

Sir Kallash Chandra's

# SHORTHAND DESCRIPTIONS

Volume : 24

Price : Rs. 18/-

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## ❧ THE ESSENCE OF THE GITA ❧

The Gita (गीता) is the embodiment of the Divine words emerged out of the lotus-like lips of Lord Padamnabham (पद्मनाभम्) Hereunder are given the Divine instructions and teachings of Bhagwan Vishnu extracted from His Song Divine — The Gita. All these must be masterfully understood and translated into our to-day actions of all human beings for purification of their soul and then becoming qualified for seeing God (God-realization). All these are sparkling pearls of the Gita.

1. Evenness of the temper is called Yoga. (2/48) (Chapter 2 Verse 48)
2. Poor and wretched are those who are instrumental in making their actions bear fruit. (2/49)
3. He who has not controlled his mind and senses can have no reason; nor can such an undisciplined man think of God. The unthinking man can have no peace; and how can there be happiness for one lacking peace of mind ? (2/66)
4. All living creatures follow their tendencies (instinct, born nature) (3/33)
5. Desire, the eternal enemy of the wise, is insatiable like fire. (3/39)
6. He who has mastered his senses, is exclusively devoted to his practice and is full of faith, attains knowledge; having had the revelation of Truth, he immediately attains supreme peace (in the form of God-Realisation). (4/39)
7. He alone who is able to stand, in this very life before casting off this body, the urges (वेग) of lust (काम) and anger (क्रोध) is a Yogi; and he alone is a happy man. (5/23)
8. He who is free from the pairs of opposites is easily freed from bondage; lives eternally in identity with Brahm (like attachment—enmity; pleasure—suffering; winter—summer; profit-loss; enemy—friend; like—dislike) (5/3)
9. The Karamyogi, who keeps his mind fixed on God, reaches Brahm in no time. (Karamyoga means renunciation of doership in relation to all activities of the mind, senses and body.) (5/6)
10. He, who acts offering all actions to God and shaking off attachment, remains untouched by sin, as the lotus leaf remains untouched by water. (5/10)
11. Renunciation of doership (the feeling of 'I, me and mine'), and getting nothing done by others lead to self-purification and then to Truth (God-realization). (5/11 and 13)
12. Those, whose mind (आत्मा, मन) and intellect (बुद्धि) are wholly merged with God, who remain constantly established in identity with Him, reach His Lotus Feet (attains salvation or God-realization (प्रत्यक्षता). (5/17)
13. Remaining unattached to sense-objects (पांच इन्द्रिया) and deriving through meditation the satvic (सात्विक) joy which dwells in the mind, and having completely identified oneself through meditation with Brahm, lead to eternal Bliss. (5/21)
14. Pleasures, born of sense-contacts, have a beginning and an end; they come and go; and therefore are a source of suffering and sorrow. Don't indulge in them. (5/23)

A passage for becoming  
supreme stenographers

**TRANSCRIPTION NO. 507**

**President's Address**

in the joint session of  
Parliament

Honourable Members, I welcome you all and summon you to another year of hard work in the service of the / nation. We begin the year on a confident note, having responded with determination to the unforeseen and stupendous challenges of / the last four years. In the face of continuing rise in prices, the foremost concern of Government in 1974 / was to impart a measure of stability to the economy. Government adopted a comprehensive strategy to control / inflation and this was put into operation from July, 1974.

Besides increased mobilisation of resources and (100) economics in non-Plan expenditure, money supply was restricted through an appropriate monetary policy. A vigorous drive was launched against / economic offences like smuggling, hoarding and tax evasion and against spurious units indulging in malpractices in scarce materials. Consumer expenditure / was restrained by limiting dividend incomes and impounding increases in wages and salaries and a part of additional dearness allowance. / Public distribution was strengthened and arrangements were made for adequate import of foodgrains and essential raw materials and commodities. / The annual plan for 1974-75 was reviewed and outlays on the core sectors were raised (200) to boost production. Vigorous action was also taken to improve utilisation of capacity in power plants, rail transport, coal production, / steel plants and other public sector industries. This concerted action began to yield results towards the end of September, / 1974. Despite an unsatisfactory kharrif crop caused by poor rainfall in many States, prices began to fall / and there has been a weakening of the inflationary forces. The availability of essential goods has generally improved. The general / outlook for the rabi crop is good.

Production in public enterprises has shown a significant rise in the first nine months (300) of this financial year. Fourteen per cent more electricity is being produced by thermal plants and improvement of thirty-four / per cent in the production of power by DVC plants merits special mention. Since shortage of power / still persists in a number of States, high priority is being given to the completion of power projects. About two million / kw of power capacity is being added in 1974-75 and another three million / in the coming year. Ten million tonnes more coal will be produced this year. The production is going up. (400)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the typed text, including the title and the main body of the speech. The shorthand is dense and covers the entire left side of the page.

Public sector engineering industries are doing remarkably well. More railway wagons are being moved daily.

I congratulate workers, farmers / and other sections of the people for the determination, courage and identity with national purpose shown by them in supporting / the Government's programme of economic stabilisation.

Government is aware that there is no room for complacency as there are still / sizable imbalances between supply and demand in several important sectors of the economy. The international economic situation is also full / of uncertainties. The monetary and fiscal measures and the action against economic offences will be continued with vigour. (500) Simultaneously, Government will intensify measures to remove limitations in the infrastructure and to increase production in vital sectors. In the international sphere, / we shall continue to work for the evolution of a just and viable economic order in co-operation with developing countries / as well as developed countries which have shown understanding of our problems.

We have been hit hard by the sudden / and large increase in the prices of oil, food and fertilizers. Articles of common consumption have been affected and great / hardship has been caused to the people. There is a very heavy draft on foreign exchange. Even a significant increase (600) in our export earnings is not adequate to fill the gap. Special efforts and arrangements are necessary to deal with the / problems of oil-importing developing countries. Some of the oil exporting countries have helped us in this regard. / There has also been some action at the international level. But these measures fall short of the needs of the situation. / The severe damage caused to the economies of developing countries has to be recognized and redressed through purposeful co-operative effort / on a global scale. We shall continue to take appropriate initiatives in this direction both through bilateral negotiations and in international forums. (700) In addition to the emphasis on increased production and use of coal, we are going ahead with oil / exploration on an urgent basis. The recent discoveries in the off shore Bombay High structure are promising. Government has decided / that this oil field should be developed to the production stage with the greatest expedition. It is being planned that / the first stage of production should begin in 1976 and that in another four years / the production from this area should go up to 10 million tonnes. The future outlook for production of oil from (800) offshore and onshore area is reassuring. There is understandably some anxiety about the Fifth Five Year Plan. A plan has / a framework and a coherent system of objectives as well as a detailed programme indicating targets and the availability of resources. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 508

Speech of  
hon. Minister for  
External Affairs

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Government of India has received reports that the United States is considering the possibility of resuming / arms supplies to Pakistan. Press despatches from Washington and Islamabad have also hinted that the 10-year old American arms / embargo may be lifted and that the United States may supply sophisticated weapons to Pakistan. According to our information, this / question was also discussed during the official visit of Pakistan's Prime Minister to Washington on 5th and 6th February although no decision / has been announced.

The Government of India views the supply of American weapons to Pakistan with grave concern (100) as it will have serious repercussions on the peace and stability of the sub-continent. We have taken up this matter with / the U.S. Government at the highest level and have brought to its attention the consequences of the reversal of / their present policy on the process of normalisation on the sub-continent. On 28th January, I addressed a letter / to the Secretary of State on this subject and conveyed to him our deep concern about the harmful effects of / arms supplies to Pakistan on the peace of this region as well as on Indo-American relations. I particularly emphasised (200) that Pakistan's fears about a military threat from India are wholly fanciful and unwarranted as both India and Pakistan are / committed in the Simla Agreement to work for friendly and harmonious relationship and the establishment of lasting peace in the / sub-continent and to settle all their differences through peaceful means.

It has always been India's policy to promote peace, / stability, cooperation and good-neighbourly relations among the countries of this area on the basis of equality, sovereignty and respect / for independence and territorial integrity of all States. Despite the unfortunate past, we have made special efforts to bring about (300) normalisation and reconciliation with Pakistan. Thanks to these efforts, we have succeeded to some extent in improving relations between the / two countries in spite of the slow progress in the implementation of the Simla Agreement. These hopeful trends will be / jeopardised and the promise of cooperation replaced by the spectre of confrontation by an American decision to induct sophisticated weapons into the / sub-continent. It will not only create new tension between India and Pakistan but also revive old misgivings about the / United States role in the region. In recent months, both India and the United States have made sincere efforts to improve their relations. (400)





TRANSCRIPTION NO. 509

{ A solid matter  
for speed writing }

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, appearing as a series of lines of cursive characters on the left side of the page.

Sir, the Press Council (Second Amendment) Bill, 1974 was introduced by me in the last session, / as I submitted in my statement which I laid on the Table of the House. I requested the House / to consider the Second Amendment because an Ordinance had to be issued since the life of the Council was expiring. / Since the life of the present Council was expiring, we had to issue the Ordinance, At this stage, I do not think / I have much to say because it is a very simple Bill. It is only trying to extend the (100) life of the Press Council till the end of the year. If we are able to finalise the formation of / the Press Council earlier, then, of course, the present term would expire earlier. You will recall, I had said / in the course of the last debate that a Committee of Members of Parliament has been working for the drafting of / the second Bill which is likely to come up before the end of this session. If time is made available, / I will make every effort to bring it before this session itself. The Committee has been sitting and they have been (200) able to come to their conclusions more or less. It is now in the drafting stage and I hope / it will be possible for me to bring the Bill before the House soon. I would not like to go / into the merits and demerits of the new Bill at this stage. I would only say that it is a /very simple Bill extending the life of the present Council. I hope the House will approve of this at an early date / so that I can go to the other House before the Budget debate is taken up. (300)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I welcome the Minister's statement that before this session ends, the Government would be in a position to bring the / comprehensive Press Council (Amendment) Bill before this House for consideration because that would be the proper occasion for discussing the / working of the Press Council in depth. He said that this particular Bill, which seeks to replace the Ordinance is / a simple Bill. No doubt about it; it is a very small Bill dealing with merely the term of the / Press Council and giving life to the Press Council which would have otherwise expired even today. I do not object (400)

to the contents of the Bill. But I take strong exception to the procedure followed by the Government in this regard. / It has been my general objection that Article 123 of the Constitution, which empowers the / President to promulgate Ordinances during the recess of Parliament, is a very special power. It is an extraordinary power which / has to be exercised with very great caution and care and only in an emergent situation. Unfortunately with this Government, / Article 123 has become a matter of routine. It has been stated, in the statement (500) by the Minister explaining why an Ordinance was necessary, that because the Bill was introduced only on 21st December, there was / no time to pass the Bill as the life of the Press Council was due to expire on 31st December. / For this reason, there was no option except to take recourse to an Ordinance. My submission to the Government would be / that the Government was fully in the know that the term of the Press Council was due to expire / on 31st December. This was not something which suddenly came out. Why did not the Government take prompt measures (600) in time to bring forth a Bill before Parliament extending the term of the Press Council, instead of introducing the / Bill only towards the fag end of the session of Parliament and then making it a plea for promulgating / the Ordinance? My point simply is that Article 123 is not intended to remedy the negligence / of the Government. It is not intended to cover up the lapses of the Government. It is intended to be / invoked only in extraordinary circumstances when something new  crops up which was not or could not be foreseen while the (700) Parliament was in session. Suppose, for instance, between the 21st or 22nd December, when the Parliament session ended, / and the 31st December, something had happened which made it absolutely obligatory for the Government to have recourse to / this Ordinance-making power, then, I could have understood it. But, in this case, I would say that this is / only another manifestation of the Government's habit of taking recourse to ordinances. Rule by ordinance, I hold very strongly, is / repugnant to the concept of parliamentary democracy. It denigrates and weakens the efficacy and primacy of the parliamentary institutions. (800)

It is on this ground that I oppose the promulgation of such ordinances. The Press Council has been in / existence for nine years now and it was in 1985 that the Press Council Bill was passed. (840 words)

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style on a grid of horizontal lines. Some words and numbers are clearly legible, such as '123', '1985', and '840'. The notes appear to be a direct transcription of the typed text.



