, what was the starting point? What was the stage of development reached? India's per capita / national income, viewed in the international context, was among the lowest. There was yet another significant fact. The national income (100) was not only at a very low level but also there was no evidence that this country was catching up / with the increase in population, that is, the trend in regard to per capita national income was downwards. It did not / amount to stagnation but certainly there was deterioration, and therefore our planning effort had to face this downward pull / which had to be overcome. It took a number of years, the period of First Plan and a part of the / Second Plan, to achieve that. That is a very big result we have achieved, because then a certain dynamism (200) is introduced in the economy which pushed it forward.

It will be recognized that among our handicaps - and there were / many handicaps - was our lack of experience initially in tackling big tasks. We had to step up the rate of investment / to the maximum extent possible. The administrative machinery was not geared to take up development work on a large scale. / We had not enough trained personnel. There were shortages experienced in several fields. The difficulties were accentuated by the / fact that the step-up in the rate of investment was very rapid.

Now, we can say with some confidence (300) that we have made big strides in preparing ourselves for a still bigger advance in the Third Five Year Plan. / It is plain that India is an under-developed country and what we need is more investments and, therefore, more savings. / A large majority of the people are not in a position to make any savings. That is a fact / which has to be faced squarely. There is yet another factor which has a very important bearing on the pace / of our progress. It is our democratic structure. I am convinced that democratic forces will become an ally of development. (400)

Sir, I was referring to the situation through which we have passed. It is a fact that our people, who/ are a free people, are slowly awakening to the new developments in the country. There is a new consciousness about/ their needs and their rights. Therefore, they ask for more and the claims pile up. That is one side./ On the other side, we have not got the methods to extract more and more out of their low current incomes/ for the purpose of investment. Therefore, that handicap does remain. But as I have indicated, I am sure that this (500) handicap will diminish progressively and in due course it will become a much greater positive force than it is today./ When all sections of the population participate and every individual becomes a willing partner in this process of development,/ certainly the results are going to be extraordinarily good. That is another factor.

Sir, now in regard to our planning effort,/ we are asked as to why certain targets have not been realised and what has happened to the price level./ It is to be remembered that we are operating in a mixed economy in which the scope and area of (600) State controls and regulations over production and distribution activities are limited to the minimum necessary. I believe we have been/ able to reconcile these factors to a considerable extent, but we are still confronted with the problems which arise therefrom./

Another factor concerns the federal structure of our State. We are supposed to formulate and execute the Plan at various levels,/ including the Centre, States and local bodies. Again, I think it is not a disadvantage but certainly in the/ co-ordination of the various processes of planning and development, certain difficulties do arise. (700)

One fact which I would like to bring to the notice of hon. Members which has a very important bearing on the course of progress is that/ we have set before ourselves several objectives and these are competing objectives at least for the time being. Our main/ objective is that the tempo of development should increase to ensure better standards of living to the people. This is/ one objective. Another objective which we have placed before ourselves is that we should be able to maintain a certain/ rate of growth of the economy. To achieve this, we should rely on ourselves as far as possible, and not be dependent on others, (800) That is one phase of economic independence. We have got that objective before us. Then there is the/ third objective which we have set before ourselves and that is a very important one for any community.

(840 words)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the printed text, written in a cursive style on a lined background.

**TRANSCRIPTION NO. 449 (Hindi versus English)**

Madam, there is a strong feeling among those who come from the Hindi-speaking areas that we are giving a/ go-by to Hindi. In fact, it is strange how, in regard to this particular Bill or to a measure/ of this kind, two extreme views could be held and placed before the country or placed before this House. / It is said that Hindi is being relegated to the backward, and English will continue throughout this period. And it is/ further said that even after this ten-year period, the appointment of a Committee is just an eye-wash, (100) is a way to lull the emotions of the people in so far as adoption of Hindi is concerned. I do not want/ to say much on that subject. I can only say that the fears and doubts expressed by those who come/ from Hind-speaking areas are not at all justified. I must say that Hindi has considerably progressed during the last few years, / and if we see the progress which has been made since 1947, it would be found/ that it is something remarkable. Before 1947, the position of Hindi, insofar as various (200) matters and subjects were concerned, was low in the list even as compared to other regional languages of the country / But during the last fifteen years the progress has been so rapid; indeed, enormous progress has been made, and/ I might say that a large number of books, standard books, have appeared, have been published on literature, history, geography, economics, / science, etc. Whatever field you might look into, you will find that most valuable books have been written which/ could be taken advantage of. I might even admit before the House that although I come from a Hindi area, (300) I cannot really comprehend and understand many of the books written in Hindi. It is a different matter. The point is, / I have not progressed along with the development of Hindi, I am behind the times, I must admit it. / It is people like me who are behind, and sometimes I feel that my generation perhaps may not be able to/ catch up with the development of Hindi. The next generation will do so, but a man like me, of course, / who knows something of Hindi feels that I have not been able to catch up with the progress of Hindi. (400)

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

When I saw the two Volumes of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Penal Code wholly translated into Hindi/ by the Commission appointed by the Law Ministry of the Government of India, I was really surprised. But they have/ done that job; they have completed that job, quite a difficult job. So it is both, I mean, Governmental as/ well as non-official efforts which have contributed to this progress and development of Hindi, But it is a different/ matter that, in spite of this progress, Hindi has yet to be learnt by millions of our people. (500) It is one thing to develop literature and the language as such; it is quite another to make it a common vehicle/ for its being used by the general population. Even today, if we go into the matter fully, we will find/ that Hindi is not understood, especially in the South, by the people as a whole. In the administration also,/ I find that it is not possible by the officers coming from various States, not only from the South but from/ other areas also where Hindi is not the regional language, that it is not possible for them to work (600) in the secretariat without the use of English language; they have still to do their work in English, and if Hindi/ is made in any way obligatory, they will be faced with a very difficult situation indeed. Besides that,/ it has also to be realised that the advantages of English are obvious. I am not one who is well-versed in/ that language; in fact, I know my own limitations. Yet, I would not like to deny the value and importance/ of the English language. It is no doubt a historical accident that English has assumed an important place in our country(700) but, Madam, there were many things which should not be imbibed, which we should not imbibe from Englishmen./ But it would be unfortunate if we gave up learning of English only because it had come from the Britishers./ English language, by itself is one of the richest languages in the world; it has assumed an exceedingly important place as/ an international language. It is therefore that I make bold to say that if even two per cent of our/ people know the English language, it would be advisable to take advantage of that situation and continue to learn it (800) as one of the foreign languages both for our national and international requirements. Having said this, Madam, it must also be/ admitted that English could not be continued as our national language and cannot be accepted as our national language.

(840 words)

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



**TRANSCRIPTION NO. 450 (about sugar Industry)**

Madam, the sugar industry which entirely depends upon sugarcane for its economic working and prosperity is facing crisis after crisis/ particularly in north India due to the erratic supply of cane because of non-development. The responsibility for the development/ of sugarcane entirely rests with the Government because the industry is not left with any money at all to spend/ for the development of cane. Fifty per cent of the cost of sugar, as everybody knows, is the cost of/ raw materials, that is, sugar-cane; 35 per cent goes to the Government in taxes, leaving hardly 15 per cent (100) with the industry to pay for labour, cost of manufacture, chemicals, depreciation, interest, dividend, development and so on. Obviously, therefore,/ the responsibility of the Government in this matter is very great.

The sugar industry of the north, as I have/ stated, has been suffering from crisis after crisis, and it is a pity that the States of U.P. and/ Bihar which were producing about 19 lakh tonnes of sugar recently have come down to a production of 12 lakh/ tonnes this year. Is this the way the sugar industry is supposed to be developing in the country? Everybody knows (200) that the cost of production of sugar in the South is about Rs. 3 per quintal lower than the cost/ of production in the North. Yet, when the control has been brought, we find that the prices fixed for Maharashtra/ and southern region are higher than the prices fixed for U.P., Bihar and Punjab. It is stated that the/ prices were fixed on the basis of the prevail-ing prices between January and March this year. But it is conveniently/ forgotten that the sugar that was sold in the market during January to March this year was sugar produced during 1981-82. (300) It was not the production of 1982-83/ which admittedly was produced at a much higher cost due to lower recover-ies and shorter season. It is obvious that/ when a factory works for only one-third of its capacity, it is not possible to produce sugar economically. / This problem, Madam, is a problem which requires very deep thinking. drastic overhauling of policy and long-range planning. The only/ way by which this problem can be solved is by concentrating on the development of yield per acre of sugarcane. (400)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the typed text, written in Urdu script on lined paper.

There is no reason in the world why India cannot produce 1,000 quintals of cane per acre as is being done/ by the other sugar producing countries of the world. After all, what is required for the development of/ cane? It is only good seed, timely irrigation and fertiliser. We appear to have all these things and resources and/ we are doing something about it and, yet, the yield per acre particularly in the northern region of U.P./ and Bihar has not shown any improvement at all. I submit that if this is the situation, it is high time (500) that the Government gave serious thought to this matter and changed its outlook and policies so that we are able to/ have **abundance** of sugar and are able to export it.

