

Kailash Chandra

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Handwritten shorthand notes in Urdu script, including the year '1984-85' and '1984'.

TRANSCRIPTION NO 243 (Budget Speech of hon. Finance Minister)

Sir, I rise to present the Budget for the year 1984-85.

The Budget has been / formulated against the background of strong recovery in national income and agriculture, and an equally impressive improvement in our / balance of payments. These and other developments in the economy have been covered in detail in the Economic Survey presented / to the House a couple of days ago. I shall, therefore, be brief in reviewing the current economic situation. /

In order to FULFIL our social COMMITMENTS and protect jobs, Government had to take over a large number of SICK UNITS (100) and sustain them through INJECTION of fresh resources. While some of them have turned the corner, a large number of / them continue to incur losses. The time has come to undertake a careful review of the performance of sick units / in the public sector with a view to reducing the DRAIN on our resources. This, the Government proposes to do. / Economic VIABILITY must be the PRINCIPAL test for the SURVIVAL of an enterprise.

Honourable Members will RECALL that when our / Government took office in January 1980, an important task before us was to RE-VITALISE the planning process (200) and to give a new THRUST to the programmes of development. I am happy to say that, in the last / four years, we have been able to achieve an UNPRECEDENTED increase in the TEMPO of public investment.

Within this AGGREGATE, / Plans of individual States show a VARIED picture. Some States have managed their finances well; they have been able to / raise additional resources and effectively utilise these to implement adequately-sized Plans, providing development and growth to their people. / Unfortunately, some States, for reasons of their own, have used their resources for various other purposes; they have not invested (300) their resources, including additional resources, MOBILISED, for development and have also RESORTED TO large OVERDRAFTS on the RBI. /

Unfortunately, despite these measures, some States continued to rely heavily on overdrafts even after March, 1982. / Their proposed deficits at the end of March, 1984 would have harshly affected the size of their Plan; if these deficits were adjusted against next year's Plan, as per normal practice. In considering the ways of OVERCOMING this problem, I have found myself in a PREDICAMENT. On the one hand, no Finance Minister of the country (400)

can remain unconcerned about the size of a State's Plan. On the other hand, if assistance is extended to DEFAULTING / States, the well-managed States can legitimately complain that they have not got their JUST rewards from the Centre for / their better performance.

For those States which have managed their finances well, I am working out a suitable scheme to / provide some additional assistance to them in 1984-85. This is only just and appropriate./

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure that the House will agree with me that despite severe resource CONSTRAINTS of its own, (500) the Central Government has done the maximum that it can to solve the States' problems. The rest, however, is up to them. /

In the last four years, the present Government introduced a number of schemes for the benefit of the / weaker sections of the society, particularly in the rural areas. These include the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the National Rural / Employment Programme and the two new programmes announced by the Prime Minister on 15th August, 1983, / namely, the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and the Scheme for providing self-employment opportunities to the educated unemployed. (600) Each of these programmes is designed to create opportunities for employment and income generation for particular target groups, while also creating productive assets. /

Finally, I should mention that the incentive schemes for better performance in selected areas, INITIATED in / 1983-84, will continue in 1984-85 also. As the House is aware, / these schemes are designed to improve the functioning of the electricity boards, and provide further IMPETUS to the programmes / for small and marginal farmers, rural water supply schemes, ENVIRONMENTAL improvement in urban SLUMS, construction of field channels in command (700) area development projects, and adult education for women and elementary education for girls. A LUMPSUM provision of Rs. 200 crores / is being made for this purpose. LEST the Honourable Members take me to be a MAGICIAN, who can do / so much with so little, I hasten to clarify that the incentive scheme is designed to provide additional resources linked / to performance for specified schemes. There are, of course, also separate substantial allocations for each of these schemes.

I have / only briefly touched upon the main priorities and objectives of the Annual Plan for 1984-85. (800)

In order to provide the maximum possible outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan, I have taken special care to / ensure that non-Plan expenditure is kept at the minimum. However, certain increases in this expenditure are necessary and unavoidable.