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 510

(freedom of the Press)

Handwritten shorthand notes in Urdu script, covering approximately 80% of the left side of the page.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this discussion has come at an appropriate time when people in this country are very much / concerned about the future of the Press, its structure and its freedom and, therefore, I welcome this opportunity / to say a few words. I think that there is a good deal of misunderstanding, rivalry and tension between the Parliament and / the Press, and this misunderstanding exists on both sides of the House. The usual attitude among the politicians is that / if a newspaper supports their party, then it is independent and if it criticizes their party, then it is the (100) mouthpiece of the monopolists. Well, Sir, it is not as simple as that. We all know that many parties, when / they have been in power, for instance, the DMK, the CPM, all these parties have harassed / newspapers when they have been in power. Sir, this is not a situation that is new to India. It exists / in all democratic countries. To some extent, it is inevitable and we have to learn to live with it, / The tension and the rivalry arise mostly because some of the functions of the Press and the Parliament overlap. (200) Also because the two institutions, to a great extent, depend on each other and this results in a certain amount of resentment / There is also the fact that the Press has a function to be a critic of the Government, a watchdog of the Government as well as of the political parties. And this is often misunderstood as hostility. But in our situation today / where we are still building a democracy, where democratic institutions have to be built up and sustained and where our / freedom has to be maintained, I think it is essential to create rather more cooperation and understanding between the Press and the Parliament. (300)

I believe, Sir, that one of the important functions of the Press Council could be and should be / to act as a link between the Parliament and the Government on the one hand, and the Press and the / public on the other. I feel that some of the misunderstandings that have developed since Independence between the Press / and the Government are due to certain historical reasons. Before Independence, the national newspapers existed for the national movement. / There was no conflict between the two. The proprietors, the editors and the leaders of our national movement were united for (400)

the single aim of removing the British Government. But, after Independence, the situation became rather different. It is natural that / after the achievement of freedom, there would be different interests and different Ideologies represented in the Press just as / they are represented in Parliament. Therefore, to expect the Press in India to support the party in power on all issues / would be unfair and unrealistic.

Sir, one of the complaints against the Press coming from the Government after the last / general elections was that it did not reflect the will and the aspirations of the people, and that it has represented the monopoly interests. (500) Even these allegations, Sir, have been disproved, to a great extent, by those who have analysed / in detail the coverage of the last elections by the Press. The fact is that a kind of distrust of / the Press has grown in the ruling party and in Government circles, And their feeling is that our major newspapers / do not support the basic policies of the Government and that they are over-critical. Sir, I would like to say this, / If the charge against the Press is that they are dependent, to a great extent, on big business (600) and that they are out of touch with the vast masses of the people, there is some truth in it. / But can't it be said about many of our political parties? Can't we say that the Congress Party has links / with big business? Who can deny that many of our parties often lack a touch with the masses? /

So, Sir, the Press on the whole reflects what happens around it and its situation is very similar to that / of most of our political parties and of our political system. Sir, most journalists in this country would admit that (700) there are many faults with the Press today. One of the major faults which the members of the Press have / themselves repeatedly pointed out is that they are not in touch with the large rural areas in the country and / they tend to cater largely to urban middle classes. But, the situation can ultimately be remedied only when we / have higher literacy and education and development of rural areas. Again, it must be conceded that the freedom of the / Press today is inhibited by the fact that it is run by large business houses, and commercial and other interests (800) often impinge on the freedom and integrity of the editor and the journalists who work with him. So, we all / agree that freedom of the Press should be strengthened. The Government, the journalists and the public are all agreed on this. (840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 511 { Debate on President's Address }

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, our beloved President in his Address to Members of Parliament on 17th February has given a / very comprehensive and realistic picture of India and India's relations with the outside world. It is a matter of gratification / indeed that we have started coming out of the economic stagnation which bedevilled the nation for the last couple of years. / More than 70 per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture. Nearly 50 per cent of our income / comes from agriculture. That being so, it is but natural that we have to concentrate on agriculture and make conscious efforts (100) to increase our output. Our agricultural production has more than doubled in the last two decades. From a total / production of 50 million tonnes, when we achieved Independence, foodgrains production has gone up to 1,000 million tonnes. / In spite of many scientific and technological developments, agriculture still has to depend, to a large extent, on the monsoons. / No scientific method has yet been evolved to control rains, but efforts at rain making should continue.

Even so, / India had faced a cycle of adverse monsoons over the last few years. As a result, production in 1992-93 (200) went down to 900 million tonnes. There was unprecedented and widespread drought conditions throughout the major / part of India. In the face of these adverse conditions, we have braved the difficulties with courage and fortitude. / During 1993-94, the total rice production stood at around 300 million tonnes. This is not / an insignificant achievement. Other cash crops like jute, cotton and sugarcane had also shown significant improvement. India is likely / to have a total jute crop of 150 lakh tonnes. Cotton production will touch an all-time record of nearly 200 lakh bales (300) Sugar output is put at 300 lakh tonnes, out of which 100 lakh tonnes is exported. / These are significant pointers to a meaningful policy being followed by the Government.

Thanks to the realisation and strengthening of the / public distribution system, India has been able to look after the minimum needs of the most vulnerable sections. / The public distribution system needs nearly 10 million tonnes of foodgrains annually. The Government is confident of meeting this obligation without / much difficulty. Plans for investments in irrigation projects, fertilizer plants and hydel projects should be pushed on war footing. (400)

Handwritten notes in Urdu script on the left margin, including the year 1992-93 and 1993-94.

Many irrigation projects are pending clearance from the Centre because of river water disputes that are existing between the States. / Recently, a silver lining was seen in the sky with the three Chief Ministers of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala agreeing / in principle to constitute Cauvery River Valley Authority to settle the allocation of water for each State. Unfortunately, it has not / borne fruit. I would again urge the Ministers for Agriculture and Irrigation to request the Chief Ministers again to / sit at the table and agree to constitute the Cauvery River Valley Authority so that these disputes can be solved once and for all. (500) There are similar river water disputes in other areas. For example, with regard to sharing of / Narmada waters, there is a dispute between Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. I would urge that all these river water disputes / should be frozen and river valley authorities should be set up once and for all to settle the allocation of / water and also to go ahead with the construction of irrigation projects.

Coming to industry, Sir, we all know that / the growth rate of industry was almost zero in 1973-74. Thanks to progressive policies and vigorous (600) implementation of those policies, the growth rate now is 3.5 per cent. With efforts to ensure fuller utilisation / of capacity and assurance to supply scarce industrial raw materials at international prices, it is possible that the current year / may turn out a better picture for industry.

The key of industrial growth lies in coal, steel and power. / Coal production which was 80 million tonnes last year has improved to 90 million tonnes by now. There / is no longer any shortage of steel. Thermal power has gone up by 14 per cent and hydel power in (700) D.V.C. as has already been stated by the President, has gone up by 34 per cent. / There is still power shortage in many States of India, particularly in Tamil Nadu and, to some extent, in Karnataka, Haryana / and Punjab. So, the power projects should be given top priority and the power project of Kalindi for which the / foundation was laid by our beloved Prime Minister should be taken up with speed and completed as early as possible. /

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you are aware that we had to spend more for import of oil because of the (800) rise in price of oil. It is encouraging to find that we have struck oil off shore in Bombay High, / and it is expected that we will be able to produce 100 million tonnes of oil from Bombay High. (840 words)

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are dense and cover the entire right side of the page.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 512

{Debate on President's Address  
- poor condition of scientists }

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the most dramatic event of the last year and perhaps the most significant in the history of / free India was the underground nuclear explosion. The President's Address has taken due note of this event and the / President has rightly congratulated our nuclear scientists and engineers on this important achievement. However, a serious omission in the President's / Address is that he made no mention of the hundreds of other scientists who are working in equally important fields / such as agriculture and fisheries. Particularly this year, when agriculture has become the whole pivot of our national progress, (100) I would have liked the President to have made at least a mention of those dedicated scientists and technologists who have been / doing brilliant work for the development of our countryside.

Whenever one visits an agricultural research institute in any part of the country, / one is impressed by the dedication and energy of our young scientists engaged in doing the most / advanced research in agriculture, dairy, fisheries, soil research, reclamation of desert areas, forestry, all of which are crucial to / our development.

At the same time, one gathers the impression that there is a great deal of frustration in our (200) scientists today on account of lack of encouragement and the poor conditions in which they often have to / work. Atomic scientists are perhaps somewhat better looked after than the other scientists. But, on the whole, we cannot say / that we have treated our scientists very well. / Even today, after all the advance we have made in science, I feel that our scientists have not received the appreciation that they deserve. The majority of them are still treated / just like functionaries in a government department. Poor salary, indiscriminate transfers, promotion of people merely according to seniority and not (300) on the basis of merit or special experience—these are the complaints that I have heard from scientists whenever / I visited any of our leading scientific institutions. I suggest, Sir, that the time has come when we should not / only raise the prestige of our scientists' community but also substantially improve their material rewards and conditions of work. / When I say material rewards, I do not mean just salary. More important is the kind of working and living conditions / we provide for the scientists; how far we can reduce their domestic worries so that they can concentrate on their work. (400)

[Handwritten shorthand transcription of the typed text, covering the left side of the page.]

It should not be beyond the means of our Government to provide our scientists cheap housing, special educational facilities / for their children, concessional travel facilities and so on.

Sir, in almost every socialist country, particularly in the Soviet Union, / scientists are treated as the cream of the society. In India, if we look around, who are the elite of / our society? Contractors, exporters, advertising executives and film stars. When you think that, after all, what our exporters and businessmen / sell are largely the products of our brilliant researchers, it seems great injustice that those who sell the products (500) should get most of the benefit and very little goes to those who have developed the products. Therefore, Sir, / it all comes down to the question of the kind of values which we have to set in our society. / Unless we make a radical change in our system of values and priorities, our progress will continue to be / lopsided and haphazard, as it has been in recent years.

It has become more evident now than ever that / only through advanced science and technology we can improve the conditions of the vast masses of our people who live in the rural areas. (600) While I do not deny that traditional occupations and cottage industries should continue to be an integral part of / our rural life, we can at the same time transform the economy of our rural areas by bringing modern / science into these regions. Rural electrification, medical care, schools, modern methods of agriculture, cheap housing, dairies and fisheries—all these things / can be brought to the rural areas if we make the best use of our scientists and if we / organise our efforts in such a way as to spread scientific knowledge to the rural population and also provide them facilities to use this knowledge. (700) Sir, much of the work of our agricultural scientists has not so far spread to the villages. /

Sir, it is disappointing to see that the President's speech is set in a conventional mould. Many of the / new ideas that have been discussed in the last year have failed to get a mention. While the importance of / fertilisers, power, steel, coal and oil is mentioned, I do not see any reference to the use of solar energy, / wind power or gobar gas. I do not think, Sir, the dignity of the Presidential Address would have been (800) in any way impaired by the mention of gobar or the conversion of sewage into useful manure. These, I submit, / are the new tools by which we can raise the standard of life of our people living in our villages. (840 words)

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A select passage  
for speed writing

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 513

about deplorable plight of  
landless/agricultural labour

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Sir, 80 per cent of this country's population lives in villages and a majority of them are landless labourers and / marginal farmers. Out of this 80 per cent that is 70 crores of rural population, more than 30 crores / are landless labourers. They live below the poverty line. Really speaking, there is no legal provision for their well-being / and welfare. The urban labour is less than 10 crores and the Government has taken many steps and measures for / their well-being and upliftment.

Sir, I would like to narrate some of the measures taken by the Government (100) for the welfare of the urban labour. There is an Act governing industrial relations and disputes. There are workers' committees, / joint management councils, National Commission on Labour, etc. The Government has also taken many steps for social security like the Employees' / State Insurance Scheme, Employees' Provident Fund, Family Pension, maternity benefits, etc., for this industrial and urban labour. There is also the / Central Board of Workers' Education, the objective of which is to create a well-informed and responsible labour force. / capable of organising and running trade unions on a sound basis. All these measures are taken for the benefit of (200) the industrial labour, mine labour and dock workers. But what about the landless labour and the agricultural labour which consist of / a formidable portion of the labour force of the country? Do they not contribute anything for the development of / this nation? Why are they neglected? It is only because they are not vocal because there is nobody to speak / on their behalf and because there are no trade unions for them. The trade unions of the urban labour exploit / the industry. They get the benefits but they do not fulfil their obligations. With less and less work, they get (300) more and more benefits in cash and in kind whereas there is no provision for the landless labour and the / agricultural labour. Millions of them die without food. The Government should make statutory provisions for security of living wage and / suitable working conditions for the agricultural labour. Sir, majority of this landless labour and the agricultural labour is heavily burdened / by debt. The money-lenders suck their blood and exploit them. The crushing burden of debt on them should be removed, / special tribunals should be appointed to enquire into this and all debts which are beyond the capacity of the peasants (400)

to pay should be liquidated. Meanwhile, a moratorium should be declared, and steps should be taken to provide cheap / credit facilities. Sir, for this, the cooperative movement in various parts of the country has done something good. But that / requires to be augmented and increased on a large scale. Sir, many of these landless labourers and agricultural labourers suffer / only because there is no land for them. For their benefit, some State Governments enacted tenancy laws / but they were not implemented. The greatest hardship which they suffer from is that they are landless. (500) The land which was to be given to them by way of surplus has to be obtained by the enactment of tenancy laws. / It was not given to them. The vested interests in the rural parts of the country evaded the provisions of / the tenancy laws. Therefore, Sir, fixity of tenure with heritable rights along with a right to build houses and to plant trees / should be provided for all tenants throughout the country. Unless this is done, I don't think the condition of / the rural labour can be improved.