Particularly this year, I am very sorry/ to say that when the world market prices are so favourable, we have almost no sugar to export, and if/ we export sugar, this year or the next year, we will be doing so at the cost of very **steep/** rise in prices for internal consumption. Madam, there has been shortage of sugar in the past. It has been **overcome** by us. (600) There has been abundance of sugar, and as is well known, recently there was so much/ sugar that we did not know what to do with it. Again today, there is shortage, and if this situation/ repeats itself every three or four years, I submit that there is a strong case for the Government for analysing/ the situation, for self-analysis, and for finding out where the mistake lies. I submit that the sugar industry is/ a highly controlled industry, and therefore, there is no initiative whatsoever left in the hands of the management. (700) The wages are controlled; the number of people to be employed is fixed; you cannot **retrench** people without the sanction of the/ Labour Commissioner, and so on and so forth. Every sphere of the sugar industry is controlled, and the Central Government/ has a very large **say** in the matter. Therefore, the responsibility of the Central Government for development of cane is/ even greater. I have been in the industry for the last twenty years, and I can speak with practical experience/ that the only solution to the problem of development of sugarcane and the sugar industry is to increase the yield per acre. (800)

Unless that can be achieved, we will continue to face the situation which we have been facing for/ the last fifteen years. The yield of sugarcane per acre can be easily increased to at least 600 quintals.

(840 words)

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, covering the right side of the page. The text is dense and appears to be a direct transcription of the printed text on the left.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 451

Uneven Government patronage to newspapers

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, covering approximately 80% of the page's width. The notes are dense and appear to be a transcription of the printed text.

Madam Deputy Chairman, I would like to confine my remarks to some of the issues that have come before us/ for some time past. I would like to refer to the tendency of monopoly, the policy of the Government and/ the distribution of governmental patronage to newspapers. Before I do that, I would like to make one general observation./ The Press Commission was constituted some time ago by the Government and it had made various recommendations which were partly accepted/ and partly not, but today the situation has changed considerably. In their Report every year, you find new trends developing (100) in the Indian Press and new forces coming into play. I feel the situation has changed considerably now since the/ first Press Commission was constituted and I would suggest that there should be a second Press Commission to make a/ thorough enquiry about the various problems confronting the Indian Press. Madam, I feel that that is a necessary step/ to be taken in view of the fact that many of the recommendations made by the Press Commission have become outdated/ and some of them have not been accepted by the Government of India. Therefore, it is very essential that we should have (200) another Press Commission to enquire about the Indian Press.

Now, I would deal with some of the points/ which I referred to earlier, namely, the tendencies of monopoly in the Indian Press. When one goes through the pages/ of the Report of the Registrar of Newspapers, one cannot escape the conclusion that tendencies of monopoly have been increasing/ day by day. I might read out a few sentences so that we might be able to understand the dangerous/ trend that is prevalent so far as monopoly is concerned. The Registrar of Newspapers says in Chapter V that there is (300) a further concentration of newspapers, under common ownership as represented by chains, groups and multiple units. I would like to know/ whether we should not (cry a halt) to this growth of monopoly in the Press. The question is/ how to do it, how to bring about diffusion in paper ownership. May I suggest that one of the ways/ to bring about diffusion in the matter of ownership is to put a limit on the ownership of papers by/ a group or a chain? We have now to consider whether a certain amount of limit should not be contemplated. (400)

Now, I would refer to one or two other aspects about the policy of the Government itself in regard to/ certain matters. Madam, after the emergency was declared I thought that the patriotic Press of India would react to the/needs of emergency and I must say, whatever may be the position or the capital structure of the Press, / whatever may be the monopolistic trends in the Indian Press, in the beginning, though the Press was comparatively free to publish/ anything it liked, it exercised restraint and showed a sense of responsibility but later on I find that Government interfered (500) with the functioning of the various papers and even directed or suggested that certain things should not be published at all/ and a sort of veiled threat was issued by the Home Ministry to various papers that they should not/ publish certain things which are critical of Government. If that is true, I feel that it is a very rude/ and unwarranted interference with the freedom of the Press. As we condemn monopoly in the Press, we likewise condemn rude/interference by Government in the working of the Press. Therefore, if that is true, I feel that it is very (600) reprehensible and it has to be criticised and even now I feel that the heavy hand of Government is not removed./

Secondly, I refer to a matter which was discussed already and that is, the patronage of the Government is/ not extended uniformly to all papers. It is very unfortunate indeed, I hope there would not be undue patronage or/ undue favouritism by Government but if certain favours have to be given, they have to be given to all papers/ uniformly. There should be equal treatment to all. But I do not find that the Government is exercising the hand (700) of patronage uniformly and giving equal treatment to all. For instance, there are certain transactions connected with the Link. As you are aware, / one Ministry took some space on a rental basis in the Link building and paid nearly Rs. 3-1/2/ to 4 lakhs as advance rent and it was justified on the ground that this space was necessary/ because there was no other space available. It was also said that the advance would be adjusted towards loans and/ even a rebate would be allowed in course of time which will cover up the interest on this huge amount. (800)

May I point out that I do not find fault with the deal at all? I take it that the/ agreement is honourable, is good and reasonable, but it is likely to create some heart-burning among the general public. (840 words)

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The shorthand is dense and covers the entire right side of the page.

**Tr. No. 441**

**Zero Hour** = (a term used in the Parliament) exact time fixed for beginning a special debate

**bilateral** = concerning two countries

**gamut** = scope or area of discussion

**ties** = relations

**pertinent** = relevant, concerned

**address** = (Verb) 1. to discuss 2. to give speech; 3. (Noun) details of the recipient of a letter (पता) 4. speech

**outline** = mentions

**perceptions** = ways of thinking (विचारधारा)

**strategies** = specially advantageous points in war affairs

**categorically** = specifically (विशेष रूप से)

**advocacy** = pleading or arguing or urging for one's own favour

**non-proliferation treaty** = (NPT) Treaty for a ban on the further production of nuclear weapons

**second to none** = (idiom) not second-rate (किसी से घटिया नहीं)

**eventually** = ultimately, finally

**erstwhile** = as existing in the past

**consistently** = constantly according to the same principles

**principled** = (Don't type it as principle because the last consonant (d) in this word is not clearly dictated and not therefore heard. Principled is used as adjective and principle is noun. Also don't type as principal.)

**to the effect** = considering the effect (Don't transcribe it as to the fact)

**discriminatory** = showing undue favour

**nuclear disarmament** = complete dispossession of or ban on nuclear weapons

**elaborated** = explained

**multilateral** = concerning many countries

**concerned** = worried

**phenomenon** = remarkable occurrence

**policing** = (verb of police) guarding as police

**global dimension** = spread throughout the world

**given** = if given

**ground realities** = solid realities

**Tr. No. 442**

**gratitude** = thankfulness

**incisive** = mentally sharp

**advert to** = refer to

**emerged** = cropped up, arose (Don't confuse it with merged which means mixed with)

**consensus** = unanimous, agreed by all

**heartening** = pleasing

**scenario** = situation, scene

**fraternity** = brotherhood

**political fold** = the political party to which one belongs to

**relevance** = link, concern

**predicted** = foreseen, forecast (समय से पहले जान लेना)

**cold war** = not actual warfare but tension or bitter relations among countries which can burst into war any time

**confrontation** = war-like opposition

**premise** = condition (सत्य)

**raison d'être** = (French phrase; pronounce it as रेज़न डीटरे) reason for existence

**marginalised** = kept as a margin, ignored

**fora** = (plural of forum) organisations from where one's cause can be propagated

**Tr. No. 443**

**linkages** = ties, relations

**advocate** = (verb) plead, argue in favour of; (noun) lawyer

**vehemently** = powerfully, very effectively

**sub-continent** = India, Pakistan and Bangladesh are collectively known as sub-continent

**plane** = ground, level (Don't confuse it with plain which means simple or honest)

**SAARC** = abbreviation of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. It comprises 8 countries—India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Afghanistan.

**responsive to** = answerable to, helpful

**aspirations** = ambitions

**upewing** = improvement

**intensified** = strengthened

**identifying** = knowing

**concrete** = strong

**mechanisms** = mechanical methods

**treaties** = agreements between countries

**key** = important

**era** = period

**boost** = improvement, push

**presently** = at present, now

**incidents** = happenings (Don't transcribe it as accidents)

**fishing vessels** = ferries or boats used for catching fish from the sea water

**to fish** = to catch fish (Remember, the word fish is singular as well as plural)

**crux** = centre, important part

**subversion** = destruction

**conveyed** = communicated, passed on as a message

**translated** = (second meaning) put into action

**internationalise** = to make worth consideration by foreign countries

**issue** = question, problem

**distorted** = giving false shape

**Tr. No. 444**

**paramount** = supreme, requiring first consideration

**comprehensive** = detailed

**validity** = effectiveness

**voiced** = expressed (voice can be used as a verb also)

**altogether** = completely, entirely (Don't transcribe it as all together which means all the persons together (सब मिल कर))

**assumed** = estimated (अनुमान लगाया)

**accrued** = originated

**construed** = understood, translated

**onerous** = burdensome

**Tr. No. 445**

**tribute** = words of appreciation (शुद्धांजलि)

**instructive** = full of advice

**dissenting** = differing

**vital issues** = important questions  
**advisability** = usefulness  
**warrant of appointment** = appointment letter of V.I.Ps like Supreme Court Judges which is issued by the President  
**jurists** = legal experts  
**cast** = throw (Don't spell it *casts* which means community (जात) )  
**dignity** = prestige, respect  
**judiciary** = all the courts of the country  
**stray case** = rare case (हक्का दुक्का मामला)  
**calls for** = requires  
**remotely** = indirectly  
**justiciable** = worthy of having justice from the court  
**appraisal** = consideration, examination  
**departed from** = ignored  
**acknowledged** = accepted, agreed  
**on all hands** = (idiom) by everybody  
**incorporated** = contained  
**inconsistency** = disagreement, not always the same  
**assigned to** = entrusted to (सौंप दिया)  
**tenure** = period of service  
**Tr. No. 446**  
**commend** = recommend  
**felt needs** = essential needs  
**sea change** = very big change  
**momentous** = very important  
**in the fold of** = under the control of  
**to take stock of** = appraise, assess (अनुमान लगाना)  
**perspective** = related, inter-linked  
**appended** = attached  
**sets out** = (idiom) determines  
**rational** = (noun of rational) reasonableness (Don't transcribe it as rational)  
 **dwell on** = discuss  
**successive** = following or happening in a series later on  
**in keeping with the** = (idiom) in line with the, accordingly  
**enunciated** = pronounced  
**assessees** = those who have been taxed  
**necessitated** = required