(840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 244

Budget Speech of hon. Finance Minister

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this proposal, in a way continues the tax RATIONALISATION programme that was started by my Party / in 1974, carried forward in 1976 and further REINFORCED after we came back / to power in 1980. The present tax structure has also been brought down to a level which / I regard as realistic and entirely appropriate. I hope this measure will have a SALUTARY effect on our TAX CULTURE and will INDUCE the maximum number of tax-payers to come forward and VOLUNTARILY declare their true incomes. (100)

With the reduction in rates and EXPEDITIOUS disposal of assessments, I believe there can now be no excuse for any LENIENCY / to be shown to those who ABUSE our laws. Such cases will necessarily have to be dealt with severely. In order to / discourage tax avoidance and TAX EVASION, I am also introducing some further measures. In all cases where the annual / turnover exceeds Rs. 20 lakhs or where the gross receipts from a profession exceed Rs. 10 lakhs, I am providing / for a compulsory audit of accounts. This is intended to ensure that the books of accounts and other records are (200) properly maintained and faithfully reflect the true income of the tax-payer. I am also proposing that loans or deposits / of Rs. 10,000 or more shall be taken or accepted only by crossed cheque or bank draft.

I find / that the existing provisions of the Income-Tax Act provide that no SUIT to enforce any right relating to any / property held BENAMI can be INSTITUTED in any court by a person claiming to be the legal owner unless he / has declared the income from such property in any return of income or the value of such property in any (300) return of net wealth or furnished a notice in this behalf in the prescribed form to the Income-Tax Officer. / Such return or notice can at present be given at any time before the suit is filed. With a view to / CURBING the practice of benami holding of property, I am proposing that it will HENCEFORTH be OBLIGATORY in all cases / to give notice to the Commissioner of Income Tax in the prescribed form within one year of the ACQUISITION / of the property. This amendment will enable the Department to initiate appropriate action in respect of such benami acquisition of property. (400)

Having dealt with the non-corporate sector, I now turn my attention to the CORPORATE SECTOR. The tax rates for / this sector are not being changed. I am however providing one facility. Last year, while raising the surcharge payable by / companies from 2.5 per cent to 5 per cent, I had given companies the option to make deposits / of the additional surcharge with the Industrial Development Bank of India. I am now further providing that companies can henceforth / exercise this option in respect of the entire amount of the surcharge payable by them. These resources will flow back (500) to the corporate sector, and will be available for modernisation. In the earlier part of my speech, I have already / referred to the decision to reduce the interest rates on loans up to Rs. 2 crores being extended by / IDBI under the soft loan scheme.

Some relaxations are also being provided to those engaged in the business / of growing and manufacturing tea. The existing provisions provide exemption from tax only in respect of SUBSIDY received for replantation / or replacement of tea BUSHES. I am extending this tax exemption to cover subsidy received for other approved schemes relating (600) to REJUVENATION and CONSOLIDATION of areas. I hope this measure will further lend support to our scheme for increasing production / of tea.

My next proposal, I believe, will be welcomed by a large number of people. Investors PRESENTLY can receive / dividends and interest on debentures without deduction of tax at source, if they furnish an exemption certificate from the / Income-Tax Officer or alternatively file a declaration to the effect that their income for the year is below the exemption limit. / To reduce paper work and avoid inconvenience to small investors, I propose to provide that widely held companies (700) may, henceforth, pay interest on debentures and dividend income up to Rs. 1,000 without deduction of tax at source provided that the / payment is made by an account PAYEE cheque or bank draft.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I notice that certain provisions of / tax laws are being misused by a section of the taxpayers. I had occasion last year to deal / at some length with taxation of charitable and religious trusts and institutions. I find that some of these trusts and institutions / are trying to CIRCUMVENT the investment pattern for trust funds laid down by the Finance Act, 1983. (800)

It is necessary to ensure that all such trusts and institutions strictly CONFORM TO the prescribed investment pattern. I, therefore, / propose to provide for fixation of income of DEFAULTING trusts and institutions at the maximum marginal rate of income tax.