Not only this, Sir, there is a section of the rural population, so to say, (600) the landlords or the rich peasantry. There should be an income tax on their income. Sir, unless their income is taxed / and sealed as it is done in the urban parts, they shall continue to exploit these rural people. So, there / should be income-tax levied on them and this tax yield should be used for the well-being and welfare / of these landless labourers.

Now, Sir, as I previously stated, the co-operative movement is, so to say, a movement, which can / help these rural labourers. For this purpose, the rate of co-operative farming and collective farming can be stepped up in this country. (700) So far as I know, the system of co-operative farming is prevalent only in some parts, / rather a negligible portion, in the Gujarat State. I do not know the position prevailing in the rest of the country. / But, so far as my State is concerned, there are some societies formed on a co-operative basis for the benefit / of agricultural labourers and they are mostly composed of landless labourers and they get Government waste land from the Government. / Now, this land which is provided by the Government is not fertile. If they develop this land, the vested interests (800) of the society snatch away this land. The result is that there were some attacks on Harijans and backward classes / in different parts of the country. A majority of attacks on Harijans and backward classes are only because of land disputes.

(840 words)

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

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, covering approximately 15 lines of text on the left side of the page.

**TRANSCRIPTION NO. 514**

Speech of hon. Minister for External Affairs

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, **in pursuance of the** Government's policy to secure the active cooperation and **involvement** of all democratic, / **secular** and progressive forces in the country, it was considered desirable to have a **dialogue** with **Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah**. / Hon'ble Members are aware that Sheikh Abdullah had played a **notable** part in the freedom struggle and in the **accession** / of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to the **Indian Union**. He formed and headed the Government of the State / **for a number of years** after Independence. **Despite** the differences which led to the subsequent **estrangement**, it seemed clear from (100) the public statements made by Sheikh Abdullah as well as personal talks with him that his **commitment** to basic national / ideals and objectives had remained unchanged. He **reaffirmed** that the accession of the State to the **Indian Union** was final / and **irrevocable**. His main area of concern was about the legal and Constitutional changes made after August, 1953. /

It was decided that **Mirza Afzal Beg** whom Sheikh Abdullah named for the purpose and **Shri G. Parthasarathi** / whom I **entrusted** with the task should examine these changes in depth and make appropriate recommendations. After extensive discussions, (200) they **reached** agreement on various points which are **incorporated** in the Agreed Conclusions, a **copy of which** is placed / **on the Table of the House**. These conclusions formed the **subject matter** of further discussions at a political level in which Sheikh / Abdullah, and the Chief Minister of the State and **Sardar Swaran Singh** participated. **As a result of these**, / an understanding has been reached as disclosed in the letters exchanged between me and Sheikh Abdullah, copies of which are placed / on the Table of the House. I shall refer to certain basic features of the understanding.

The Agreed Conclusions have been formulated (300) within the frame-work of the Constitution of India. The Constitutional relationship between the State of Jammu and Kashmir / and the Union will continue, as it has been, and the extension of further provisions of the Constitution to the State / will continue to be governed by the procedure **prescribed** in Article 370. There will be no **weakening** of / the **ties** which exist between the Union of India and its **constituent units** of which the State of Jammu and / Kashmir is one. The existing **jurisdiction** of the Centre to deal with activities directed towards questioning or **disrupting** the **sovereignty** (400)

and territorial integrity of India, or bringing about secession of any part of the territory of India from the Union, / will also continue. It has also been agreed that any amendment of the Constitution of the State on certain specified / matters of importance will not become effective unless the assent of the President is obtained. The Agreed Conclusions seek to / reassure the State that in case the State Government comes up with any proposal to change any Central law made / after 1953 on matters in the Concurrent List such as social welfare measures, cultural matters, (500) social security, procedural laws and the like, the grant of assent to the Bill will be sympathetically considered.

A proposal was / made by Mirza Afzal Beg that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in relation to the State should be curtailed. / This was not accepted as it is considered important that the Supreme Court should continue to have its original and / appellate jurisdiction in the matter of writs, appeals and other matters. However, it was agreed by collateral letters that the / provision in Article 132(2) enabling the Supreme Court to grant special leave on the refusal of a (600) certificate by the High Court need not apply to the State. Action on this will, however, be taken only when / the State Government comes up with a proposal in this behalf.

Hon'ble Members will notice that the question of nomenclature of the Governor and the Chief Minister could not be settled. This is a matter which is provided for in / the State Constitution which at present uses the expression "Governor" and "Chief Minister". A change in the nomenclature can be / made only by amendment of the State Constitution by the State Legislature. So far as the Chief Minister is concerned, (700) there should be no objection to the adoption of the designation "Prime Minister" in the State if the Legislature of / the State of Jammu and Kashmir amends its Constitution accordingly. Until this is done, the present designation would continue. /

Sheikh Abdullah was very anxious that, to start with, the Constitutional relationship between the State and the Centre should be / as it was in 1953 when he was in power. It was explained to him that the / clock could not be put back in this manner. Mirza Afzal Beg pressed for the transfer of provisions relating to (800) Fundamental Rights to the State Constitution, the removal of the supervision and control of the Election Commission of India / over elections to the State Legislature, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over all subjects in the State List.

(840 words)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the typed text, covering the right half of the page.

**TRANSCRIPTION NO. 515**

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, including dates like 1971, 1972, 1975, and 240, and various symbols and abbreviations.

Madam, I beg to move : "That the Bill further to amend the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, / be taken into consideration."

Madam, this is a simple piece of legislation which seeks to replace the North-Eastern / Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Ordinance, 1975, which was promulgated by the President under Article 240 / of the Constitution on the 20th January, 1975. As a result of reorganisation of / the **composite** State of Assam under the principal Act of 1971, as from the 21st January, (100) 1972, the Assam State Electricity Board and the Assam State Warehousing Corporation existing at the time / in the composite State became inter-State bodies **corporate**. A provision was made in Section 53 of the North-Eastern / Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 for the continued functioning of these two bodies in all the / territories of the composite State, i.e., the present State of Assam, the State of Meghalaya and the Union Territory / of Mizoram. It was also provided in sub-section (3) of the same Section that these bodies shall **cease** to function (200) and stand **dissolved** on the expiry of the period of two years from the date of reorganisation or such / earlier date as the Central Government may, by order, decide.

In so far as the Assam State Warehousing Corporation is concerned, / the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Food), who are concerned with warehousing, have issued an Order under / sub-Section (3) of Section 53 dissolving the inter-State Warehousing Corporation as from the 21st January, / 1975, after the new intra-State Warehousing Corporation set-up by the State, of Assam and Meghalaya (300) took over the undertakings, assets, rights and liabilities of the inter-state Warehousing Corporation relating to the Warehousing Centres functioning / within the territories of the two States. It may be mentioned that there is no Warehousing Centre in the Union / Territory of Mizoram.

In regard to the Assam State Electricity Board, however, the Ministry of Energy (Department of Power), who / are concerned with Electricity Boards, were holding discussions with the representatives of the Governments of Assam and Meghalaya with a view to / persuading the two States to evolve mutually acceptable arrangements for the future functioning of the Electricity Board. (400)

An agreement was reached and signed by the Ministers of the two States in the afternoon of the 19th January, / 1975. However, as all the details necessary for **incorporation** in the statutory order to be issued by the / Central Government for the taking over of the undertakings, assets, rights and liabilities of the inter-State Electricity Board / by the new intra-State Electricity Boards set-up by the two States, were not immediately available and it was also necessary / to consult Mizoram, which was a necessary party, it was found necessary to extend the life of the (500) inter-State Electricity Board by another two months beyond the 20th January, 1975, on which date / it was otherwise due to stand dissolved. Accordingly, the President was pleased to promulgate on the 20th January, / 1975 the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Ordinance, 1975 which the present Bill / seeks to replace.

Madam Vice-Chairman, I must say that we should **take recourse to** Ordinance to the minimum extent possible. / When the situation can be well **foreseen** we can make a provision during the continuance of the Session itself (600) and this extraordinary method of promulgating Ordinances should not be taken recourse to. I admit that the provisions of / this Bill are simple. In this connection, I want to make some submissions.

Before this reorganisation took effect, there were / the Assam State Electricity Board and these corporations. After the reorganisation, the assets and liabilities should be distributed between the / inter-State bodies. In this connection, I want to point out one thing to the Minister so far as this / region is concerned, namely, that there should be a co-ordinated policy, a co-ordinated power policy. (700) Unless and until there is a co-ordinated power policy, there is no scope of development of this undeveloped area. This undeveloped area is rich in / its natural resources. **Exploration** of power is the most essential and vital thing for the **exploitation** of the rich resources / found within this region. So, unless and until there is a co-ordinated power policy, so far as this region is / concerned, there is no hope of any development of this undeveloped area.

So far as my State, Tripura, is concerned, / we are to take power from Assam or rather from Meghalaya because in our State the one **hydel project (800)** that was commenced several years ago has not yet **seen the light of the day**. Expenditure to the extent / of three times the actual amount has been spent in this connection but till now it has not been completed.

(840 words)

Handwritten shorthand notes in Bengali script, covering the right side of the page. The notes appear to be a transcription of the printed text, with some additional markings and corrections. Key phrases like '19/1/75', '20/1/75', and '800' are visible within the shorthand.



( A rarely available passage ) **TRANSCRIPTION NO. 516** (about Unemployment)

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the original speaker's words or a secondary transcription. The notes are dense and cover the left side of the page, often overlapping the printed text.

Sir, the hon. Minister read out the whole list of schemes which the Government had been introducing, like the rural / works scheme, **crash programmes**, half-a-million jobs scheme and the whole **plethora** of schemes but he has **deliberately concealed** / the **most important thing**, namely, despite all these efforts by the Government, unemployment has been **continuously rising ever since the / First Five Year Plan** If in the **beginning of the First Five Year Plan** unemployment totalled 33 lakhs, / now it is anywhere near 400 lakhs plus 30 per cent of the population who are in a state of **disguised** unemployment. (100) Unemployment problem is continuously getting **aggravated** despite all the crash programmes, despite all the rural works programmes that have been / undertaken so far. I am **tempted** to say this because the hon. Minister has deliberately used the details of the various / schemes of the Government only to conceal the main point that the Government has **utterly failed** to solve the problem / of unemployment. Whatever they have done has been **a drop in the ocean** and the **unemployment** problem continues to be / aggravated, You may be putting a few **crores of rupees here and there** in the name of solving unemployment problem (200) but in fact, whatever money you have put in the unemployment schemes has been **frittered** away by private **hungry** contractors, / and political workers of the **ruling party** at the local level. **They have been misusing** the funds rather than creating assets. / I would like the hon. Minister, for example, to tell the **House**, out of the total **investments** you have / made for the crash programme, for the rural works programmes, how much **percentage** of the total outlay has / been spent on **reproducible assets** ? Government **will not be able** to give the figures because like the figures for unemployment, (300) Government refuses to collect figures regarding reproducible assets. **How much** of the total outlay for employment schemes has been spent / on reproducible assets, creating employment of a permanent nature? In fact, a large **proportion** of the money has been spent / on investments which create only temporary jobs and the **man-days** that have been added to the total employment figures / are only temporary in nature, **even if they are real**.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister said that / the proposal of the **Mover of this Bill**, namely, **in case** Government is unable to provide employment, it is **duty bound** (400)

to pay unemployment allowance, cannot be accepted. The main reason put forward by the hon. Minister is that / investment should be used in productive schemes and not for giving doles. That was one of his arguments. He said that / because of the resource position, the Government could not utilize their limited resources for unemployment allowance because the implications / would be too large. Large amounts of money will be needed for such a scheme. He also said in his / **characteristic** fashion that if unemployment allowance is given, it will add to the **inflationary pressure**. I fail to understand his (500) **logic** because unemployment allowance can add to inflationary pressure only in a situation where such resources have been created by / **deficit financing**, or in a situation where unemployment allowance is given without **commensurate** development activity. It is true that / in a period of inflation, in a period of economic **stagnation**, as we are having today, any **disbursement** of money from / deficit financing will add to inflation. The mover of the Motion or anybody else did not demand such an allowance / to be distributed. We demand that while the economic crisis should be solved by changing the economic policies of the Government, (600) the Government is duty bound to give unemployment allowance in case the Government fails to provide **gainful employment** to / the people, particularly the working people.