**closure** = closing (Don't confuse it with *closer* which means more intimate as *closer relations*.)  
**obviate** = avoid  
**coincide with** = to be similar to  
**bouncing** = dis-honour of cheques because of lack of funds in the bank account  
**penal offence** = criminal offence  
**deliberately** = intentionally (जान बूझ कर)  
**drawer** = one who issues a cheque  
**prosecution** = criminal action  
**presumed** = supposed  
**retrospectively** = with effect from the past date  
**harassment** = avoidable difficulty  
**investigative** = adjective of investigation  
**encountered** = faced

**Tr. No. 447**

**statutory body** = a commission appointed under the Constitution of India, like U.P.S.C (and not S.S.C), Election Commission, etc.  
**tender** = give  
**Illuminating report** = report full of knowledge  
**thereupon** = based on that (Don't type it as two words)  
**Incidentally** = by the way, not with a set purpose  
**pace** = speed  
**consistent with** = compatible with, in accordance with, accordingly  
**inasmuch as** = because, since (type them as two words as typed here or four words)

**Tr. No. 448**

**per capita** = per head (प्रति मनुष्य)  
**catching up** = going at the same speed  
**amount to** = means (second meaning as verb)  
**stagnation** = absence of improvement, fixed at one point  
**deterioration** = worsening  
**pull** = force that makes a fixed thing move  
**overcome** = checked (विजय पाना)  
**dynamism** = very powerful strength

**handicaps** = difficulties  
**step up** = increase  
**geared** = speeded up, strengthened, streamlined  
**accentuated** = made prominently known  
**strides** = progress  
**plain** = clear  
**squarely** = equally from all sides  
**bearing** = impact, effect  
**ally** = friend, associate  
**awakening** = becoming conscious of (जाग्रत होना) (Don't confuse it with *wakening* which means act of a person who wakes, for example — reading or writing or cooking)  
**consciousness** = awakening  
**pile up** = gather in heaps, become many-fold (ढेर लग जाना)  
**diminish** = reduce  
**extraordinarily** = exceptionally, remarkably (निराले तौर से)  
**mixed economy** = an economic system of the country where some kind of business is done by the Government as well as by the public. For example — manufacture of steel, fertilizers, etc.  
**reconcile** = to bring about an agreement (समझौता करना)  
**confronted with** = faced with  
**therefrom** = from there (वहां से) (type it as one word. Similarly, *thereto*, *thereof*, *therefor*, *thereon*, *therein* are to be typed as one word)  
**local bodies** = these two words mean elected institutions to look after the local needs of the people. For example — Panchayats in villages; municipal committees in towns and municipal corporation in big cities.

**Tr. No. 449**

**relegated to** = given the inferior position  
**eye-wash** = satisfying falsely (रस दिलासा)  
**pull** = to calm down, quieten (शान्त करना)  
**in so far as** = as far as (type this phrase as four words or as two words *insofar as*)  
**comprehend** = understand  
**along with** = (type as two words; one word is a mistake)



**secretarial/secretariate** = (Both the spellings are correct but without e at the end is the fashion of the day. Practise its outline which confuses all writers in speed writing)

**obligatory** = compulsory

**well-versed** = having expert knowledge (विद्वत्)

**imbibed** = inculcated, cultured as a habit

**give up** = (idiom) leave (त्याग देना)

**Tr. No. 450**

**erratic** = irregular, not uniform

**admittedly** = definitely

**concentrating** = focussing on (केन्द्र बिन्दु करना)

**abundance** = plentifulness, availability in excessive quantity

**steep rise** = huge rise

**retrench** = discharge from service

**say** = (second meaning) authority; (third meaning) about

**Tr. No. 451**

**tendency** = inclination (सुकाव)

**monopoly** = exclusive right in one kind of business (एकाधिकार)

**outdated** = ineffective

**cry a halt** = (idiom) urging for stopping an action

**diffusion** = removing monopoly, spreading among many people

**contemplated** = considered, thought-out

**exercised** = tried, applied, put into action

**restraint** = control

**veiled** = hidden

**unwarranted** = not required

**reprehensible** = objectionable

**uniformly** = evenly, equally

**Tr. No. 452**

**immunity** = freedom

**civil liability** = responsibility towards community or people of the country

**come into being** = (idiom) come into existence

**tremendous** = huge

**mushroom growth** = uncontrolled growth (मनमानी फैलावट)

**code of conduct** = rules for good

behaviour by the employees

**tripartite** = relating to three parties

**infiltration** = forcible entry

**functionaries** = workers

**enlightened** = knowledgeable

**owed allegiance to the INTUC** = whose loyalty was in favour of INTUC

**decentralised** = diffused, spread

**conciliation machinery** = organisation which creates agreement between the employers and the employees

**Tr. No. 453**

**underlined** = emphasised, gave importance to

**demarcation** = dividing boundary

**fluctuate** = go up and down (of prices or rates)

**violently** = extremely, steeply

**stabilised** = fixed at one point, not fluctuating

**apparent** = obvious, known

**bumper crop** = very fruitful crop

**concern** = anxiety (चिन्ता)

**a means to an end** = (idiom) only the way to move forward and not the final aim (किसी लक्ष्य को पाने का साधन, प्ररन्तु लक्ष्य नहीं)

**exhortation** = rebuking (धमकाना)

**economic incentives** = financial help

**contention** = argument

**remedial** = leading to remedy

**lagging behind** = remaining backward (the outlines for lagging and lacking are the same. For your correct transcription, remember that lagging is always followed by behind but behind is never used after lacking)

**Impounded** = collected in a pond, tank or a small dam

**Tr. No. 454**

**self-reliant** = not dependent on others

**perused** = examined

**barring** = excepting, besides

**rose is yet to shed its fragrance** = rose has not yet become blossom (गुलाब अभी सुरभित फूल नहीं बना)

**thorns** = pinching pins (काँटे)

**thrill** = excitement (जोश)

**procurement** = getting into possession (शक्ति)

**consequence** = result

**hoarding** = storing goods for profiteering

**contemplated** = thought of

**remain a far cry** = (idiom) will not be achieved

**passingly** = by the way (सू. शी)

**all round** = overall (Don't type as one word or around)

**amenities** = facilities

**borne out** = (idiom) proved

**annoyance** = resentment, disliking

**Tr. No. 455**

**cordially** = heartily

**delinquent children** = children having criminal tendency, like pick-pocketing etc.

**exaggerated** = over-stated (बड़ा चढ़ा कर कहना)

**neglected children** = those children whose parents do not care for their proper growth — no education, no nutrition, no desirable breeding

**imitated** = copied

**retention** = keeping in

**nuisance** = disturbance (mind your spellings) (Don't confuse it with non-sense)

**religious denomination** = division into groups based on their different religions, e.g., Hindu children, Muslim children, kept separately

**inserted** = introduced, included

**thoroughly** = properly, completely (पूर्ण रूप से)

**bit by bit** = piecemeal (थोड़ा थोड़ा करके)

**multiplicity** = plurality, many-fold, a large number of

**psychologically** = emotionally personal way of thinking (remember its spellings)

**sociological experts** = experts of social science — a science which tells why a particular person behaves in his own way

**ameliorate** = improve

**enactments** = Acts (कानून)

**plantations** = farms or gardens where rich crops are grown, e.g., tea gardens.

rubber estates, fruit gardens, etc.

**fragmentation** = division

**viable** = self-dependent, economical

**incorporated** = inserted, included

**extraordinary** = not ordinary, special

**stipulate** = prescribe (विशेष रूप देना)

### Tr. No. 457

**embark on** = launch upon, initiate  
(आरम्भ करना)

**adventure** = risky enterprise or exercise

**close** = (second meaning) intimate

**preserve** = especial right (विशेष अधिकार)

**vested interests** = group of people having a common interest to promote but to the disadvantage of others)

**ushered in** = started

**career** = future stability in official or educational career. (Don't confuse it with carrier which means anything which carries, e.g. bicycle carrier, bus or train which carries passengers.)