(840 words)

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The scope of this particular Bill is very restricted and there is no intention of expanding that scope so far as / this amendment is concerned. But since the whole film industry is an important one and as I see from / the number of amendments tabled that honourable Members are also taking a keen interest in the matter, I am alive / to the situation and a THOROUGH INQUIRY is going to be made into the film industry from all / points of view. It is then that this House may go into the different aspects of the question, as regards the length (500) of time that a film should be shown, the length of the film and a number of other considerations which / may come in. As I GLANCE at the amendments tabled here, I see that a number of amendments are of / that nature. It is natural that these amendments are placed before the House; but I beg to submit that / SINCE the object of this particular amendment is very restricted and one-pointed, it is better that we concentrate upon this / one single aspect, postponing the consideration of other aspects to the occasion when a more COMPREHENSIVE Bill is to be (600) introduced in this House. We shall have ample opportunity at that time to go into the whole matter when the / inquiry committee makes its own recommendations on different aspects and a suitable Bill is framed in terms of those recommendations. / Therefore, I should like to request honourable Members to see that we restrict ourselves to consider this one single important aspect / and leave the matter there.

Now, the main considerations which WEIGH with us at the time we see a film / are these. Some people would say that if it is a bad and unsuitable film, we should completely ban it. (700) Why make a DISCRIMINATION between a film which is suitable for adults only and not suitable for children and adolescents? / But as we look at the films that are coming up and also as we look at the law / that exists in some of the foreign countries, we see that a discrimination is made. In fact, in a number of / other things also, we make this discrimination between children and adolescents, on the one side, and adults, on the other. / In clubs or in dance halls or some such other places, membership is restricted only to adults. (800) So, it is on the same principle, but for a greater number of considerations, that this amendment has been introduced here. / For instance, among films there are what are called HORRIFIC films where bloody scenes of murder or sudden CATASTROPHES take place.

(840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 246 About General Insurance

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to ask from the hon. Minister one question. I do not want to make / a speech on the Bill. The hon. Minister said that the entire general insurance business wanted these PRINCIPAL agents to / continue. I agree that when the 1950 Act was passed by Parliament, they said that there was / no need for these SPECULATORS and that ordinary agents could CARRY ON the work. But, after the experience of / so many years, they came to the conclusion that these principal agents performed a function. You know, Sir, that this general (100) insurance business is quite different from life insurance business. It is a most risky business—a business like fire insurance, / (MARINE insurance, etc. Large amounts of money are involved there. For instance, in the case of fire insurance, rupees one lakh / is almost the minimum. The PREMIUM is very small. So, the nature of business is quite different; and / because of the nature of this business, if there is a dishonest agent, he can ABUSE the PRIVILEGES. As I said, / Sir, it is a matter of fire insurance, and whether all the provisions of the contract have been fulfilled or not, (200) is not clearly stated. If there is an UNSCRUPULOUS agent, he can certainly make a wrong report.

Similar is the / case in marine insurance. All sorts of goods come from foreign countries and they are insured. Then, there is / the inspection CARRIED OUT. When inspection takes place, the agent is generally present. The principal agents used to be firms, / recognised firms, of some status, as against an individual agent. These firms had a status; they had a capital, / they had a background and they used to employ two or three SUBSIDIARY agents to carry on the work. Naturally, (300) these principal agents had an important place. I suppose, in regard to the Act of 1950, the Parliament, / in its wisdom, came to the conclusion that principal agents might not be necessary; but there is the experience of seven years. /

I want to know from the hon. Minister why, when the industry comes to the conclusion after an experience / of seven years that the principal agent is an important person in performing a function, this VIA MEDIA was adopted. / The hon. the Deputy Finance Minister said that this was only a via media. They can continue as ordinary agents. (400)