The hon. Minister spent a lot of time in **enumerating** the steps that Government / have taken. For example, the Bhagwati Committee's **interim** report was submitted, earlier an **inter-Ministerial** group report was submitted, and the / **final report** was submitted in May, 1993. Then, another **inter-Ministerial** group was formed by the / **Planning Commission**. They **deliberated** and submitted a report after a number of years. Interim reports, final reports, inter-Ministerial (700) groups reports and reports **galore**, but no action. Why is that despite the **Dantwala** Committee's recommendations, **concrete figures** / have not been collected regarding unemployment? Because the Government knows that if the practice of making estimate of our unemployment which / was there until the end of the Third Plan was continued, people would rise in **revolt** because this Government is / **incapable** of providing gainful employment. Plan after Plan, year after year, the additional labour force coming to the labour market / has been much larger than the additional employment generated by all the crash programmes and special programmes taken together. (800)

Let the Minister have the courage to **contradict** me. Is the Minister prepared to **assert** that the new jobs created / every year are equal to or more than the additional labour force? He would not be able to say that. (840 words)

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

An efficient language  
for an efficient writer

**TRANSCRIPTION NO. 517 (Budget discussions)**

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

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before beginning my speech on the Budget, I would like to associate myself with the other / gentlemen, without hoarding any speculation, in condemning the incident which was referred to earlier. Everybody here, I am sure, will / join with me that political violence is not the thing to be thought of and it is a very condemnable / one and I associate myself with the views expressed by my other friends on both sides of the House. / So far as the Budget is concerned, as the Economic Survey has indicated, the year 1994-95 (100) was a year of unprecedented economic strains in the history of Independent India. Again, Sir, if you look at / the Economic Survey, we find that the growth either in Industrial or agricultural or export sector has not been / a very encouraging one. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister, while trying to frame the Budget, had to consider the economic / crisis faced by the country and had to grapple with many conflicts in framing the Budget. I should like / to say here, to a considerable extent, he has made a commendable effort in order to see that some incentives (200) will be provided both for industrial as well as agricultural growth which has been rather stagnant for years in this country. / Sir, the problems of inflation, economic stagnation and mounting unemployment and almost a halt in the industrial and agricultural growth / have been facing the country for the last several years and these have to be broken, but I wonder whether / the proper way to tackle these serious problems is to follow the same old path of increasing indirect taxation and / budgetary deficit. If you look at the figures, we find the deficit of Rs. 126 crores (300) which was estimated by the previous Finance Minister for the year 1994-95 has / now revealed itself not to remain at Rs. 200 crores but has actually risen to Rs. / 600 crores, even though I admit that a substantial part of it is because of food, fertilisers / and oil imports which in any case had to be done and which may not add to the inflationary tendencies. /

One wonders whether the current overall deficit can be kept at Rs. 400 crores as estimated (400)

and reduced to Rs. 200 crores with the proposed massive taxation of Rs. 300 crores. / Sir, the inflationary nature of this massive dose of taxation has to be very seriously viewed, especially / in view of the second dose of impost with which the Finance Minister had to come out in the middle / of the last year, which amounted to nearly Rs. 100 crores. Again, the impost of the previous Finance Minister for / resource raising on top of the previous one which gathered nearly Rs. 800 crores to Rs. 1000 crores (500) by way of Central taxes—Railway taxes, Posts and Telegraphs levies—and also taking into consideration the many deficit budgets / of the different States, I am sure, will result in back-breaking burden for the people. Sir, the impost on / consumer items has added a further burden on the common man.

The only justification which I can see for the / additional taxation will be found in the hope of raising the Plan outlay by about 23 per cent. to / Rs. 6000 crores and it is a welcome feature, particularly so when the outlay is substantially for agricultural and (600) energy resources and I commend that effort of the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, we find that agriculture and the energy / resources have been stagnating for a couple of years and the investment there has not been a considerable one, / So far as agriculture is concerned, I would like to associate myself with the views expressed by my honourable friend / who has gone into greater details of the position with regard to agriculture. In a country which has more than / 70 per cent of the people living in rural areas, the effort that has been made all these years is (700) not a commendable one, and if you compare it with the development in the urban areas, it has been rather / a very neglected one. Sir, even with regard to the organised sector, in wages and other amenities, there is always / agitation and they will be in a position to get relief, and we always find that the demand is for / linking the wages to the rising cost of living. But what happens in the case of the agriculturist? As a / man living in a rural area, he has no hope. Whatever be the rising cost of living, he has to (800) eke out a living with whatever he can produce out of the paltry piece of land that is available to him, / I am not against the ceiling on land holdings or new land reforms which have been brought in. (840 words)

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

**Tr. No. 507**

**confident note** = determination, Here, note means pleasing sound of a musical instrument (स्वर)

**stupendous** = amazing, astounding (आश्चर्यजनक)

**strategy** = special or advantageous method

**mobilisation of resources** = acquiring money which is lying idle for putting it to productive uses

**drive** = campaign, special programme (अभियान)

**tax evasion** = escaping the payment of tax by unfair and illegal means

**spurious units** = organisations which are not genuine

**scarce** = in shortage

**Impounding** = confiscate, take legal possession of

**core sectors** = such sectors of economic development which must be given first priority in any adverse circumstances, e.g., agriculture, power, petroleum products

**concerted action** = all round action

**room** = Its second meaning is scope

**complacency** = satisfaction which is wrongly felt by one's own self but factually it is not. For example, you write shorthand at a speed of 80 w.p.m., but there are omissions and mistakes in your transcription. Still, you claim that your speed is 80 w.p.m. Therefore, because of this false claim, you don't want to work hard to improve. Such a feeling is known as complacency.

**fiscal** = monetary, financial

**just** = Its second meaning is justified.

**viable** = economical, self-reliant

**economic order** = economic system

**draft** = burden (second meaning)

**redressed** = offset, compensated (पूर्ति करना)

**global** = relating to the whole world

**bilateral** = relating to two parties or two countries

**forum** = place from where some propoganda is made (Don't

transcribe it as form. Put ओ vowel after (ai) stroke.

**oil exploration** = searching new resources of petroleum

**off-shore** = place in the ocean away from the sea shore

**Bombay High** = It is the name of the oil field in the Arabian Sea near Bombay from where oil is extracted

**expedition** = speed, promptness (second meaning)

**Tr. No. 508**

**resuming** = re-starting

**embargo** = ban, prohibition

**sophisticated** = technically most advanced

**views** = Here, it is used as Verb, meaning thereby considers

**grave** = serious (second meaning) (This word is mis-heard as great while taking dictation. Be careful.)

**concern** = Here, it means anxiety (चिन्ता)

**repercussions** = consequences, results, effects

**stability** = strength (Don't transcribe it as suitability.)

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

**reversal** = turning into opposite direction.

**conveyed** = communicated, told

**wholly** = completely, entirely (Its pronunciation is होली and not होली. Remember its spellings. It is adverb of whole.)

**fanciful** = baseless, false

**unwarranted** = undesirable, not required

**harmonious** = cordial, friendly

**durable** = ever lasting, having long life

**sovereignty** = absolute freedom (दुर्ग स्वराज्य)

**territorial integrity** = preservation of the land of a country from interference or seizure by another country

**bring about** = (idiom) effect (लागू

करना) (Don't confuse it with bring out which means publish.)

**reconciliation** = compromise

**thanks to** = these two words together become idiom which means due to.

**jeopardised** = damaged

**spectre** = fear (as of a ghost) (दृष्य)

**confrontation** = war

**Induct** = to bring into, include

**Induction** = noun of Induct

**misgivings** = misunderstandings

**adverse** = harmful (Don't transcribe it as diverse which means opposite)

**parity** = equality (Don't transcribe it as party.)

**categorical** = absolutely clear

**Tr. No. 509**

**Ordinance** = law made by the President when Parliament is not in session (Don't spell it as ordnance which is a different word and which means military goods.)

**comprehensive** = detailed

**to take exception to** = (idiom) to have objection to

**empower** = (verb of power) give power, authorise

**promulgate** = to enforce a law

**recess** = break for rest between two working hours

**extraordinary** = special

**emergent** = urgent, appearing suddenly

**to take recourse to** = (idiom) to adopt the method of, to take the help of

**submission** = humble request (बिनाती)

**remedy** = (Here, it is used as a verb) to correct

**lapse** = mistakes

**Invoked** = to use the law

**crops up** = emerges, appears

**foresaw** = expected, seen before happening

**obligatory** = binding, essential

**manifestation** = act of disclosing

what is secret, exposure, becoming known

repugnant = incompatible, contrary (विरुद्ध)

concept = one set of thinking (विरोध विचार धारा)

denigrates = weakens, lower the effect of

efficacy = effectiveness, power of producing

primacy = supreme position, position of top dignity

### Tr. No. 510

rivalry = enmity

mouthpiece = agent, one who speaks for the favour of others

harassed = troubled (Remember — in harass, there is single **r** and in embarrass, there is double **rr**)

Inevitable = unavoidable

Press = It means all the news papers of a country taken as a whole or collectively. (When used in this meaning **P** should be typed capital.)

overlap = to cover partly, to coincide, partly

resentment = displeasure, annoyance (नाराजगी)

watchdog = one who keeps vigilance, one who sees that nothing wrong is done, (निगरानी करने वाला)

hostility = enmity, bitter relationship

sustain = keep alive, maintain

conflict = dispute, difference of opinion

proprietor = owner

ideology = way of thinking

will = generally it is used as a helping verb. Its second meaning is wish (चाहना या मरजी). The third meaning is a document written by a person to be used after his death how and to whom his property shall be given (वसीयत)

disproved = not proved (Don't confuse it with disapproved which means not having approval. Pronunciation and the outlines of both the words are the same.)

distrust = absence of faith, not believing

around = all over, everywhere (Don't confuse it with round.)

journalist = newspapermen (पत्रकार)

tend = likely to be

conceded = agreed, accepted (There is difference in the sides of circle **a** in the outlines for conceded and considered. (Don't write wrongly resulting in one mistake.)