**pitifully** = miserably, very badly

**belled** = falsified, not borne fruit

**turnover** = total sale in a year

**encroaching upon** = violating other's rights

**domain** = power

**far-reaching** = important

**impact** = effect

**fitful /whimsical** = changing according to one's mood

**extravagant** = useless

### Tr. No. 458

**compress** = reduce

**lot** = (second meaning) fate, luck

**bouquets** = bunches of flowers, words of praise

**brickbats** = pieces of bricks, bitter criticism

**trying times** = period of hardship or difficulties

**preceding year** = previous year

**condition** = (as verb) shape, mould

**tempted to** = attracted (Don't confuse it with attempted in transcription.

Tempted is always followed by the preposition to but to is never used after attempted)

**pessimistic** = always having dark hopes (निराशावादी)

**solely** = wholly, entirely (Don't transcribe it as souly which is no word in English)

**vagaries of the monsoons** = mercy of monsoons, timely rains

**acreage** = number of acres

**techniques** = methods (remember its spellings)

**heartening** = pleasing

**dominant** = powerful

**impeded** = slowed (बाधा डाली)

**chalk out** = plan, formulate

**appraisal** = assessment of the progress made

### Tr. No. 459

**ceiling** = upper limit

**sanctity** = sacredness, importance (idiomatic)

**shortfall** = deficiency

**alarming** = giving warning, very surprising

**Inevitable** = unavoidable

**dividends** = profit, return

**absorbed** = completely consumed, assimilated

**step up** = increase

**mobilise** = to make a thing productive which is lying idle

**intensify** = increase to a very large extent

**lying** = existing ungainfully

**disipated** = get reduced

**urge upon** = ask earnestly (अनुरोध करना)

**hamper** = restrict, impede (बाधा डालना)

**evolve** = devise, find out

**incentive** = source of encouragement

**assailed** = attacked criticized severely

**devoted** = given (Don't transcribe it wrongly as divided; put heavy dash vowel after 'V' hook)

### Tr. No. 460

**discourse** = lecture

**salient** = important (Don't transcribe it as silent)

**bestowed** = given, focussed

**optimism** = concept of bright hopes (आशावाद)

**full-fledged** = fully developed (remember its spellings)

**distinct** = very clear

**blurred** = partly illegible

(शब्दों पर स्याही फैली हुई)

**intelligible** = which can be understood

### Tr. No. 461

**in volume** = in size or in strength of the staff

**complexity** = complication, difficult situation

**borne out** = proved (Don't spell borne as born in this idiom)

**man** = (second and rare meaning as a verb) to manage, to administer

**integrated whole** = a uniform system made after reforming various kinds of system

**In a melting pot** = (idiom) at the stage of formulation

**curriculum** = course of studies in schools and colleges (Its plural is curricula and pronunciation is (करिकलम) (Remember its spellings)

**viva voce** = interview, oral test

**sacrosanct** = inviolable (which cannot be violated), important, significant

**Intellectual discipline** = culture of human faculty (अपनी मानसिक शक्ति का उच्चकोटि का अभ्यास) (for example, habit of reading various kinds of books, newspapers, etc. in addition to text books)

**crammed** = memorised, committed to heart (रट्टा लगाना)

**dominated** = ruled by

**distinguished men** = selected and highly educated men

**regulatory stage** = time of setting in order

### Tr. No. 462

**simultaneously** = concurrently, happening at the same time when something else is in action

**exchequer** = Government treasury

**off-hand** = (idiom) at random, without preparation

**spokesmen** = representatives

**deliberations** = discussions, careful consideration

**thereof** = of that (always type it as one word. Other such examples of one-word typing are *thereat*, *thereon*, *therefor*, *therein*, *thereunder*.)

A beautiful passage

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 452 (about Trade Unions)

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I rise to support the Bill to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926. The Act of 1926 was an enabling Act which only provided for the registration of trade unions and for their immunity from civil liability. It is well known that before that Act came into being, trade unions were held liable for the losses suffered by industry during a strike. We in this country have not forgotten the famous case which preceded the 1926 Act. Since then the Indian Trade Unions Act (100) is one of the least amended Acts. All that it provided was that you collect a small fee from seven workers, fill in some forms and get unions registered. The result has been that during the last few years there has been tremendous growth in the number of trade unions. In U.P. for example, today there are more than 1100 trade unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act. That figure exceeds by 300 the number of trade unions registered in the whole of the United Kingdom which, as we all know, is (200) a highly industrialised country. Sir, it is time that we took certain steps to strengthen trade unions, to see that we have industrial unions representing the entire force of workers employed in particular industries rather than have mushroom growth of unions which get registered this year and disappear next year. I, therefore, welcome this Bill which lays down that every trade union will provide that the subscription by members of the union shall not be less than five rupees per month per member. This, as has been said, is a part of the Code of Conduct agreed (300) to by all the trade unions. We have during the last few months heard a great deal of argument about the implementation of the tripartite agreement in respect of minimum wages. This provision of Rs. 5 per month per member to be collected as membership subscription is also one of the conditions of the tripartite agreement and I am happy that the hon. Minister has brought this Bill to honour the tripartite agreement. Trade unions are supposed to provide certain services to their members. Trade unions are independent only when they do not depend on outside help. (400)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the typed text, written in a cursive style on a set of horizontal lines.

It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that trade unions should charge from members a minimum of Rs. 50 per year as/ membership subscription. Unless that is done, trade unions cannot have resources to enable them to provide the minimum services to/ their members. We have seen that the Infiltration of trade unions by political parties, infiltration of whole-timers of political/ parties into trade unions, does not help them. Trade unions to be healthy should have their own whole-time functionaries./ How can a trade union, which does not charge from its members even a minimum of Rs. 50 per year, (500) ever hope to provide an office, some staff and some whole-time functionaries to lead the union? Therefore,/ it is absolutely necessary that such a provision should be made. It was about two years ago that a Code of Conduct/ was agreed upon. Some enlightened trade unions, particularly the unions which owed allegiance to the INTUC, have changed their constitution/ and have a minimum subscription of Rs. 50 per year, but we find that certain other unions, for reasons best/ known to them, have not yet honoured the undertaking which they gave. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the law (600) should make it compulsory for a registered trade union to have that minimum subscription.

The provision giving certain powers to/ Additional and Deputy Registrars is also very necessary. The Act, as it is, provides for the appointment of only one/ Registrar of Trade Unions in each State. In big States like U.P., people have to travel 500 kms./ in order to meet the Registrar or to approach his office. In U.P., all the functions of the/ Labour Department have been decentralised. There is a decentralised conciliation machinery; there is a decentralised machinery for the enforcement of the (700) Minimum Wages Act, Factories Act and other labour legislations. But because of the fact that only one Registrar is provided/by law, this function has not been decentralised. The growth of healthy trade unions is necessary and the law should/ give it every facility. It is, therefore, necessary that Additional and Deputy Registrars should be given some power under the/ law so that the function of registration of trade unions can also be decentralised, wherever it is necessary.

My hon. friend/ from Andhra has said a great deal about the Registrar's power of inspection and he seems to object to (800) the provision relating to the inspection of records of trade unions by the Registrar of Trade Unions. I am unable/ to understand his objection. Trade unions are open organisations whose membership is open to all who work in the industry.

(840 words)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the typed text on the right side of the page, covering approximately 25 lines.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 453 { <sup>about</sup> prices of foodgrains }

Sir, in August, when the Food Minister spoke on the food debate, he underlined the necessity for a clear demarcation between the functions of the Union Food Ministry and the Food Departments in the States. He said that he would/ confine, as far as possible, to the functions of the Union Food Ministry to discharge the responsibilities laid upon the Ministry by the Constitution. Now, as far as I could read the Constitution, one of the most important responsibilities of the/ Union food Ministry is that it should see that the price of food-grains does not fluctuate violently from time to time (100) and from place to place. It was also to see that within the resources available and within the food/ stocks available the prices are stabilised as far as possible. In this particular function, the Union Food Ministry has so far/ not been successful; prices are fluctuating for no apparent reason from time to time and from place to place/ and prices fluctuate in the deficit areas as well as in the surplus areas. Prices fluctuate during a period when/ we have a bumper crop as well as during a period when there is a deficit in production. (200) So, we have not been able to evolve any formula or machinery whereby it would be possible to control prices./ We are told, Sir, that last year we had a bumper crop but in spite of the bumper crop what do we find?/ In spite of a bumper crop, prices continue to fluctuate and it is a matter for concern./ Since 1981, prices have a tendency-I am talking about food prices-to harden at higher and higher levels./ During scarcity periods prices rise, come down a bit, shoot up again still further and then stabilise at a (300) higher level, and in that way from year to year the stabilised price is something higher than that of the/ previous year. This being the situation, it requires some consideration as to how we are going to meet that situation./ I was trying very hard to hear what the Food Minister had to say but I did not find/ a single suggestion in the entire speech about the manner in which the Food Ministry intended to tackle this problem./ We have been told that the wholesale trading in foodgrains by the State was a means to an end. (400)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the typed text on the left side of the page.

Sir, the Food Minister the other day rightly pointed out that ultimately it is the production which is the key/ to the solution of the food problem. He also pointed out that mere exhortation of farmers to produce more is/ not going to have any effect and that we will have to give them economic incentives in order that/ it may be possible and advantageous for them to produce more. As far as economic incentives are concerned, he said that/ he was thinking of establishing a statutory Committee to go into the question of food prices. (500) Now, Sir, all these facts are there. But is it the contention of the Government that it is merely the question of prices which/ keep down the production of foodgrains? Or is it that there are other remedial measures which should be taken/ in order that it may be possible for the farmer to produce more? Hon. Dr. Kunzru has already pointed out/ that increased food production can take place only when there are increased irrigation facilities, enough manure and good seeds, / In each one of these items, we are lagging behind. Even the little irrigation facilities that are available are not being (600) fully utilised for one reason or another. Argument goes on but the fact remains that water meant for irrigation/ is not being utilised; it is impounded for no purpose whatsoever. What are you going to do? Are you going to/ continuously argue about what is right and what is wrong or are you going to take some positive steps to/ see that all the irrigation facilities that are available are fully utilised and more facilities are created? The same is/ the case with reference to manure. We have been told that there is not enough manure and that the Food Ministry (700) is arguing with the Finance Ministry for more foreign exchange to be made available so that more manure could be/ produced and so on. Again, arguments go on, papers move from Ministry to Ministry but as far as the question/ of demand and supply of manure is concerned, I have got figures with me which show that not even fifty/ per cent of the demand for manure is supplied today. What are you going to do about that? These are/ problems as far as production is concerned, but, to my mind, the still more important problem is the problem of (800) organisation in the rural areas. As long as these fragmented holdings remain, it will not be possible for the farmers/ to take the advantage of the facilities. The system of service cooperatives is the sheet-anchor of the Congress policy.