These principal agents used to get only five per cent commission and they used to get that commission in order to / see and carefully SCRUTINISE that the ordinary agents brought them good business. As a matter of fact, by taking / five per cent as commission, these principal agents put their stamp on the business secured by the ordinary agent. / So, we are to be fully convinced OTHERWISE. If the hon. the Deputy Finance Minister brings forward very COGENT and WEIGHTY / arguments that the principal agents were abusing their power, they were taking unnecessarily high commission or they were doing some (500) BOGUS business, or that they were not performing a GENUINE work, and that the ordinary agents can perform the same work, / it will be reasonable. But just because, seven years ago, we passed certain laws and even after having / come to the conclusion that we took a wrong step, if we do not RECTIFY it, it will not be fair / and it may harm the business.

You know, Sir, that the life insurance business has gone out from private hands. / There is only this general insurance business. And it is very essential that this business is carried on on healthy and proper lines. (600) And I do believe that the principal agent is performing a very good function for the NOMINAL amount / of commission that he gets. He performs a genuine work and he has a genuine place. Therefore, he should be / retained and he should not be removed. It is possible that these principal agents will not like to become ordinary / agents. They would not like to do ordinary CANVASSING work. It may not be up to their DIGNITY and status / to perform ordinary business. So, here, I would like to get an explanation on this point from the Minister. (700)

The other thing is about the alteration of Section 118. I heard sometime back that the / Government of India were thinking of entering the general insurance business. We are having a large number of industrial concerns in / the public sector with large amounts of money invested in them. There are so many concerns which are all nationalised / If you INSURE them for general insurance against fire and other risks with insurance companies, you will have to pay / a big amount of premium. I should have thought, Sir, that instead of giving this exemption under Section 118, the (800) Government would have come forward with a proposal for establishing a nationalised general insurance business, ESPECIALLY for / the Government industrial undertakings. This is my humble submission, and I sincerely feel that the hon. House shall accept it. (840 words)

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Sir Kailash Chandra's 'SHORTHAND TRANSCRIPTIONS', F-35, East of Kailash, New Delhi

Statement by the
Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi,
in the Rajya Sabha on 11th October, 1989

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 247 (Launching of Nehru Rozgar Yojna)

Madam Deputy Chairman, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana ADDRESSES itself to the need for employment guarantee in rural India. A programme / with similar objectives is required for urban India—the Nehru Rozgar Yojana / as the urban COUNTERPART of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Already, more than a quarter of our population lives in urban settlements. / The INCIDENCE of poverty in our towns and cities is not very much lower than the incidence of poverty / in the countryside. Indeed, the problem of unemployment is as PERVASIVE in urban settlements as in rural areas, and (100) in many ways more complicated.

The complications arise on account of a number of factors. We have to STRIKE A BALANCE / between providing wage employment in urban settlements and PROVOKING a flood of unskilled labour from rural to urban areas. / Fortunately, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is so effectively tackling the problem of unemployment for unskilled labour in the countryside that it / has now become feasible to plan for employment guarantee programmes in urban settlements while striking the right balance between the / rural employment programme and the urban employment programme.

The Nehru Rozgar Yojana will be administered by the Nagarpalikas who, (200) as in the case of Panchayats under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, will be left free to choose what schemes to execute, / to identify the BENEFICIARIES, and to organise labour cooperatives of the urban poor to undertake the programme. Guidelines will, of course, / be prescribed regarding the types of projects from among which the Nagarpalikas might make their choice, as also in regard to the / financial and technical NORMS to be observed, and the methods to be adopted for hiring labour. We shall make it / (INDUBITABLY) clear that neither contractors nor Public Works Departments shall be involved in this work. We hope (300) the Nagarpalikas will pay particular attention to identifying projects that are useful to the community as a whole and in particular, / to the DISADVANTAGED and weaker sections of society. We are instructing them to specially target at Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe / beneficiaries in proportion to their population as also to facilitate 30 per cent employment opportunities for women seeking employment. / For larger urban settlements, there would be difficulty in merely REPLICATING the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana model. For one thing, / the materials component would rise too high for the ACCENT to be placed firmly on employment generation *per se*. (400)