Inhibited = restricted, checked (Don't transcribe it as Inhabited which means resided or lived by)

impinge on = violate, break

integrity = honesty

### Tr. No. 511

stagnation = condition of without any progress

bedevilled = destroyed, damaged

conscious efforts = vigorous efforts, sincere efforts

evolved = devised, formulated

adverse = unfavourable, harmful

unprecedented = never seen in the past

braved = faced

fortitude = courage

bale = bundle (Different from ball which means on surety (जमानत))

pointers = indicators

vulnerable = liable to be adversely affected

obligation = duty

war-footing = with full spirits

silver lining = ray of hope (आशा की किरन)

constitute = to form, to establish

borne fruit = become successful

once and for all = (idiom) for ever

frozen = here, it means ended

kingpin = most valuable thing

hydel = electricity produced by using water force as fuel

### Tr. No. 512

fisheries = water tanks, etc., where fish are bred for sale

pivot = central strength

dedicated = devoted, committed (Don't transcribe it as educated.)

countryside = rural areas (Type as one word)

dairy = keeping of milch cattle (Don't confuse with diary.)

reclamation of desert areas = making deserts fertile

forestry = art of managing forests

crucial = decisive, very important

functionaries = workers

indiscriminate = without consideration, without reason

substantially = considerably, to a great extent

look around = look all over

elite = selected or the chosen part of people (Pronunciation is (ऐलीट))

lopsided = unbalanced

haphazard = confused, disorderly

integral part = important part

conventional mould = old-fashioned

solar energy = power produced out of sun rays

impaired = spoiled

sewage = human waste, (stool and urine)

manure = organic fertilizer (खाद)

### Tr. No. 513

marginal farmers = farmers having small pieces of land which are not sufficient to sustain themselves

upliftment = betterment, raising the economic condition

narrate = mention

social security = financial security or stability in old age and in periods of distress

dock workers = those who work on the ports for loading and unloading the ship

formidable = Here, it means very large

vocal = bold to speak to, or bold to express the adverse conditions



**in kind** = in the form of consumables, valuable or useful goods

**statutory provisions** = safeguards or benefits provided by some law

**suck** = to extract (जबरदस्ती चूसना)

**liquidated** = waived, forgiven, erased

**moratorium** = legal power to debtors to postpone the payment of their loans

**augmented** = increased

**tenancy laws** = laws favouring the tenants (किरायादार)

**vested interests** = group of those persons who want to have benefits by harming others

**fixity** = action of fixing or deciding

**tenure** = period for a particular position like tenancy or service

**heritable rights** = rights of tenancy etc. which can be transferred by one generation to the other, e.g., from the father to the son

**rich peasantry** = zamindars, jagirdars, landlords

**sealed** = fixing an upper limit

**collective farming** = agriculture activities done by farm labour collectively and not individually in order to reap better crops and more profits

**stepped up** = increased

**negligible** = very little (नाम मात्र)  
(Practise its outline.)

**snatch** = take into possession forcibly (छीन लेना, खीस लेना)

**Tr. No. 514**

**in pursuance of the** = according to the

**secular** = favouring or treating all religions equally

**dialogue** = conversation

**accession** = affiliation, becoming a part of the (Practise its outline and spellings.)

**estrangement** = separation of a person (or people) from another (or other people) by creating bad feelings or incitement (Remember

its spelling and outline)

**reaffirmed** = re-assured

**irrevocable** = not changeable  
(Practise its outline.)

**incorporated** = contained, embodied

**ties** = relations, links

**constituent units** = Here, it means States of India

**disrupting** = breaking, dislocating

**sovereignty** = complete freedom

**assent** = approval, sanction (Don't confuse it with **ascent** which means climbing up (चढ़ाई))

**secession** = separation of a part from the whole country (Practise its outline and spellings)

**curtailed** = reduced

**appellate jurisdiction** = legal authority for deciding appeals

**writs** = special petition made in a High Court or the Supreme Court

**collateral letters** = Here, these words mean letters exchanged between the Central Government and the State Government (i.e. Jammu and Kashmir Government)

**special leave** = This is a legal term used in the Supreme Court which means special permission granted by the Supreme Court to file an appeal against the judgement of the High Court

**nomenclature** = particular name or title

**Tr. No. 515**

**composite** = composed unit, unified shape before division

**principal Act** = parent Act, main Act

**body corporate** = forming a corporation, same organisations functioning for all the different States even after division of the State

**cease** = stop, end (Don't confuse it with **seize** or **seige**.)

**dissolved** = dismantled, abolished (हंग हो जाना)

**inter-State** = between two or more States

**Intra-state** = within the State

**Incorporation** = insertion, forming part of

**exploration of power** = generation of electricity

**exploitation** = making useful

**Tr. No. 516**

**crash programmes** = programmes to be implemented immediately

**plethora** = bundle, a large number

**deliberately** = intentionally, knowingly

**concealed** = hid, not disclosed

**disguised** = false, not real

**aggravated** = worsened

**tempted** = attracted, prompted (Don't transcribe it as attempted.)

**utterly** = miserably, very badly

**a drop in the ocean** = a negligible quantity, almost nothing

**frittered away** = spread, distributed

**reproducible assets** = assets which produce returns, e.g., factories, power plants

**man-days** = days when man power works

**duty bound** = compulsory duty

**doles** = charity, aims (दान)

**characteristic fashion** = special and personal style

**logic** = reason, principle

**deficit financing** = a term used in Economics. It means printing currency notes more than the gold reserve in replacement thereof.

**commensurate** = corresponding, equal

**disbursement** = spending money

**gainful employment** = purposeful or useful employment (e.g., employment of teachers which shall remove illiteracy)

**enumerating** = counting.

mentioning in detail  
 Interim = temporary, ad hoc  
 Inter-Ministerial = between different Ministries.  
 deliberated = functioned  
 galore = In large numbers

**Tr. No. 517**

hoarding = keeping with oneself  
 speculation = guess, presumption  
 condemning = censuring, criticizing bitterly  
 condemnable = deserving condemnation, censure or bitter criticism  
 economic strains = economic crisis  
 grapple with = fight with, overcome  
 conflicts = disputes differences of opinion  
 stagnant = not moving forward, halting at one point  
 mounting = increasing  
 Indirect taxation = taxes like excise duty or customs duty or Central sales tax which are not directly paid by the public  
 budgetary deficit = creating deficit in the budget which leads to inflation and economic crisis  
 revealed = disclosed  
 massive = huge, of large size  
 dose = quantity (of medicine etc. to be taken at one time) (खुराक) (Don't confuse it with doze which means to sleep lightly)  
 impost = tax, levy  
 levies = taxes  
 commend = appreciate (Don't transcribe it as comment.)  
 eke out = supplement, support (livelihood)  
 paltry = small

**Tr. No. 518**

lend = give  
 intricacies = complications (दाव पेच), difficulties  
 Imagination = thoughtfulness,

wise thinking  
 reflected = having the reflection of, having the image of  
 deteriorated = worsened, became worse  
 spiralling = going upward  
 putting through = making useful or successful  
 launching = starting  
 ambitious Plans = large-sized Plans which are beyond the available resources and may not therefore be successful  
 confine to = restrict to, to be within a limit  
 In record time = in minimum possible time  
 to reap the fruits = (idiom) to have the fruits of, to enjoy the benefits  
 identify = determine, specify  
 Inordinate delay = unexpected delay, extremely delayed, delayed by months instead of days  
 price spiral = upward movement of prices  
 In entirety = completely, totally (सब का सब)  
 accede to = accept (Don't confuse it with exceed.) It is always followed by the Preposition (to).  
 grid = network of power transmission lines  
 welcome = likable, acceptable (Here, it is used as an adjective.)  
 to bring into being = (idiom) to create  
 monies = plural of money; the plural can also be spelt as moneys  
 vagaries of rainfall = either very excessive or very scanty rainfall (less)

**Tr. No. 519**

roaring waterfall speeches = speeches given with extremely emotionally loud sound criticizing Government policies  
 shortcomings = pitfalls, lapses,

mistakes

opine = verb of opinion  
 housewives = those ladies (wife or mother) who manage the whole household (घर सभालने वाली स्त्रीयाँ)  
 to sit up tight = to be tensionful (सोच में पड़ी हुई)  
 keeping the fingers crossed = (idiom) very much puzzled  
 axe = iron instrument for cutting wood or trees (कुलहाड़ी)  
 belied = made false  
 growth-oriented Budget = Budget meant for economic development  
 prerogative = specially exclusive right  
 microscopic = very small in number  
 affluent class = rich people (Don't spell it as ② ffluent which means waste or rejected matter like waste out of sugarcane juice while manufacturing sugar.)  
 curtailment = reduction  
 concept = theory, point of view  
 thus = therefore, in this way  
 logically = appearing reasonable  
 slacken = check, reduce the speed  
 boost = improve, encourage  
 loosened = made loose or lenient  
 gestures = attempts (चেষा)  
 proviso = (Its pronunciation is (प्रोवाइजो) In every Act there are Sections and sub-Sections. Sometimes, after them there are paragraphs which have no Section or sub-Section numbers, but start with the words "Provided that" Such a paragraph is known as proviso.  
 cumbersome = complicated, difficult (Practise its outline).  
 rationalised = made easy or moderate  
 underhand dealings = unfair or corrupt dealings  
 prevalent = existing (Do you know its spelling ?)

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 518

(Debate on Budget)

A meaningful passage

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to lend my support to the Budget proposals of our new Finance Minister, Shri / C. Subramaniam. Before taking up this particular responsibility in the Centre, he was for many many years in charge of the / finances of the Tamil Nadu State and he then made a name for himself as one who has a grasp / of the intricacies of public finances and also an ability to tackle the problems of public finances with boldness and imagination. / These qualities, I am glad to say, are very much reflected in the proposals which are before us. (100) What I particularly like about the Budget proposals this year is this. They reveal the sincere approach of the Government to / achieve increased production, industrial as well as agricultural, which alone could improve the much deteriorated economic situation in the country. / Achievement of this objective is the only answer to bring down the prices. As long as shortages exist and / as long as industrial production deteriorates, the prices would be spiralling having worst effect on the life of the people, / particularly the lower income groups. I am glad that the Finance Minister has taken care to achieve this objective in making (200) large allocations for agriculture and food production. The real and difficult task is not in making allocations for the Plans, / but in putting them through. In my mind, it appears that both the Central and State Governments are launching ambitious Plans / which our economy cannot bear.

Instead of taking up too many projects, we should confine ourselves to a few projects / and complete them in record time. By doing so, we would not only be saving a lot of money in / establishments, but would be able to reap the fruits sooner to enable us to proceed further. In this connection, (300) I also wish to make an appeal to the Central Government through you, Sir, that it should identify certain important projects / as national projects and allot more money for their early completion. Although we have attained independence nearly forty years ago, / we are still depending upon food imports. We seem to have spent about 4 to 5 hundred crores during the last year / on the import of foodgrains. It is indeed a very unhappy and unsatisfactory situation in which we are / still placed. Instead of spending hundreds of crores on food imports, and that too, in the form of scarce and (400)

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the typed text on the right. The notes are written in a cursive style on a set of horizontal lines.

valuable foreign exchange, why not we complete those of our projects already under execution? For instance, our Nagarjuna Sagar Project / in Andhra Pradesh has been taken up in the year 1956 and still it is incomplete. / We have no money to complete the canals, The original estimate to complete this project was ninety crores, whereas we / have already spent Rs. 190 crores due to the inordinate delay and price spiral year after year. / Every year a meagre sum of about five to ten crores of rupees is allotted for this project by the State Government, (500) out of which five to six crores go for the salaries of the staff working in the / project and canals divisions, The present estimate is that we still need Rs. 140 crores to complete / this project in its entirety when another ten lakhs of acres would come under cultivation. Our Chief Minister has offered / to give nine to ten lakh tonnes of rice to the Central pool every year, in case the Centre / provides a special aid of at least Rs. 100 crores, The Centre, I believe, will therefore be wise (600) to accede the repeated requests of our Chief Minister to consider the Nagarjuna Sagar project as a national project and / allot more funds outside the Plan. I do not mean that only the Nagarjuna Sagar Project should be helped / by the Centre ; other important projects, too, which could be identified as national projects should be taken care of to / enable the country to be self-sufficient in the matter of food.

Likewise, the power problems should also be tackled / on a national scale. The recent coming into operation of regional grids is a welcome development. (700) All steps should be taken to bring into being a national grid as soon as possible. Instead of wasting our monies and energies in / starting a large number of power units here, there and everywhere, we should concentrate on three or four super-thermal / stations utilising our immense reserves of coal. This would free us from the anxieties associated with the vagaries of rainfall / and enable us to meet the ever-growing requirements of power for our industry and agriculture.

Before I pass on / to other matters, I would like to say a few words on a thing which is agitating the minds (800) of the people of Andhra Pradesh very much. For a long time now, they have come to believe that they could not / achieve real industrial progress unless a steel project is located inside their State which should be financed by the Centre.

(840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 519

(Budget Debate)

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, after hearing the roaring waterfall speeches giving out all the details of the short-comings and pitfalls / of the Government and its policy and the grim picture of the working of the Government, I, who is not / an economist, in my own humble capacity, would like to hold a small lamp of hope and faith in the / Government's economic policies and its planning. Mistakes are always made, otherwise we are not human. Differences of emphasis and working / are always there but it does not mean that we should summarily opine that everything is wrong.

Sir, in framing (100) these Budget proposals, the Finance Minister had a very difficult and very delicate task to perform. The first step / that he had to take was to accelerate the economic growth both on the agricultural and the industrial front / and, secondly, to maintain some price stability. The very fact that the prices of certain essential commodities did not shoot up / after the Budget was itself an act of great relief to many consumers, especially to housewives who always used / to sit up tight keeping the fingers crossed not knowing what the items are going to be on which the axe (200) of the Finance Minister will fall. For the first time, this continuous fear has been belled to a great extent / after the presentation of the Budget. And so, Sir, placed as we are in an extremely difficult economic / situation, many common consumers and housewives like me think that the Finance Minister deserves all congratulations for presenting this year / a growth-oriented Budget.