(840 words)

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



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 454 { Debate on President's Address }

Mr. Vice-Chairman, the President, in his Address has referred to the various activities of the Central Government aiming at/ making Indian economy more self-reliant. He has referred to the Third Five Year Plan as the most critical period/ in the national development of our country. He has expressed satisfaction that the work on the Third Plan with its/ longer perspective and bigger targets is making good progress. Sir, everybody will welcome a bigger Plan undoubtedly but in this/ connection, I would only refer to the Review that has been published by the Planning Commission recently about the working (100) of the Plan during the last three years and the prospects for the rest of the Plan period. Anybody who/ has perused this would naturally be anxious to know how this Plan is going to be financed. There ought to be/ some light thrown on it. I will not go into the details. It has been stated there that the/ outlay of Rs. 4500 crores may be raised with difficulty but while making this calculation, the/ extra expenditure that may be incurred on account of the Defence requirements and the emoluments to be paid to the (200) Central Government employees as a result of the acceptance of some of the recommendations of the Pay Commission and also/ on account of the recommendations that are under consideration by the Government have not been taken into consideration. Barring all this, they have said that with difficulty Rs. 4500 crores may be raised.

It is undoubtedly/ true that we have been able to achieve within the last eight years much more than what any other country/ could have achieved within such a short period. There is no doubt about it and I am also certain that (300) with the power projects yet to work, with the undertakings in the public sector yet to produce results, the benefits/ of the Plan will be realised more and more but now the rose is yet to shed its fragrance. Now, we are concerned with the thorns and the whole difficulty is that the thrill of this revolution of eight years/ of planning is not being felt by the people because they feel that their immediate needs are not being satisfied./ I would in this connection refer to the analysis that is given in the Review published by the Planning Commission. (400)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the printed text, written in Urdu script on a set of horizontal lines.

In this connection, I would refer to the recommendation of the National Development Council that was made as early as May 1958, They suggested that the State should take over the whole-sale trade in foodgrains and/should work out a scheme for State trading, May I know that steps have been taken during the last/ one and a half years to draw up a scheme and implement it? Sir, the same old story continues; there is/ no scheme worth the name; there is no apparatus for State trading and foodgrains continue to be imported and their (500) procurement is also done through middlemen and the natural consequence is that there is hoarding, there is black-marketing and rise/ in prices. Added to this, some confusion has been created by the creation of food zones. They have neither helped/ the deficit States nor helped the surplus States and the result has been further increase in prices and more black-marketing/ and all that. I would, therefore, suggest that immediate steps should be taken to work out a scheme for State/ trading and to have cooperatives throughout the length and breadth of the country as has been contemplated and, if necessary, (600) to have the authority of the law behind the formation of such cooperatives. Otherwise, the cry of production of/ 100 million tons of foodgrains by the end of 1966-67 will/ always remain a far cry.

Now, I would only passingly make one or two references to the State from which/ I come, that is, Orissa. The President has referred in his Address to the all-round development of railways./ So far as my State is concerned, people feel just the reverse. They feel that they are not getting proper treatment in the matter of railways. (700) I will deal with this matter on another occasion and I will not now go/ into details, I would only say that if you take the statistics of the rail mileage that has been constructed/ during the last eight years and of the passenger amenities that have been given to the people and if a/ comparative statement of the different railways is made out, my point will be borne out by that.

Added to that, you will see that some of the passenger train services have been discontinued much to the annoyance of the people. (800) Sir, there is no local train running anywhere in such a big State and there is no passenger train running/ anywhere in the State during the night. The mail and the express trains are all meant for long distance passengers.

(840 words)

Handwritten notes in Odia script, including dates like 1958, 1966-67, and various symbols and characters.

about neglected and delinquent children

**TRANSCRIPTION NO. 455**

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I cordially welcome this Bill. We cannot do too much for our children, nor can the importance/ of looking after neglected and delinquent children be exaggerated. It is but right that the Central Government should set up/ a model law and also try to operate that law in a manner which can be imitated by all the States./ Therefore, whatever observations any one of us may have to make can only be with a view to improving/ the Bill and making its provisions effective.

Sir, under the Bill two kinds of institutions are to be set up, (100) children's homes for the neglected children and special schools for the delinquent children. Throughout the Bill these two institutions are/ kept entirely separate. I do not see why there should not be an exchange between these two institutions in suitable cases./ There may be delinquent children whose delinquency could be easily removed and whose retention in the special school/ may not be advantageous. While it may not be possible to restore the child to a parent or guardian, it should be possible/ to put it in a children's home. Similarly, some children in the children's home may prove nuisance (200) and danger to the other children, and it may be worthwhile to remove those children to the special schools./ I do not see any provision where the administrator or competent authority can make this exchange. I think at least it/ should be provided in the rules.

There is a provision about religious denomination in special schools. But I do not see/ why a similar provision has not been inserted so far as the children's homes are concerned. The same thing/ must apply to the children's homes also. In fact, it should be made applicable to them to a greater extent. (300) I believe that so far as the children's homes are concerned, it is not so wise for the State to/ have its own homes but they should encourage charitable institutions like the Ramakrishna Mission to start homes under their assistance/ because if the State directly undertakes this task, it must have a sufficient number of institutions and sufficient resources at its/ disposal to do the work thoroughly throughout the State. I do not know if any authority will get the/ financial resources to apply this Bill immediately. Therefore, that territorial authority will have to do the work bit by bit. (400)

Further, I find that there is no provision here for financial assistance to homes which are run by private, non-official institutions./ If a child is entrusted to some private individual who is willing to take charge of him,/ I think that will be the most satisfactory method of looking after the child. If there are such persons and if/ they are poor, there is no reason why the State should not assist them. Of course, you have to have/ a proper supervising agency to see that the child is being looked after well and is being treated well. (500) But subject to this condition, there should be an effort to put as many children as possible in homes, especially in/ homes where there are no children, where they can be looked after well as their own children, and if poor/ people are willing to take them, they should be assisted. A multiplicity of methods is required for this purpose/ and it is not a question of either having State homes or nothing at all.

Sir, to run these children's homes/ and the special schools, a special type of individuals is needed. It is necessary to select people who are psychologically fit to deal with these children. (600) It requires a great deal of affection and patience to deal with these delinquent/ children. They should understand the minds and souls of these children. So, only people with natural sympathy who can/ deal with them with a great deal of patience should be selected. If recruitment is made just as government officials are appointed,/ then I do not think these homes will be run satisfactorily. It is prescribed that sociological experts and others/ are to be on the Boards. I do not know whether expert knowledge is needed to decide whether a child is neglected (700) or whether expert knowledge is not needed to look after a child when he is put into a/ children's home or into a special school. Special arrangements must be made in this regard and probably it may be/ worthwhile to have an all-India institution where special officers can be trained to be sent to look after these/ children's homes in all the States as well as in the Union Territories. This is a matter which requires a/ great deal of consideration. I hope, Sir, that as a result of this Bill, beggars will become extinct. (800)

I entirely endorse all that has been said by Dr. Kunzru regarding the necessity to take away beggars' children. A beggar must/ be automatically deemed to be unfit to support a child and his child must be put in a children's home. (840 words)

*[Handwritten shorthand transcription of the printed text, written in a cursive style on a lined background.]*

workers in the road transport industry

**TRANSCRIPTION NO. 456**

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I support the motion for reference of the Bill to a Joint Select Committee. I heartily welcome/ the provisions of this measure meant to ameliorate the conditions of workers in the road transport industry. This industry has/ tremendously increased in recent times, so much so that even Railways are afraid of competition from road transport in carrying/ goods and passengers for long distances. We have made enactments for all the big industries. We have got separate legislation/ for plantations, for coal and for others, to protect the wages and to provide good working conditions to the workers (100) employed in those industries. Because of the expanding nature of this industry, this Bill was necessary and is most welcome./ While welcoming this measure, I would like to make some observations on the clauses for the consideration of the/ Joint Select Committee.

With regard to clause 1, dealing with definitions, the provisions of this Bill apply only to those undertakings/ which employ more than ten workers. Under certain circumstances, it can be extended to those undertakings which employ even five/ workers. I know that the Government have their difficulties in applying the provisions to each individual working in this industry (200) and that has got to be appreciated. But we have got a fear that this might lead to fragmentation of/ some of the bigger units. We have got before the House a Bill to amend the Plantations Labour Act brought/ before the House only for making a provision to check fragmentation of tea gardens. So, that tendency is there, the/ tendency to break law, even among the big ones. Therefore, I suspect that this provision is likely to be misused/ by some undertakings and there might be a tendency for fragmentation. I am glad that my friend, Mr. Verma, has (300) just suggested that an attempt should be made to make viable units. Of course, there are many transport coop-  
erative societies/ working at present and there is a tendency to operate these services on a cooperative basis. To avoid any misuse/ of the Act, my request to the hon. Minister would be that this Bill should be made applicable to everybody./ This has got to be done, otherwise there will be fragmentation and there will be a tendency to employ five/ or less than five workers. Thousands of trucks and buses are running in the country, which are working individually. (400)

Sir, I am glad that with regard to the other provisions, this Bill has followed the Factories Act./ I am glad that all the good provisions of the Factories Act have been incorporated in this Bill at the very outset./ We have got the experience that the provisions of the Factories Act were applied even in the case of mines/ after a long time. We had to wait for a long time, even for the application of overtime rules under/ the Factories Act. I am glad that provisions relating to wages, hours of work, overtime, etc., have been made applicable (500) and that the workers in the road transport industry will have the advantage of all these facilities, which have been/ allowed under the Factories Act from the start. I may, however, point out that in Chapter V dealing with hours/ and limitation of employment, provision has been made that workers could be relieved after rendering 10 hours duty./ This provision appears to me to be extraordinary. I know the difficulties of the road transport industry. The conditions of working/ are quite different from ordinary factories. They have to work all the 24 hours and it is very difficult (600) to stipulate anything so far as hours of work are concerned. But, still, I may submit that nowhere, in no industry,/ the working hours prescribed are more than nine hours. So, this will have to be taken into consideration while/ considering the working hours of workers in the road transport industry.