Minimum wage rates in larger towns and cities are so much higher than in rural areas that the same amount of money / would generate far fewer jobs while, at the same time, attracting large numbers of job-seekers from distant rural and MOFUSSIL areas who should really be looked after in their homes or in the VICINITY of their homes. Also, fewer / jobs for the same amount of money would mean the spread is thin in precisely those urban concentrations where the / numbers looking for jobs is much higher and, moreover, charged with higher expectations. We have, therefore, decided that the second (500) component of the Nehru Rozgar Yojana should comprise a scheme of generating the required employment through a special THRUST to / housing and shelter upgradation in all towns and cities with a population in excess of one lakh. We are, however, / excluding from this scheme the four SUPER-METROPOLITAN cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, not because these super-METROS / do not need housing-related employment but because there are already in operation in these cities similar programmes with investment / running to hundreds of crores of rupees, including FUNDING by the World Bank and other external sources. (600) Thus, the Nehru Rozgar Yojana component for urban employment through housing and shelter upgradation might be seen as the extension of the / CONCEPT of employment through house-building and shelter-upgradation to the HITHERTO somewhat neglected smaller metropolitan and non-metropolitan cities / and towns of our country.

Under this component, we have FOCUSSED on the most labour-intensive activity available in urban areas, / namely, the construction and upgradation of dwelling units and housing. Besides, the shortage of housing in these areas is so acute / that the fruits of intensified construction activity will directly reach those most in need of it, that is, the urban poor. (700) Besides, housing requires so many different skilled trades, such as PLUMBERS and carpenters, and so many MICRO-manufacturing units, / such as for bricks, tiles and furniture, as also services such as transport and wayside dhabas and tea shops / that the employment generated is not only direct employment in construction but also secondary and TERTIARY employment closely associated with / construction activity. Also, some of the house-building and much of the shelter-upgradation will be undertaken by family labour. / The family is given the opportunity of doing so by being given ACCESS to INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE. (800)

There are two SEGMENTS to this component of the Nehru Rozgar Yojana. We envisage the first segment as a joint enterprise of the Union Government, / the State Governments, the Nagarpalikas and HUDCO. The bulk of the work will involve identified families being assisted in shelter upgradation. (840 words)

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Sir Kailash Chandra's 'SHORTHAND TRANSCRIPTIONS', F-35, East of Kailash, New Delhi

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 248 (About Labour Relations)

At a time when the Bill in its present form is going to be considered by the House and when / after A SHORT WHILE it is going to be passed through its final stages, I shall be failing in my / duty if I do not express the viewpoint on this Bill, not only of myself, but also of that section / of the community which claims to have played, during the last two and a half years, a glorious part / in the HOUR of our national crisis.

While I do not propose to move any amendments, ALL THE SAME, (100) I should like to SEIZE this opportunity to state that I am not enthusiastic, nor at all happy, over this Bill.

While I do not deny that there are some beneficial sections in this Bill from the point of view of / labour but taken as a whole, this Bill, in the chain of the existing legislation, will add to the hardships / that the working class is subjected to in this country. What is the position in the country today? Labour desires / peace and, in spite of the political MANIPULATIONS to exploit labour for their own political ENDS, labour has still maintained (200) the industrial production and also maintained peace. It has REFRAINED as a general rule from RESORTING TO industrial strikes. / During the last 2 1/2 years, it has ASPIRED to secure settlement of its legitimate grievances not by direct / action but through peaceful methods of CONCILIATION and, failing that, ARBITRATION. But what is the position today? In spite of / the best desire of the working class in this country to maintain industrial peace and to take resort to Constitutional / methods, the position today is that there is a law which was an improvement on the old position. All the same, (300) as has been AMPLY demonstrated in the course of the last two years, the existing law is UTTERLY ineffective / to do justice to the working class. In the first place, although the machinery of ADJUDICATION is there, there have been / numerous instances in which there has been not only delay but also RELUCTANCE on the part of the various State authorities / to refer disputes to the tribunal. Secondly, even if disputes were referred to the tribunals, there was no time limit / with the result that the proceedings before these tribunals DRAGGED on not for months but at times for years. (400)