Sir, the national Budget is not only an annual accounting of expenses and revenues but the / Finance Minister has to give, through the Budget, a correct picture of the present as well as of the hopes for the future. (300) Sir, it is the prerogative of not only the small, microscopic affluent class to sit in judgement / but also the common people who have an equal right to say something about the Budget. Sir, irrespective of any other / pressures, especially where it is well known that this is the pre-election year, the Budget reflects the underlying main / stress on the economic considerations. This itself shows the determination to overcome the critical period by introducing a number of / measures for different sections of the people. It stresses the proper investment priorities, and curtailment of non-essential consumption items. (400)

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

In a situation where almost everything is being highly taxed leaving no scope for further taxation to raise the revenue resources, / the Finance Minister invented a new **concept in the form of excise** taxation on all luxury goods produced in our country / for sale or other **commercial** purposes and thus made it **logically** a sound proposal. The battle against the / prices which was started about a year back has become more favourable because of the number of bold measures taken / by the Government to bring down and **slacken** the price rise. The Finance Minister has correctly emphasised the need to **boost** (500) the climate for savings and investment by offering a number of incentives like exemption from wealth tax for a period / of **five years** for the new companies engaged in priority industries and also by offering a special incentive for **investing** / corporate savings in new companies producing fertilizer, paper, cement, etc.

Sir, much is **said** about no relief **being given** to / **corporate sector**. But it is not true as the Government is really concerned over their financial problems and would **like** / to give whatever cooperation possible to them **in the present circumstances**. For example, the dividend restrictions have been **loosened** (600) and the Act **will also be** suitably amended. Sir, similarly, there are a number of welcome **gestures** for middle class people, / like higher house rent allowance, travel concessions, higher **permissible** deduction for contribution to provident fund and **life insurance** premia, etc. / A **proviso** for deduction of expenses for **higher education** of children per individual having an annual income up to / Rs. 24,000 is also **noteworthy**. Sir, all these savings-oriented **income-tax** relief provisions, no doubt, deserve merit. /

Sir, I would like to make some observations. First is that the bonus for non-**withdrawal** of provident fund by Government employees (700) should be extended not only to the public sector but also to the private sector employees covered by the / provident fund scheme. It is **very necessary** today to see that the large number of people **withdraw** less, spend less / and save more. Sir, another point is regarding the number of complaints we hear about the **cumbersome** procedure involved in / the issue of licences, permits, etc. **If this procedure** could be **rationalised**, it will stop, **to a considerable extent**, the / **underhand** dealings that are **prevalent** at present. Sir, another problem is the rise in market **borrowings** at an alarming rate. (800) Although the working of the public sector has considerably improved **in the last few years**, **much more** is yet to be done to reach the target of efficiency. The **public sector undertakings** have to be **geared** to become profit-oriented.

(840 words)

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



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 520

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the typed text on the right.

Sir, I am very glad when I read the Address of the President. He said that this Government is very / seriously considering to establish immediately the institutions of Lokpa<sup>1</sup> and Lokayukta. Sir, we have been telling this for years and / I think it is high time that this thought was translated into practice. If you have to check this administrative / instrument and to check corruption corroding this instrument, we should have moral stature. We, politicians, particularly politicians who are in positions / of power, must have moral stature; otherwise we can never keep this instrument in order. And unless this instrument is (100) put in order, the whole problem is going to be complex and we will not be able to solve the / economic crisis.

Sir, one more aspect I would like to touch. and that is regarding education. This is one aspect / of our life on which there have been a plethora of seminars. there have been a plethora of conferences and numerous / reports but the educational system continues as it is. Sir, I have been a member of the University Syndicate. / We are spending crores and crores of rupees on producing graduates and post-graduates and Ph. Ds.— thousands and thousands of them. (200) For what purpose? What is the plan? What for do you want them in this country? What is happening? / We are just preparing fodder for all types of agitations— good, bad and indifferent. I think all of us know / that some of the post-graduates have become Naxalites. Why? They are extremely frustrated. It is a national waste. / And what is it that we are getting by spending crores of rupees? Should we not look into this problem? / Sir, I would prefer if the Government can close down all these colleges for, say, ten years which would perhaps be (300) more useful for this country. Let them train people for some independent living. Let us train them to make / a living instead of making them graduates and post-graduates with no goal of life, with no practical knowledge, making them / absolutely frustrated and desperate.

The third important thing which I would like to touch upon is the problem of soil erosion. / I am sorry people are not realising the dangers. People have been writing articles on soil erosion. Recently. / I happened to meet a scientist on soil erosion. I do not know whether it is an exaggeration but still (400)

what he said was that soil erosion is taking place at such an **alarming** rate that within 15 to 20 years / the **Bhakra Nangal dam will be completely silted up**. **Forests are being destroyed**. Is the Government thinking about this? / **When forests are being destroyed, the climate is changing**. There is imbalance in rainfall. There is **drought** or there / is **flood**. This is upsetting the economy because our entire economy depends on **monsoon**. **Forests are being destroyed**. Unless this / **problem is attended to, we will not be able to achieve the socio-economic objectives of the Eighth Plan**. (500)

Sir, in conclusion, I would say that **once again** I congratulate our Finance Minister. He **has said at the end in / the first part of his speech** that the Government is resolved to **eliminate** smuggling, blackmarketing, **tax evasion** and various / other things. Sir, the extent of tax evasion in this country and the extent of tax arrears in this / country—**are they not a blot on the tax administration?** A few years ago, 15 years ago, we used to say / that the **Income-tax Officer** was an **unapproachable** person. Today, he is the most **flexible** and the most easily **manipulated** person. (600) **How much money is being evaded?** Perhaps **if we check this tax evasion, we need not have to resort to / imposing taxes on bidis, cigarettes and all these things**. **How much money is being drained away through tax evasion, / just because the Income-tax Officers have only one thing in their mind, that is, their self-interest**. Take the / **Central Excise Department**. Sir, if the Collector of Central Excises has to get a regular amount of money from / each Circle, then what is the Central Excise Department for? **Should we not do something about this ?** (700) **The Finance Minister in his speech has discounted the prophecies of doom**. But the Budget alone cannot **work miracles**; the Budget alone cannot solve / the **socio-economic problems**. Unless these steps **are taken**, prophecies of doom may after all come true.

Sir, it / **will be a repetition on my part** if I refer to some of the causes that have led the economic / situation to this crisis. It is **worthwhile** to remember them to appreciate the Budget proposals that have been presented / by the **hon. Finance Minister**. Sir, the Budget **should not only indicate the revenue receipts and expenditure, but it should also** (800) **take into account our past performance and our areas of inadequacies** and it should project the future programme to achieve / our socio-economic goals. An efficient Budget is that which does not raise the cost of living of the masses. (840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 521

Handwritten notes in Hindi, including dates like 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025.

Sir, I find from the deliberations that this is a long struggle going on between the promotees and the direct / recruits for the last 20 years and the litigation is going on for the last 12 years. Sir, I do / not wish to blame the present Government for this sorry state of affairs because this is a legacy that the / present Government has inherited. Sir, the struggle has started from 1949. I do not know much / about the working of the Central Government Departments but so far as the State Governments are concerned, every Department (100) under a State Government has got cadre and recruitment rules. I do not know whether this Department under the Finance Ministry / had any cadre and recruitment rules. I am raising this specific question because just now the hon. Minister has stated / in his statement that he had to prepare the seniority rules in pursuance of the decision received from the Supreme Court. / That means that they had no seniority rules at all and they had no cadre and recruitment rules at all / when for the first time the direct recruitment took place in the year 1949. (200) So, I want to know whether there were any cadre and recruitment rules before the direct recruitment took place in the year / 1949. Why I am putting this question is because I had an occasion to hear / both the sides. Direct recruits say that according to the cadre and recruitment rules, their quota in the first instance / was fixed at 80 per cent so far as recruitment to the posts of Assistant Commissioners was concerned and 20 per cent / was provided for promotees and that later on it was diluted from 80 per cent (300) to 66-2/3 per cent and, again subsequently, it was diluted to 60 per cent. So, I want to know / whether there were any cadre and recruitment rules, and if there were any cadre and recruitment rules, whether promotions were strictly / made in accordance with the cadre and recruitment rules. If so, this situation would not have arisen at all. / But, unfortunately, from the very beginning, from the inception, promotions were given on an ad hoc basis and till this day / promotions are being made only on an ad hoc basis. I want to point out this irregularity to the House. (400)

Sir, the hon. Minister has said that they are acting strictly in accordance with the directions received from the Supreme Court / and that they have prepared a seniority list which has been accepted by the Supreme Court. But, this morning somebody / told me that the promotees are dissatisfied with the seniority list prepared by the Government of India and submitted to the / Supreme Court, that they have again approached the Supreme Court with a review petition and that the review petition / has been admitted. If a review petition has been admitted and if Government were to receive orders and directions (500) from the Supreme Court every now and then, I do not think, Sir, that for another ten years this matter / is going to be settled. Every time the Government will come before the House and say that these are the / directions of the Supreme Court, they have to act as per the directions of the Court and all that. /

Then, I am told, Sir, that for promotion from Class I post of Income-tax Officer to the post of Assistant Commissioner, / ten years' service rule is there. That means that one has to put in ten years' service as Income-tax Officer Class I; (600) otherwise he will not be eligible for promotion. If such a thing is there, then I want to know / how they are going to prepare or re-fix the seniority. Do they intend to change the service rules / or do they intend to change the ten years' condition? What is the policy with regard to this? So far as / I am concerned, I am going to make it very clear that this is not going to end like this. / The litigation will go on; it will continue. The Government may seek the opinion of the Law Ministry (700) or seek the opinion of the Attorney-General but the struggle between the promotees and direct recruits will go on like this, unending. / That is why, my suggestion is that the Minister concerned should take personal interest in this matter, discuss / with the representatives of both the direct recruits and promotees and thrash out this problem. If it is not possible / for him to thrash out this problem, it is better to prevail upon them at least to agree to refer / the matter to arbitration, nominating one from the direct recruits, one from the promotees and one from the Government of India (800) by taking an undertaking from all the parties concerned that whatever be the award of the arbitration, it will / be final and binding on all the parties. I want to know whether the Government is prepared to look into this. (840 words)

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

An outstanding passage

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 522

Budget Speech of  
hon. Finance Minister

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon'ble Members who participated in the Budget debate and lent general / support to my Budget proposals. I am all the more grateful to the hon'ble Members who took a critical attitude / on the Budget because I do realise we are faced with a complex and very difficult situation. There are no / straight answers to many of the questions. There are no simple solutions. Therefore, I do realise that there would be / alternative approaches to this situation and, therefore, when hon'ble Members made points which were not in conformity with the Budget, (100) it is not as if they had no relevance at all or no validity at all. But I can assure the / hon'ble Members that it is not just without any discussion whatsoever or detailed study whatsoever that I have formulated / the Budget. I have had as much wide discussion as possible, very detailed examination of the various problems and / on that basis I have made judgement and formulated the Budget. I do not claim infallibility with regard to my judgement. / Therefore, particularly in a situation of this sort, the other points of view are more important than the points of view (200) which are in conformity with the Budget. I would assure the hon'ble Members that I shall certainly examine many of the / points that have been made and if there are any deficiencies and distortions, it would be my endeavour to correct / them as we go along.

Having said that, I would like to say that there was consensus particularly with regard / to the priorities which we have got to observe in tackling this problem. Almost all hon'ble Members emphasised this aspect / of inflation because if the price increase should go on in the same manner as it has been going on (300) during the last two years, it would be an end of all our planning process and it would create / very many distortions in the economy as a whole because it is in the inflationary situation that the income distribution also / gets distorted. Therefore, the Government attaches great importance to the tackling of the inflationary situation. And naturally, the inflationary situation, / first of all, should be tackled on the basis of a financial discipline. That financial discipline has to be observed / in three sectors, if I may say so. One is public spending or public consumption, wherein the Central Government, (400)

the State Governments and the various institutions which are attached to these Governments are concerned, The second is private consumption where / commercial credit, etc., is being utilised. The third is the illegitimate sector, the black money sector. Unless we tackle all / these three sectors, we may not be able to achieve results on an enduring basis.

Sir, as far as financial / discipline in the Government sector is concerned, naturally the Central Government will have to set an example. In that regard, / even my distinguished predecessor has been reviewing the situation periodically and trying to find out where non-Plan or non-developmental expenditure could be curtailed (500) and where even when expenditures have been incurred, whether certain projects could be postponed without affecting / the immediate economy, particularly projects which have a long gestation period. Therefore, it will have to be a continuing exercise / within the Central Government where all the Ministries will have to co-operate. And I am glad to say that there / has been co-operation and response from all the Ministries with regard to this aspect. Naturally, the State Governments also / have to observe this financial discipline.