With regard to Chapter VII, wages and leave,/ I am glad that provision for overtime has been made in accordance with the Factories Act, I have to observe that though/ clause 29 of this Bill is a copy of Section 79 of the Factories Act, some of the (700) explanations and provisions which have been made only to clarify the position and not to add to the facilities or/ advantages have been omitted. The provisions are about the system of estimates of wages, etc. Those provisions may also be/ included in the present Bill. Then, Sir, some observations were made by some Members. One of them was that the/ Payment of Wages Act does not apply to these workers. I submit that it does apply and clause 27 of / this Bill provides for it. There were some other observations also that some other facilities like health insurance and (800) other things have not been provided. I hope that the State Insurance Act will be made applicable to the workers./ If it is not applicable or if it cannot be applied in the present form, necessary amendment may be made.

840 words

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Urdu script, covering the right side of the page. It includes various symbols, numbers, and abbreviations corresponding to the printed text on the left.



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 457

about  
{ State Trading Corporation }

Sir, the State Trading Corporation came into existence three years ago when the opinion in the country was very much/ divided. There were many doubting elements who shouted and cried that the State was embarking on an adventure which should/ be the close preserve of private enterprise. All these people represented the world of vested interests but the organisation was/ ushered in, in spite of their criticism, of their adverse reaction, in a healthy climate of goodwill, because there were/ also many in the country who thought that such an organisation would be able to introduce a new healthy trend (100) in our trade and commerce and that it would help us to build up our trade, international and national./ So, Sir, we have this organisation for the last three or four years and we have to look at and judge/ the career of this small baby which we have ushered into the economy of our country.

Sir, I have looked/ at all the <sup>carrier</sup> three Reports produced by the Corporation and I was very much disappointed to find that the achievements/ of this organisation during this period have been pitifully small. It has belied our expectations. It has defeated our hopes (200) and desires. Sir, in the first year of its performance this body has been able to trade to the extent/ of Rs. 10 crores. In the second year, it has been increased to Rs. 28 crores. In the third year/ which we are reviewing, the achievement has gone further and there is a turnover of Rs. 35 crores/ or so. These figures may signify a trend in the upward direction, a favourable trend, an expansionary growth of this organisation./ Sir, I think one of my friends on the opposite side pointed out that this organisation has been embarking (300) upon fresh fields and new areas which should have been conveniently left in the hands of the private people./ May I draw his attention to the fact that with all this huge performance that it has to its credit, the/ organisation has been able to control less than 31 per cent of the trade and commerce in the country?/ It has got on its list of trade only 43 items among countless items which are left for the/ private enterprise. My complaint is not that the organisation is taking up new fields and new areas and is encroaching upon (400) —→

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the domain of the private people and industrialists but that it has not been able to go sufficiently far so/ that it might play a very vital, significant and far-reaching part in building up the trade and commerce/ of this country.

Sir, the Report gives evidence of the fact that the organisation has been able to do certain good things/ which I really appreciate, good things which would otherwise have been neglected if they had been entrusted to private hands./ For instance, the organisation has been able to utilise the neglected small ports. It has utilised these ports (500) for the purpose of exporting mineral ores and other goods. Again, Sir, the organisation has been able to bring about a/ certain amount of co-ordination between rail, road, and canal transport, and it has also been able to exploit the utilised/ capacities of the various modes of transport, Sir, this is all very good. We appreciate the small achievements, the small/ contributions the organisation has made in these directions. But, Sir, may I point out that in the last three or/ four years in which the organisation has been functioning, it has not been able to work in such a way (600) as to bring about an impact on the character and nature of the trade? It has also been functioning in/ a very unsystematic, unplanned and indisciplined way. An organisation of this type should have been much more disciplined, should have had/ a programme, a plan of its own, a time-bound schedule. All the three Reports do not indicate anything/ of this kind. The organisation seems to have been making a choice of commodities in a very fitful and whimsical/ fashion, and the country does not know, and we do not know what commodities they are going to take up (700) for the next year or two years. They have not been able to draw up a list of priorities whereby/ they can function in a better, methodical and systematic way.

Sir, my friend, the hon. mover of this motion, made out/ one point that there has been too much of wastage and top heavy administration. May I point out that/ this wastage, this extravagant or huge expenditure, is mainly due to the fact that this organisation is not able to/ do its job properly or has not given any thought to the drawing up of any programme to be (800) kept in view either for the current year or for the subsequent years? It is painful to all of us/ who have had a great hope in this organisation that it has failed our expectations and has not proved our anticipations.

(840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 458

Madam Vice-Chairman, it is rather unfortunate that on a subject like this, where the lives of millions of our countrymen are affected, we have to go by the limitations of time in offering our remarks, as a result of which / I will not take the House to the various details, which I would have liked to do. I would like / to compress my remarks in as short a space as possible.

Madam, the lot of the Finance Minister is not / a happy one. If he receives bouquets from one side, he gets brickbats from the other. Our country is (100) occupying such a crucial position in the under-developed countries of the world that every action of the Finance Minister / will have repercussions not only in this country but outside the country as well. We have chosen the path of / economic development in a planned manner, but as you are aware, economic development in an undeveloped economy has to pass through / very critical and trying times. The resources which are available to a developed economy, industrialised economy, are not available / to a country like ours. That puts a limitation on our efforts to utilise the resources, the limited resources that (200) are available to us, to the best advantage possible. In the light of these factors, we have to judge the / Budget proposals that are before the House for discussion. We have also to consider one very important factor and that is / what were the economic conditions prevailing in the preceding year because these are the things which will condition our / action in future.

The Finance Minister in his Budget speech has given a review of the economic conditions prevailing / in the country during the preceding year. It is no use denying the fact that last year we were rather unhappy. (300) There was a shortfall in agricultural production. There was also an overall shortfall in industrial production. / In view of those factors, we might be tempted to take a pessimistic view, but as you are aware, agricultural production / in this country has to solely depend, to a large extent, on the vagaries of the monsoon. Even though our / cultivated area in acreage is larger than the cultivated area in China, our production is less than that of China. / One of the most important reasons is that the cultivated area under irrigation in India is 21 per cent. (400)

In our country, still we are not utilising modern techniques of production, but it is heartening to note that/ during the last five years or so, our consumption of fertilizers is increasing. Even then, without the assistance of irrigation our/ agricultural production is not likely to improve. Similarly, we had a shortfall in industrial production. The reasons are many / but one of the dominant factors which is now controlling our industrial production is the availability of raw materials. We have/ to depend on raw materials from outside countries and our foreign exchange resources do not permit us to import as (500) many raw materials as we might desire. These are the factors which have impeded the growth of our industrial production/ which, in turn, has affected the national income as such. Although last year the national income might not have increased,/ at least it had remained at the same level as that of 1986-87./ A point was made by my hon. friend that the per capita income is going down. It is no doubt/ a fact that there is a slight fall in the per capita income in this country but the reasons are quite obvious. (600) Therefore, naturally with the level of income, it is bound to show a fall in per capita income./ These are factors which we have to bear in mind in order to chalk out the future course of action./

Madam, no development can take place unless we are prepared to work hard, unless we are prepared to make sacrifices./ Today, in our country so far as the financial resources are concerned, I can say with justifiable pride that our performance/ in raising the resources has actually exceeded the targets which were set before us by the Planning Commission. (700) The Planning Commission, in the Sixth Five Year Plan, had fixed a target of Rs. 850 crores to be/ raised by additional taxation. According to the appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan published by the Planning Commission,/ we have, really speaking, raised Rs. 900 crores. Therefore, from the point of view of making revenue available to the/ States for the purpose of implementing the Plan, it cannot be shifted to the shoulders of the people in the/ sense that they have not given the resources which were fixed by the Planning Commission. (800)

Under the circumstances a natural question can be asked: What is the reason why our economy is not picking up? The reason was given in the/ Appraisal that during the two years which were under review in that report they had come to the conclusion. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 459

Debate on  
Union Budget

Madam Vice-Chairman, the question of deficit financing has been raised in this House on several occasions. I am no/ financial or economic expert. But whatever common sense that I possess guides me in one direction, and it is this/ that it would be unscientific and uneconomic to put a ceiling on deficit financing as such. I do not see/ any sanctity attached to a ceiling to be fixed, because if the production increases in the agricultural sector as well as/ in the industrial sector, there is no harm if deficit financing is resorted to. But if there is a (100) shortfall in industrial or agricultural production and even then if purchasing power is pumped into the system, it may be that/ inflationary pressures might arise. But our past experience shows that even if we accept the various estimates that we/ made regarding the volume of deficit financing till today which might have amounted to Rs. 900 crores or more, in spite of a volume of expenditure of that nature we do not see those pressures which can be called/ as alarming. In a developing economy some rise in prices is going to be inevitable because whatever you might plan (200) to spend may not produce immediate economic results. A project might take time to give you dividends. In that process, it is possible that for a certain period of time there might be rise in prices. Our experience shows that the/ volume of deficit financing that was resorted to in the past has been absorbed in the economy, and if we/ step up our effort and increase production in the future, I do not see any necessity to put a ceiling/ on deficit financing as such.