Sir Kailash Chandra's 'SHORTHAND TRANSCRIPTIONS'

When they ultimately did give an AWARD, there was no sanction in the existing legislation with the result that / there have been instances of FLOUTING of awards. If this new machinery is added to the existing legislation, it is bound / to be utilized to delay justice which is already delayed. The other day, I spoke on the Labour Relations Bill / and I pointed out certain defects but, all the same, I supported the structural principles of the Bill as I / felt that it registered a substantial improvement on the present legislation.

Now, the APPELLATE TRIBUNAL forms a chapter of the (500) Labour Relations Bill, and the best policy would have been to consider these provisions in regard to Appellate Tribunals having / in view the entire CONCEPT of labour management relationship as CONCEIVED in the Labour Relations Bill. It will then be / possible to judge, in the first place, whether appellate tribunals are necessary, and if so, to what extent it is / desirable to give them powers and to what extent to have their scope broadened or narrowed down. Now, taking a / leaf out of the old thing and putting it on the STATUTE BOOK is bound to create a most unfavourable (600) PSYCHOLOGICAL atmosphere in the country. It has been stated that as a matter of urgency the Appellate Tribunal Bill should / be PROCEEDED WITH. But I submit that even if it may be considered that it is an important matter to / which I do not agree, all the same, there are equally important, if not more important, matters and I fail / to understand why equal anxiety is not being demonstrated in regard to those matters. For instance, there are PERSISTENT cases / of flouting of awards and challenge to the authority of law.

Speaking on the Labour Relations Bill, I surveyed the (700) situation in other countries. In order to refresh my memory, in the course of the last few days I looked / into the labour legislations of other countries. For the information of the House, I may say that I did not / come across any machinery EQUIVALENT to that of the Appellate Tribunal either in the U.K. or the U.S.A. / It may be said that in those two countries there is no system of compulsory adjudication. When I turned / my attention to those countries where the system of compulsory adjudication is PREVALENT namely, Australia and New Zealand, even there (800) I did not come across any system of Appellate Tribunal. The only part of the world where there is a / system of Appellate Tribunal is Latin America but even there although there is the Appellate Tribunal, its scope is limited. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 249

Sir, I am glad to move this Motion, and still more so, because the PROSPECT of having the assistance of / Members of both Houses, while dealing with this Bill in the Select Committee, is quite satisfying and promising. Under the / normal rules, it is not usual to have such a Joint Select Committee to deal with this and an ALLIED Bill which, I hope, I shall have the opportunity of moving for consideration soon in this House. The Bill, / as it is, is sufficiently VOLUMINOUS but its volume does not in any way indicate anything CONTROVERSIAL about it. (100) It is a STRAIGHT-FORWARD Bill. It goes into details and EMBODIES a complete scheme in its provisions. It has more than / 500 clauses and 10 APPENDICES.

The Bill proposes to set up a Municipal Corporation for Delhi. This idea of a / Corporation for Delhi has been engaging the minds of the people of Delhi and those interested in its administration for / a pretty long time. The first attempt to set up a Corporation was made when a Bill was framed some time / in 1947. According to that Bill, only some of the civil areas of Delhi (200) were to be included within the area to be administered by the Corporation. The areas that are administered by other local bodies / in Delhi State, such as Shahdara Notified Area and others were to be left out but this Bill now / goes much FARTHER. The entire civil area of the Delhi State, whether urban or rural, except the CANTONMENT area / and part of New Delhi, is to come within the scope of this Bill. Delhi has suffered from a MULTIPLICITY / of authorities. We have the Electricity Board, the Transport Board, the Sewage and Water Board and some other similar bodies. (300) Now, the functions that are ENTRUSTED to these bodies will all be discharged by the Corporation. So, the Corporation will have / a very important place in the civic life of Delhi. In fact, it will be discharging the most vital / functions with which the everyday life of every citizen is intimately connected. On the satisfactory and efficient discharge of its / duties by the Corporation will depend, to a large extent, the comfort of the people of Delhi. Water, light / and other necessities without which life is not at all possible will now have to be provided by this Corporation. (400)