Sir, hon. Members might remember that up to 1972, the State Governments (600) had used overdrafts from the Reserve Bank for their resource purposes. And after a certain time, it looked as / if there were competition among the States with regard to overdrafts from the Reserve Bank, and this was leading / to a very delicate and embarrassing situation. It was towards the end of 1971, when I / was in the Planning Ministry, that we took up this question and, in consultation with the State Governments, we came / to a decision that these overdrafts should not be permitted and no State Government should be allowed to run overdrafts (700) for the purpose of increasing their resources. So, various guidelines were laid down for the purpose that if the overdraft / continues for more than a week, then notice would be given and even payments would be stopped and so on. / Fortunately, it had a good effect; and I am glad to say that as far as the question of overdraft / is concerned, more or less the discipline is being observed by the various State Governments. Even though there are certain / hard cases in discussion with them and in discussion with the Reserve Bank, we have taken various measures with regard to these (800) one or two States to tide over the situation. Then came, from 1971-72 onwards, / these drought relief and flood relief works. Large sums have been spent on these drought relief and flood relief works.

(840 words)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the printed text, written in a cursive style on a lined background. The text is written in Urdu script and covers the entire right side of the page.





on the one hand, to give them concessions in the name of incentive production, and, on the other hand, gaining extra super-profit / by raising the prices, creating artificial scarcities and starving the nation. That is what is happening. Therefore, the / villain of the piece is the big money, whether it is divided in the agricultural economy or the industrial economy. / Today, instead of taking measures against them, you are giving concessions to them in the name of production. We are / all for production. This nation will not survive if by the toil of our countrymen, we do not raise production. (500) We, the Communists, are a part of the working class and, hence, we attach importance to production. Production is the / article of faith with the working class of our land and of all countries. They are not shying away from production. / Who is responsible for retrenchment and closures? Who is responsible for deliberately cutting production? Who is responsible for reducing / the production of coarse and medium cloth in order to produce super fine cloth which they could cater to the / upper classes and for exports in order to gain extra profit? Has it been seen how the production of (600) coarse and medium varieties of cloth and articles of mass consumption by the common man has been deliberately and systematically reduced / by the monopoly class with a view to creating scarcity and making money out of the privations of the common man?

Here, Sir, only today there has been a question where it has been said that the amount due / to the Damodar Valley Corporation from the consumers of electricity, surely big people who take electricity from the Damodar Valley Corporation, / a public sector undertaking, is Rs. 100 lakhs from J.K. Aluminium and Rs. 50 lakhs from Tatas. (700) These are the two monopoly concerns here. They are owing you money and you do not collect. It is they / who are in arrears of income tax. Their gross income tax arrears come to Rs. 800 crores, out of which / effective arrears would come to about Rs. 400 crores, out of which again the share of the monopoly / houses in the matter of tax evasion is more than Rs. 300 crores. What are you doing to them? / It is they who by under-invoicing and over-invoicing make money and deny you your foreign exchange resources. (800)

It is estimated by competent economists that these people are cheating you to the tune of Rs. 1,000 crores / annually. It is a very massive amount. What action has the Government taken to recover this enormous source of income?

(840 words)

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



of the fiscal and economic policy of this Government. So, again in the case of the Unit Trust of India, / the Government has come up to protect this institution not to help the development of industry, not to help / the expansion of industry, not to help the poor investor, the middle investor, the small investor, the small money holder, / but only the big money holders who are to pay income tax on more than Rs. 5,000 from U.T.I. / and those who pay wealth tax more than Rs. 25,000. Sir, this is the situation. (500) Now, the Government has come up again to help this class of big houses by this Unit Trust of India. So, the Bill / cannot check the resale if the rate of interest given is higher. It can check to a certain degree, but / it cannot check completely the resale of the units because vast numbers, 70 to 80 per cent, of people are / there who want higher interest. Excepting these big monopoly houses, big industrial houses, big money holders, there are middle class people, / who are 20 to 30 per cent of them, who can invest in the Unit Trust, but these people (600) are exempted from the relief provided by the amending Bill.

Sir, the Bill is meant for mobilising resources from big / money holders who will get benefit and relief of exemptions from income-tax and wealth tax to the extent of / units worth Rs. 2,35,000 higher than what is provided by the present Act. By this measure, / Sir, some black money from the big houses may get whitened through this institution of UTI. Again, when credit and financial assistance will be given by this UTI, I apprehend that so far as the (700) Government economic policy goes, this money will go to those persons who breed black money. So, the money collected through / the Unit Trust of India is nothing but black to black, money getting whitened out of black, and again going / to the industrialists, big houses, for getting blackened. This is the relation. How to get rid of this vicious circle? / I want the Minister to state what provisions the Government will make in this institution of UTI / so that the middle level people, small money holders, can get relief and have incentive to invest their money in the UTI, (800) so that development and expansion of industry can happen in the small-scale sector and priority sector. / All these are the questions. So, this Bill is only to salvage the UTI from its run.

(840 words)

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

what a beautiful writing  
this passage makes !

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 525

Debate on  
Railway Budget

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, covering approximately 25 lines of the page. The notes are dense and appear to be a transcription of the spoken text.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, our railway system is the largest in Asia and the fourth biggest perhaps in the whole / world employing about 20 lakhs of people. It was rather refreshing to note that for the first time in about / seven years' period a balanced Budget has been presented. Sir, this is very encouraging, especially when this has been done / without increasing the passenger fares. However, it is a matter of some concern that about 70 per cent of the / revenues of the Railways is spent on establishment expenditure alone and this aspect has to be looked into very carefully. (100) Sir, it has been stated by the Railway Minister that the Railway Administration is now seeing the end of the tunnel. / I hope that their seeing the end of the tunnel is not any illusion. They have also said that / they are working on all the cylinders. But, apparently, talking in technical terms, it appears that the cylinders still lack / the compression, otherwise, the performance should have been much better.

Sir, there is another important thing to which I would like / to invite the attention of the hon'ble Railway Minister, and that is the Railway Board. It is a very (200) familiar and popular topic of criticism in both the Houses of Parliament. Well, Sir, it is high time that the / Minister and the Government had a second look at it and took a view on whether the Railway Board has / served its utility or still it is required to serve the Railways and the country. Sir, this utility has to be / established and only then the Railway Board is to be allowed to continue. Otherwise, we will have to agree / that it is only a white elephant. Sir, let us hope that these encouraging financial results will continue to be (300) encouraging till the end of the year although the Railway financial authorities have not taken into consideration that impact of / the additional dearness allowance which may have to be paid to the railway employees during the year and, if this / is done, I am sure that the surplus that this Budget has attempted to bring about will be upset and / the whole working will be imbalanced and we will end up with a deficit Budget at the end of the year. / However, I am not very much despondent about this matter because the Railways have been rather conservative (400)

in making their estimates of earning from freight and passenger traffic and if our hopes of getting additional revenue materialise, / I hope it would be possible to provide adequate cushion for the payment of the increased dearness allowance which may / be given to the railway employees in due course.

Sir, for improving the image and the working results of the Railways, / they will have to work very hard. It is too early to expect that the Budget will not have / any inflationary impact at all. The gap between the revenue and the expenditure for the year 1984-85 (500) is of the order of Rs. 144 crores and this is a very / big gap and I hope that this sort of performance will not be repeated during this year. As things stand today, / and if past performance is any indication, the prospect of any striking improvement in the efficiency and productivity of / the Railways is still very doubtful. Let us hope that this doubt will not materialise. For instance, in the year / 1975-76, the Railways carried 200 million tonnes of goods traffic. (600) But in the year 1985-86, it is estimated that only about 190 / million tonnes of freight traffic will be carried. As against this decline in the amount of traffic carried, the employees / increased from about 14 lakhs to 20 lakhs during this period with the wage bill rising from Rs. 350 / crores to Rs. 600 crores, besides enormous investments in modernising the equipment, acquiring new assets, etc. /

Then, Sir, the other phenomenon which I fail to understand is the employment opportunities for the minorities in the Railways. (700) The minorities used to form a very appreciable percentage of the total employment in the Railways. But, today, / Sir, I think the railway authorities will have to try rather hard to work out a percentage for them. / No doubt, Sir, the hon. Minister of State for Railways carries a lot of weight in the Railway Administration. / But this weight is not at all balanced by a decrease in the employment opportunities for the minority communities. /

Sir, another important factor which I would like to mention is that efficient maintenance is the backbone of any transport system. (800)

It appears, however, that railway workshops have completely stopped doing any scheduled maintenance work for the last two years and / this has resulted in deplorable condition of coaches and wagons. In many cases, even the under-carriage maintenance is sub-standard. (840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 526

{ Debate on  
Railway Budget }

Handwritten notes in Hindi script, including numbers like 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500, and some words like 'अर्थ' (Arth) and 'सुख' (Sukh).

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Railways has been a very big undertaking in the artery of our country. This is / managed by nearly 20 lakh people. Except bringing foodgrains and pulses under the purview of standard freight, it is / good that the Minister for Railways has not increased the freight charges and passenger fares for the coming year. / It is really a welcome measure and I must congratulate him for giving a year of rest for stabilising the rates / which have been revised last year, Sir, for the efficient management of any institution, of any public undertaking, the foremost thing (100) is the security of service and the contentment of the working men, I am sure most of the Members / would also share my view on this. Therefore, Sir, there should be a good relationship between the working railwaymen / and the Government. To achieve that end, I, on this occasion, request all the trade union leaders to unite themselves, / to make one union so that they may have good contact and coordination with the Government. They should also see that / their representatives who are known for honesty and integrity are associated with the Railway Board so that the matters (200) which crop up are settled amicably.

Sir, this is a public undertaking which is mainly meant to serve the people and / earn revenues. When we want to serve the people, we should give them a satisfactory service. Then alone, we will / be able to attract more passengers to travel in our trains, and more people to transport their goods in our Railways. / So, many Members in the Lower House, and here also, have spoken about impunctuality of trains and also cancellation / of trains for want of diesel; sometimes on account of natural calamities also, the trains have been cancelled. (300) Therefore, there have been losses to the public travelling in the trains, and also goods during transportation have been spoiled. So, Sir, / when we want to give a satisfactory service, punctuality and good relationship with the travelling public by the railwaymen / is necessary. I see, Sir, during the past period, there were several reasons for the unrest of the working men, / and those have dragged on, and it has put the Railways to great loss. Still, I am told that / about 10,000 people have not been reinstated, particularly the lower class people. And out of these, there are 1,000 Scheduled Caste (400)

persons who have not been reinstated. They may be temporary working men or casual labourers, yet, / they were working there. So, they should be given a chance once again to serve the Railways.

Sir, the compensation / on account of loss of property by theft and pilferage has gone up to nearly Rs. 13 crores. The income from / passengers and also goods transport has gone down. It has gone down because of the strike.

Strikes have to be discouraged. / This year, they expect a little improvement in these things. Diesel has become one of the bottlenecks for the (500) efficient running of the Railways. For that also, I think the Minister will try to see that there is a / better relationship between his Department and the Department of Petroleum and see that the required quantity of diesel is / allotted to the Railways. Sir, I was telling about the compensation that the Railways have to pay to the people / for thefts and for pilferages in the Railways. Nearly 58,000 Railway Police Force people are working and / about Rs. 12 crores are being spent on them. Sir, I am told that sometimes these Railway Police Force people, (600) in connivance with the goondas, have allowed these things to go on. One of the Ministers who held this portfolio / has made this allegation in the Lower House. If that is true, then I feel the safety and the security / of the passengers and their goods is not in safe hands. Therefore, I suggest that there should be frequent changes / in the RPF personnel and they could be shifted from Railways to Border Security Force. The same man / should not continue for more than 3 years in the Railways. If that is done, Sir, I think we could (700) expect some change in their attitude in protecting the property of the Railways and protecting the goods that are transported / by the Railways. I feel, Sir, that even alarm chain pullings on the Railways have gone up to nearly / 2,80,000 in number and if the Railway traffic people are vigilant, they can reduce it.

I have also / noticed cases of ticketless travel in the Railways and the Ticket Collectors or the Guards do not take notice / of it. Sometimes, persons who regularly travel by train on short distances do not purchase tickets (800) in spite of the fact that they are able to get concessional tickets. Even seasonal tickets are not renewed and the commuters travel / on the trains with the expired seasonal tickets, and the Railway staff also allow them as a matter of routine. (840 words)

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style and include some corrections and additional markings.