Now, the resources which are required for running the administration have to be raised by (300) the State in one or two ways. One of the ways is that the money which is required for current/ expenditure may be raised by taxation. The money which is needed for purposes of capital expenditure may be raised by/ borrowing. But if both these sources do not give us sufficient money to implement our programme, then the Government has/ no alternative but to resort to deficit financing. I would, therefore, suggest that efforts should be made to mobilise the/ savings of the people for development. I have been saying that there is surplus purchasing power in the rural areas. (400)

*[Handwritten notes in Hindi/Urdu script, mostly illegible due to cursive style and bleed-through.]*

As you are aware, 70 per cent of the population of the country reside in villages. The biggest industry/ that we have got is agriculture, and nobody can deny the fact that the return for agricultural produce has certainly increased, which has resulted in an increased purchasing power in the rural areas and which is now being spent on higher/ consumption. It is for the purpose of retaining consumption of foodgrains that I am suggesting that we must make every/ effort to remove that surplus purchasing power for the benefit of society as a whole. We may get market loans (500) to the extent that we desire but our only hope of increasing the rate of development in this country lies/ in our success of small savings, because unless we intensify our efforts in mobilising the resources lying in the rural sector, that saving is likely to be dissipated. I would therefore urge upon the Finance Minister to intensify his efforts/ and step up our target for small savings.

Now, I will come to the question of taxation. The Finance Minister/ has made proposals for raising a further revenue of Rs. 23 crores only. Even though on current account there (600) is a deficit of Rs. 82 crores, he has not thought it wise to raise the entire amount by taxation, / In that direction, he has adopted the wisest course because the level of taxation that we have now reached/ is of such a nature that it may be that further raising of resources by taxation may hamper production, because/ the task of the Finance Minister is to evolve such a system of taxation that it does not hamper production/ but in a way proves as an incentive. Now, for that purpose let me take the case regarding his proposals for direct taxation. (700)

I will make a reference to the taxation on companies. The Finance Minister has been assailed on both sides./ Neither my friends sitting opposite, nor the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry are satisfied./ This very fact shows that the proposal of the Finance Minister is in the right direction. Those friends who opposed the/ withdrawal of the wealth tax on companies did not care to study the speech of the Finance Minister. If they/ had devoted certain time and attention and had the patience, they would have found in the Budget Speech itself that (800) what he proposed was only absorbing the wealth tax on companies and the tax on excess dividend in his new/ proposals of taxing the companies. A great furore has been raised regarding doing away with the grossing of dividends.

840 words

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 460

{ Debate on  
Five Year Plan }

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I find myself in a little difficult position having been called to speak after the long instructive/ and informative speech or, shall I say, discourse by the Prime Minister. In the other House, the Prime Minister himself/ had said that it was not possible to do justice to the Plan in the course of one or two/ speeches. If that is so in his case, with all his ability, with his vast experience, and with his intimate/ knowledge of planning and also of the document before us, it is simply impossible for us to deal with even (100) some of the salient features of the Plan within the short time that you may be pleased to allow./ I have therefore decided to deal with only two important matters, namely, implementation and resources. But having to speak after the/ Prime Minister, I have to refer to some of the points he has made, I may state at the very outset/ that I do recognise that a great deal of thought has been bestowed on the preparation of the Draft Plan/ and a lot of time and trouble have been taken over its preparation, and I also admire the patience (200) and optimism of its authors and I can even understand its tone or note of optimism that runs throughout the document./ Yet, I cannot see my way to congratulate them for the document before us. For, after 10 years of/ functioning of a full-fledged Planning Commission in the country, after the working experience of two Plans, I expected a/ different kind of document, a more realistic and businesslike stock-taking of our efforts in the past. The picture, / as the Prime Minister said, of the India to come is there but I find that in important parts it is (300) not clear. The lines are not at all distinct and even some of the lines made clear in the previous/ Plans have been blurred, and they are not intelligible. For instance, certain needs which were described as basic needs of/ the people have been referred to in this Draft as amenities. I give only one instance, Supply of drinking water/ for the villages was referred to as a basic need in the Second Plan and in this Plan it has/ been referred to as an amenity. I find that the Draft is not as clear as was the Second Plan. (400)

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The Planning Commission was appointed after the Constitution had been framed. The Constitution had given certain Directive Principles and it was/ expected that the Planning Commission would come out with a plan for the implementation of those principles. I can/ give only one illustration. The Prime Minister talked about so many millions of children going to school, But how many/ millions are there who are not going to school? The Directive Principle lays down that by the end of/ 1960, all children up to 14 years should be in school and now we find that even (500) by the end of the Third Plan, we will not be able to send all children under 14 to school./ We will be able to send children only up to 11. I know that there have been difficulties but then/ we should be bold enough and honest enough to say that it was an impossible Directive that should be modified and/ that it should not be there. About the other Directive Principles, I do not want to refer. I do not want to refer.

I may point out that while I appreciate the remarkable achievements made, I also have to (600) share the blame for what has not been done. In the Second Plan, you had fixed certain targets. Of course,/ the prices went up by 20 per cent. Now, you are going to make certain investments in the Third Plan./ I have the authoritative opinion of an economist. So, we must not be satisfied with that, I say I can/ understand the note of self-satisfaction on their part because, but for that, they will not be there and they/ would have left the job long ago. So, we have to devise ways and means. The Prime Minister knows that (700) I have given some thought to the problems confronting us and I have sent suggestions to him from time to time/ and he has passed them on to the Planning Commission, Sir, at the time of the preparation of the/ Second Plan I had sent some suggestions and one of them was that I wanted to provide work to the/ unemployed in the villages. It is said that we do require better technique but I know that in the villages/ where you have provided irrigation facilities, better seeds and fertilisers and done everything to help the agriculturist, still the yield (800) per acre has not gone up. There have been prize competitions but that is a delusion. You put so much/ fertilizers in a place and you can show a bumper crop but the average has gone down.

(840 words)

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**TRANSCRIPTION NO. 461** (Debate on UPSC Report)

Administration, as we all know, has grown not only in **volume** but also in **complexity**. So, it is but proper/ that the House attaches the greatest importance to the machinery which is charged with the responsibility of seeing that the/ recruitment and the discipline of the services are maintained at the **highest** possible standard.

Sir, the Report before the House/ gives a clean bill to the Government. But from what some of the hon. Members pointed out during the debate, / it seems to me that the Report is significant for what it omits to say. For instance, my hon. friend, (100) Mr. Bhargava, drew attention to a number of alleged irregularities on the part of the Commission and the Ministries. / We do not know how far they are true because they do not find a place in the Report. Probably they/ fall outside the years to which the Report relates. But if the observations made by my hon. friend are borne out/ by facts, it is a matter for serious consideration, if the Commission's role should be what it is generally/ expected to be by the Government and the House. It has probably to assume a superior role, if it is (200) to control effectively the policy of recruitment and the standard of efficiency in the Services generally. Sir, I shall not/ go into the question referred to by the hon. Member and we expect the hon. Member to throw more light/ on the aspects which were brought to the notice of the House.

Sir, reference has been made to a fall/ in standards. It is said that education, in the Universities and the educational system generally should improve, and unless/ that is so, we cannot have the desired personnel to man the Services. In that connection, hon. Members have referred to (300) the need for improving not only the university stage of education but also the secondary stage. I would like to/ go a step further and say that the whole system of education has to be looked upon as one integrated whole, / and unless we strengthen our educational system from the very bottom, it is no use our concentrating only on/ the university stage or the secondary stage. Even from the primary level, education as a whole is in a melting pot, / not with regard to the curriculum alone but also with regard to the medium of education and its objectives. (400)

Sir, I would now refer to the question of examinations, Much has been said on whether there should be an/ oral test and what its place should be in deciding the merits of applicants. Sir, I feel compelled to say that / the viva voce test is very necessary to select proper persons for the Services. There is nothing sacrosanct about/ the written test. It depends, it is true, on the intellectual discipline that a person has gone through but/ that is not all for judging the merit of a person. The personality of an individual is many-sided.(500) Just as people have said that it is difficult to judge the worth of a person in a fifteen-minute interview, I/ submit that it is equally difficult to judge the capacity or the efficiency of a person by the amount of/ crammed knowledge that he is able to put out. We know that the Government itself is not satisfied with the/ system of education and it is thinking of reforming it. So, Sir, there can be no final word about it./ but the system of selection has to be determined as much as possible after taking into account all the factors (600) that go to make a personality today.

Then, Sir, I would like to say a word about the constitution of/ the Commission itself. Much has been said about the need to maintain the dignity of the Commission and the pre-eminent/ place given to it in the Constitution. We are all agreed on that. It is necessary, I feel, that/ non-official members of the Commission should be given security in their later years by providing for pension. But/ I would like to know how many non-official members are in the U.P.S.C. I think the strength (700) of the non-official element is very little, and I would in this connection point out to the Government the/need for taking in more men from public life. Sir, at the present moment, it is dominated by the official/ element. It is true that there are distinguished men from the educational and other fields. But then we have to/ have regard to the needs of the present day administration when we have passed from the regulatory stage of the/ Government to the welfare stage and to have persons in our Services who have a broader outlook on our problems. (800)

I would, in this connection, recall the observations of Dr. Appleby when he said with regard to the Indian Administrative Service/ that a member of that Service was more conscious of his membership of the Service to which he belonged.

(840 words)

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**TRANSCRIPTION NO. 462 (Budget discussions)**

Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Resolution which my hon. friend has moved in this House. While doing so, I do not agree with all the arguments that he has advanced in support of his Resolution. He has given/ certain impressive figures to show how our Budget is expanding year by year and how the national debt is rising, / both in absolute terms and in per capita terms. It is true that our Budget is expanding and our national / debt is rising, but it would be difficult to argue that the expansion of the Budget and the increase in (100) our national debt are dangerous evils in themselves, We have to realise that after India became independent, very many States have/ undertaken certain responsibilities which were not considered to be normal Government responsibilities during the British regime. We have now undertaken/ the responsibility of expanding our economy at a very fast rate and I hope it is the policy of the nation/ as a whole that in order to expand economic activities at a rapid rate, it is desirable that the/ Government itself should undertake certain responsibilities in this matter. It is now, I hope, a policy which is agreed to (200) by all the sections of our people that the public sector has to expand very fast in order that this/ responsibility might be discharged adequately by the Government. If the public sector is to expand, obviously the Budget has to/ expand simultaneously with it because the various Government Departments are responsible for controlling and managing the concerns in the public sector./ If the public sector is to expand, it is also quite natural that the national debt should rise, because/ it is only by raising capital in the market that the Government is in a position to establish and run (300) concerns in the public sector. Government as such has not got any capital of its own which it can plough/ back into various concerns first for establishing those concerns and then for running them, It is, therefore, necessary that our/ exchequer will have to take the responsibility of at least finding the initial capital and for some time the working/ capital in order to establish and work the various concerns in the public sector. It is, therefore, quite natural that/ the Budget figures should expand and the national debt should rise. At the same time, one has also to consider (400)

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whether the establishment and expansion of the public sector is the only explanation for the increase in Budget expenditure and/ increase in national debt. It is very difficult to give any opinion off-hand in this matter. But if one/ were to reply on the findings of the Planning Commission and the sentiment which is often expressed by the Government/ spokesmen themselves, then one might say that there is considerable increase in the non-developmental expenditure of the Government./ It is that part of the increase which is really a matter of concern both to the country as well as to this House. (500)

Now, Sir, the Government has by implication accepted the proposition that non-Plan expenditure is increasing/ and that there is need for economy all round. Various Committees have been appointed, to which my hon. friend has made/ reference, in order to find out whether non-developmental expenditure could be reduced to a reasonable size. Unfortunately, in spite of the/ deliberations of these Committees and the efforts that these Committees have made to find out how the expenditure/ could be reduced, very little impressive results seem to have been achieved so far and it is this aspect of the matter (600) which is creating considerable concern in the country. I would not agree with the two speakers who have/ just spoken before me that the taxes in this country are abnormally high. We are only taxing eight per cent/ of the national income so far and that is a very modest figure. I know that the burden of this/ tax is falling on the shoulders which are too weak to bear it and it is this which is creating dissatisfaction/ in the country. There is considerable scope for reconsidering the entire tax structure in our country to see that (700) the taxes are so distributed that those who are able to bear the burden thereof are really taxed much more than/ those who can ill afford to pay these taxes. At the same time, as far as the percentage of/ national income is concerned, the taxation is not very high and there is scope for further increase. Again, the question/ is whether this increased taxation is going to be used for the development of the country or for expenditure which/ does not bring an adequate return in terms of capital formation, in terms of a rapid rise in the economic development (800) and in terms of raising the standard of living of the people. In this connection, it is very natural/ to note that when there was a strike notice given by the Central Government employees, the Government was not happy. (840 words)

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## Absenteeism and Late Coming

In learning shorthand speed writing, regularity or attending the class daily religiously is very important. It has been found that Shorthand students become absent whenever their whimsical impulse desires. It is extremely unfruitful. Shorthand Class must be attended even without a day's absence. Irregular student doesn't gain much; he wastes his most valuable time of his youth and his short span of career building, that is, from 20 years to 25 years of his age. He also loses his own hard earned money or that of his parents.

We are living in an era of competition. We make our position only by passing through the sieves of various grades—coarse, fine and super-fine. Super-fine is chased after, and coarse is rejected everywhere—mind it.

A racer, a swimmer, a field player, a musician does his practice daily, braving all kinds of seasons. Similarly, a shorthand writer should and must practise daily. To be absent from the class is both sinful and 'criminal'. He must attend his class regularly without any rhyme or reason, whatsoever. When a much older teacher who is sincere can come to teach without a day's absence throughout the month, and the year too, why can't Mr. Student attend it daily? Both are made of the same flesh; both are likely to fall sick; both have social obligations; both are subject to sensual temptations.

Think of a railway engine driver of a high speed train. He is fully familiar with a particular railway track on which he has to run his train at a high speed of 100 to 140 km. per hour. Can he afford to be absent without sufficient notice or reason? He cannot be replaced on the spur of the moment by another driver who is new for a particular railway track. Similarly, a soldier on active service; a surgeon for whom a patient struggling for his life is on the operation table.

In an office culture of five-days a week in India, the shorthand class is held for 22 days a month. Why can't you attend it for all the 22 days, unless there is a tragedy like serious accident or illness or death of a very near one.

The second bad habit of the Shorthand student is late coming. It is as bad as being absent. Some students reach the class room frequently late as a matter of habit. The length of the shorthand class is generally one hour. If you attend it late by 10 or 15 minutes, you gain nothing. Firstly, late coming makes our nervous system weak. We become stressful and tensionful. When we write with such a state of our mind, we don't write well. Our concentration goes out of gear, resulting in omissions and mishearings while taking down dictation, however low the speed may be. Some students surprisingly put forward the reason for late coming that they could not hear the clock alarm. They are foolish. They do not know that a student who is determined to make his career in the best way and in the minimum time possible does not wake up with the alarm clock. His 'iron will', his resolution, is his alarm.

Who among these can afford to be late even by a single minute? The full crew of the aeroplane and the railway train, a soldier, a bank manager, a business executive, a head of a Government Department, or the sincere shorthand teacher. Why then Mr. Shorthand Student, who is much, much lower than all of them?

A Stenographer has to work as P.A. to an officer. No officer likes late coming of his P.A. A good P.A. who is eager to win his laurels always reaches office sufficiently before the office time. In the Shorthand class, you have also to tame yourself to be in the good books of your officer.

**Avoid being absent, and don't be late.** If you do so, you will surely win the race. This is my advice, not my order. Choice is yours.

..... Sir KailashChandra

## Foolish Fervour for Shorthand Exam.

Recruitment of Stenographers in the Departments and Ministries of the Government of India is done through competitive Exams. These Exams are divided into two broad disciplines — one, Written Test in English and General Knowledge and, two, Shorthand. The Written Test is composed of multiple-choice questions. There are 100 or 200 Questions. Each Question is coupled with four Answers — A, B, C, D. One of these four answers is correct. Because of introduction of computerisation in our country, this system of testing the knowledge of English and General Knowledge of the candidates has been introduced. Factually speaking, it is a wrong method of testing the faculty level of the candidate. Generally, a candidate securing 40% marks is declared successful. Sometimes, this minimum limit of 40% is lowered to 35 or even 30%. In the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes and OBCs, this minimum limit is lowered to 25% or even 20%. Suppose a candidate's basic knowledge of English and General knowledge is poor, very poor. He appears in the Written Test and selects one of the four alphabets — A, B, C, D — as his 'fortune star'. Let us take the alphabet C. It is very likely that he would pass the Test because sometimes 40% of the answers are related to the alphabet C on the computer. Thus many candidates become successful by sheer chance. Moreover, even an idiot can answer a minimum of 10% of questions correctly.

But what about the basic subject — Shorthand? It has been observed that the students think that after they 'clear' the Written Test, Shorthand speed of 120 w.p.m. — and that too very accurate, below 1% mistakes — can be attained within a very short span of one month or so, by attending two or three classes. Such students are under the impact of delusion; they suffer from mirage. In the words of Sir Issac Pitman, our great guru: "*Rome was not built in a day*".

Firstly, Shorthand speed takes its own time, and requires continuously strenuous effort. After finishing Theory, it takes minimum one year to develop 80 w.p.m. speed. And from 80 words to 100 w.p.m., again one year is required. From 100 w.p.m. to 120 w.p.m., it takes further one year. Thus, a minimum of three years' perseverance with burning desire makes an efficient Stenographer. This too is possible when the Shorthand teacher is possessing *par excellence* and the requisite acumen to teach speed writing eminently. Those students who think that shorthand speed of 120 w.p.m. can be acquired within one or two months by attending double or treble classes, their fate awaits failure, a sure failure.

My suggestion is: first deserve, then desire. Shorthand Exams are always held twice or thrice a year. By writing at a speed which is beyond the reach of a writer is poisonous. Suppose a student who cannot transcribe accurately @ 80 w.p.m., and tries his hand at a speed of 110 or 120 w.p.m. near the Exam, is a self-killer. He spoils his outlines, wastes his money, and, most importantly, his youthful span which is up to 25 years on a crucial date fixed by the Staff Selection Commission. Money can be earned, more time can be found. But youthful age can never be rolled back. So, go step by step in making speed. Don't write at a higher speed, with a differential of more than 10 words of your stabilised hand and continue your class for at least two years regularly, not intermittently, not one or two months before the Shorthand Test.

Always, get your training in speed writing under a teacher who is eminent not only in Shorthand but also in English. For finding such a possessive teacher, you may have to travel a long distance between your place and his class room; you may have to sacrifice your comfort of time. Remember, a patient has to do all this if he wants to be treated by an expert doctor.

..... Sir KailashChandra