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 527.

{ Industrial Relations  
for Railway employees }

Sir, there are three factors connected with industrial relations. Firstly, Sir, the management and officers should know the norms of / industrial relations. I do not find any training programme for training how to deal with the staff, or how / to deal with problems, expeditiously. If they do not change their outlook, if they do not attend to the grievances in time, / they will ultimately accumulate and create a grave crisis, and we shall again be falling in some trap and / strikes will become an annual feature or there will be strikes many times.

Secondly, Sir, there are large number of unions. (100) Last time, a meeting was called of all the unions. There are craftwise unions — Station Masters' Union, Ticket Collectors' Union / and so many others — and there is much scope for politicians and others to multiply unions, because the occupations are / 700 to 800. There are only two federations, The Railways have not taken steps to eliminate multiplicity / of unions. Unless this is done, there can be no concrete results. In order to make collective bargaining successful, / I feel that the policy of industrial relations and industry-wise unions should extend to this. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (200) want their separate union and the tribal people also want their separate union in the Railways. I feel, Sir, / that they must be completely banned. There should be large industrial unions which can deliver the goods and which alone can / create an atmosphere of good relations between the Railways and their employees.

Sir, the third thing I would like to suggest / is that they must find out the bottlenecks. But there is no attempt. There is no wage policy. Today, / the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are employed as contingent or casual labour in many places and they are (300) paid the wages which the Collector in each district fixes. This contingent labour, consisting of two or three lakh people / at different places, is paid fifty per cent less than what regular employees are paid or what the all-India / pay scale is. They have been working for years and are getting different wages in different districts, depending upon the / minimum wage or the Collector fixing the pay scales and wages in that State. Discrimination is very great. I would / like the Minister to look into the matter. The contingent labour should be paid at par with other railway employees. (400)

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

Sir, another point which is very important is about the promises given by the Railways at the time of strike. / A large number of people, when the interests of the nation were in danger, staked their lives; they were on duty. / Many were assaulted. At that time, a promise was given that their children or their dependants will get priority / in employment. But instead of that, after the strike was over, many of them were assaulted. I would like to know / from the hon. Minister what happened to the promises given by him to the employees who were on duty, (500) who staked their lives. How many people and how many of their dependants have been given jobs in the last / one year? If the promises given to them at a crucial time are not fulfilled, the Government will lose its / credibility and the workers will not be able to do their duty properly and faithfully.

I would like to say two / other things for the sake of good and happy industrial relations. Bossism must go. In all the modern countries, industrial / relations have become successful because the officers treat their employees on equal basis and informally. They help them to solve their problems. (600) Therefore, the attitude of the officers in the Railway Administration will go a long way in improving the / industrial relations in this vital sector of economy.

I would also ask why should the Government or the Railway Administration / feel shy in applying the Industrial Disputes Act to its employees. No reference has been made to it. Not a / single question is referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal or any machinery under the industrial law. Railways being the / biggest transport industry, they should accept as a norm of industrial relations that their problems will also be referred to (700) adjudication machinery available in our country. Small things like termination or suspension may not be very big or important from / the Railway Administration point of view, but it is of vital importance to the individual employee who is suspended for / months and years together and does not get any redress. He has to rely upon the mercy of the deciding authorities. / It may take one or two years. In the State from which I come, under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, / if a man is terminated from service or dismissed, he can go to the labour court and his grievance can (800) be looked into within three months. If it is found that he has been wrongly dismissed, he can be reinstated. / This is a great deterrent for officers acting arbitrarily. I, therefore, suggest that norms must be laid down for industrial relations. (840 words)

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

**TRANSCRIPTION NO. 528** (about Railway workers)

Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, I would like to make a mention of some of the problems of the workers in general / and those of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in particular.

Sir, in the first place, I would like / to state that the Railway Administration does not provide to the workers a speedy and efficacious remedy against their grievances. / If a worker is demoted, he has to go to the High Court after appealing to the executive authority. / If a worker is superseded he has to go to the executive authority in appeal and then to the High Court. (100) If he is removed or suspended from service, he has first to go to the executive authority and ultimately a / right is administered to him to go to the High Court. The result is that if a worker is dismissed / from service, even though his dismissal is not proper or wrongful, he will not get the relief unless he goes / through this channel of appealing to the zonal authority, then to the Labour Board and ultimately referring the matter to / the High Court, and lastly, the Supreme Court. The result is that in a case where the judicial authority holds (200) the termination illegal and improper, the Railway authorities are required to pay back the entire wages. It is all right / that we have removed and dismissed a large number of workers. I think, they are in thousands. What is the / outcome of this? The outcome would be that there will be a large number of cases in the High Courts / and the Supreme Court. Ultimately, it would be seen that even if one fourth of the workers get the relief / of reinstatement and back wages, the Railway Administration will be required to pay to the tune of crores of rupees (300) by way of back wages and, therefore, the time has come when we have to consider afresh as to how / our industrial relations should be. Sir, my friend has very rightly pointed out that under the industrial law, a worker / can certainly, after dismissal, go to the court immediately and get his case adjudicated. That forum is available and that / remedy is available.

But, that is not so in the Railways. And I cannot understand what difficulty there could be / if you provided a forum for speedy and efficacious remedy. Then the worker will also understand that his case is being (400)

judiciously scrutinised and he will feel that he has no case and he will not proceed ahead. But when / he spends one year or two years before the adjudicating authority, he knows — and the hon. Minister would also agree / with me — that, by and large, the tendency is to uphold the order of the lower authorities, howsoever wrong, illegal, / improper, and mala fide that order may be. That is the tendency and ultimately when a judicial scrutiny is held, / that order is set aside and the result is colossal loss which the Railways are called upon to bear on account of their wrong policies. (500) Therefore, my suggestion would be that it is high time to consider that the Railway Administration / gave every worker a forum where he can seek the redress of his grievances without much time being consumed / in between, and in that way it will be beneficial both to the workers and to the Railway Administration and, / therefore, this should be done. This is one of my suggestions.

Secondly, Sir, even though the Railway Administration has now / taken a decision that all those who had participated in the strike but were not responsible for any sort of (600) violent activities or sabotage or intimidation should be taken back in employment, I can say, without being contradicted now, / that there are today hundreds of workers who have been removed from work and there is no charge against them / and that they have not done anything that would amount to intimidation or anything that would amount to doing something violent / or involving violent action but still they have not been taken in employment. I have myself represented some of the / cases. I cannot understand why they have not been taken in employment. And, therefore, in all such cases there has (700) been inordinate delay in taking them back. The Railway Board should now examine and find out who is responsible for / the delay in the disposal of these cases. That is the responsibility of the Railway Board and of the General Managers / or the Zonal Managers or the Divisional Managers. Whosoever were entrusted with the work of supervising the cases and / taking appropriate action, and if they have committed lapses, they should be dealt with so that such a delay / on the part of the Railway Administration would not be repeated. Then, I may point out that in respect of the Scheduled Castes, (800) there has been discrimination. If an enquiry is held, it would be seen that the Scheduled Caste employees have / been discriminated against. They were removed from service though they did not participate in the strike or any violent activities. (840 words)

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

## English and your Career

English is the most important ingredient of Indian life. English determines the social layer of a person—whether he belongs to the intelligentsia, the elite of our society, or to the proletariat.

But, here, I want to tender my advice about English which is required for becoming a good Stenographer in the Government of India, or an efficient Secretary in a flagship Company like Tatas and Birlas. In both the sectors of employers, English is the only parameter of selection of a candidate.

The Staff Selection Commission holds at least three competitive examinations every year for the recruitment of thousands (and not hundreds) of Stenographers in the various Ministries, Departments and offices of the Government of India. They are :

- ① Grade D Stenographers' Exam.
- ② Grade C Stenographers' Exam. and
- ③ Grade C (Departmental) Stenographers' Exam.

The Staff Selection Commission, first of all, examines the standard of English of the intending candidates by subjecting them to English Test. Only if they pass the English Test, they are short-listed (become eligible) for appearing in the Shorthand Test. If they fail, they are destined to their doom; their shorthand carries no weight. Consider: the Government of India is the largest and the best employer. It has as large as 46 lakh employees on its rolls. It offers pensionable and permanent jobs, with security of service and insurance for old age.

English is so essentially important for a shorthand student. But it is found that most of the shorthand students are weak in English. The main reason for this paradoxical phenomenon is that the medium of instruction for them in the schools and colleges was Hindi, English was only secondary. But when they adopt English stenography as their profession, they have to face a delusion, the delusion that it is English and not Hindi which is pivotal for becoming an efficient Stenographer and for their placement in the Merit Lists of the above-mentioned three Stenographers' Exams. which are conducted every year regularly. Even otherwise, Shorthand cannot be accurate without good English. One can learn writing but not transcribing. Mistake-proof transcription means surety of job.

So is the importance of English in career making. Why then you don't improve your extremely poor English. Whenever any of the above Stenographers' Exams. is announced, the shorthand student thinks of English. Even then, he bases his improvement of English on un-authentic books, rather 'guides'. Is this the way to master a foreign language? Any language, especially English, is learnt masterly, if you work upon it steadily and uniformly with a burning desire for learning. You should have a vocabulary of about 5000 words, familiarity with 500 pairs of words and with an equal number of idioms and phrases. You should know applied Grammar. That means what are Parts of Speech, and their proper application, i.e., where adjective will be used and where adverb or verb or noun, and which prepositions are used where and where not. Why? Because Sir Issac Pitman, our great Guru, the inventor of Shorthand, and the bread-giver to millions of people for more than a century has devised, in many cases, the same outline for adjective, adverb, verb and noun. For example, is there any difference between the outlines for 'efficient', 'efficiently', and 'efficiency'. And the same for Present Tense and Past Tense—'signify' and 'signified'; 'practise' and 'practised', 'publish' and 'published' have the same shorthand symbol.

To possess good English power is to pocket a good job. Learn it, improve it; and master it.

..... Sir Kailash Chandra

## Superior features of this Magazine

1. The revised Edition of my 'SHORTHAND TRANSCRIPTIONS' contains all passages of 840 words length, an asset for Grade 'C' and Grade 'D' Stenographers' Exams.

2. All the passages are fully written in shorthand with my personal pen. Reading of such shorthand matter immensely improves the transcription power as well as English of the student. All the outlines on all the pages are precisely correct.

3. It contains, among others, speeches and statements by hon. Prime Minister, hon. Finance Minister, hon. Home Minister, hon. Minister for External Affairs, hon. Minister for Industry and other Ministers of Government of India, made either in the Rajya Sabha or in the Lok Sabha. As such, these selected passages possess official authority, commendable English, and coherence of speech. Since they have been spoken by different Central Ministers, they relate a variety of subjects/topics.

4. All the new words which must be known by the budding shorthand writers and working stenographers have been got typed either in capital or bold letters so that it is easier for the shorthand teachers to teach, and for the shorthand students to learn. These capital or bold words, if learnt properly, make a strong vocabulary, which becomes the intellectual power of the Shorthand students to mould themselves into supreme stenographers.

5. All phrases have been underlined throughout all the passages, and the best, well thought-out and fluently written outlines given for them. These phraseograms are the reflection of my brain sauce as a seasoned shorthand writer and as the incomparable shorthand teacher for 30 long years, who has produced mind-boggling results in the all-India Grade 'C' and Grade 'D' Stenographers' Exams conducted by the Staff Selection Commission, Government of India.

6. Talented shorthand teachers and shorthand-knowing parents can weigh the worth of 526 Transcriptions lodged by me in the 24 Volumes, in comparison with other contemporary shorthand magazines. Preservation of all the 24 Volumes makes a rare home library of all the Stenographers.

7. I have spent 6 to 8 hours in selecting only one passage out of the jungle of Parliamentary Debates, and thereafter editing it and sifting it to present it as flawless and pleasurable material for shorthand dictation and writing. *Knowledge and real educational matter are difficult to be priced.* And if priced, discount in price defaces their rare value. Rather, they demand a premium. Pre-eminent writers are always sought after, and not eclipsed by the element of higher rate of discount in their works. My SHORTHAND TRANSCRIPTIONS are direly needed, but rarely available.

I challenge and claim that if a shorthand student masters all the 24 Volumes of my shorthand magazine, nobody else can supersede him in any shorthand test anywhere. And when once selected as a stenographer, he will prove to be an indispensable and irreplaceable secretary to a high-ranking officer.

.....Sir Kailash Chandra