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The Corporation will consist of 80 members and these 80 will elect six ALDERMEN. The 80 members will be elected / by all adult residents of the area comprising the Corporation. The electoral ROLL which had been framed or which may / HEREAFTER be framed for elections to the Lok Sabha, will also serve as the roll for election to the Corporation. / So, it will be broad-based on the SUFFRAGE of the entire adult population of Delhi. Besides, as I just said, / it will also have the opportunity of electing six aldermen so that those who do not want to stand (500) for election or who because of their experience of public life, of their reputation, public spirit and the like are / considered to be particularly desirable for the efficient discharge of the duties by the Corporation, will thus be elected by the / Corporation itself. This is not now EMBODIED in the Corporation Bill, but I propose to move an amendment / to that effect in the Select Committee.

I have just said that this Corporation will also discharge all the duties / relating to electricity, water supply, transport, SULLAGE, drainage, etc. Even in the Bombay Corporation, the generation of electricity does not come (600) within the purview of the Corporation. Although our own Bill is modelled on the pattern of the Bombay Corporation, / we have tried to liberalise it in certain respects. The Corporation will have a Mayor and we provide that under the rules, / if it is so decided, the Mayor may be given housing and transport facilities too. The members too may, / if such rules are framed and approved by the House, be allowed to draw some allowance for attending the meetings. / As our public life is growing richer and all classes, howsoever poor, are coming forward to serve the community with DEVOTION, (700) it becomes necessary to make some provision of this type, so that no one may be DETERRED because of / his poverty and lack of resources from placing his TALENTS and experience at the disposal of the community. So, / we have made that provision too. I understand that in Bombay also there is some such move for making provision / for the members of the Corporation. The Corporation will, besides the Mayor, have a Deputy Mayor and a General Manager for / transport, drainage and sewage and water supply. Besides these, many other FUNCTIONARIES will have to be appointed. (800)

The Bill provides that all persons drawing a salary of Rs. 350 or more will be appointed in consultation with the / Public Service Commission, so that the CONTROVERSIES that are sometimes noticed in local bodies over appointments will be avoided. (840 words)

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Sir KailashChandra's 'SHORTHAND TRANSCRIPTIONS'

Madam, previously also the Government of India has tried to remove untouchability. Under the Constitution, we have abolished untouchability. / But to remove it completely from the society, in 1955 the Protection of Civil Rights Act was passed / and again, to give it more teeth, some more clauses were added to it in 1976. / Now, we find that that is not enough. This Act was passed specifically for the removal of untouchability and against / those who are PRACTISING untouchability. The Bill which I am bringing here is especially against atrocities. For the first time, (500) we have defined atrocities in this Bill.

We have said that the atrocities shall be punishable with imprisonment for a / term which shall not be less than six months but which may be extended to 5 years with fine. We know / that most of the atrocities are because of land. They insist on their minimum wages which they are denied. / When they insist on the minimum wages, then these powerful people who engage them, TORTURE them and INFLICT atrocities on them. / Now we are witnessing today the signs of fruits of development reaching the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. (600) With greater spread of education and improvement in the socio-economic conditions, the relations in society sometimes come under tension / as a result of this change. Higher caste groups sometimes do not like the change in the socio-economic structure, and / tensions develop. The demand for justice, for equality, for a HUMANE living, for knowledge, for education and freedom leads, / in some cases, to RETALIATION by groups who are not enlightened enough to recognise the healthy signs of growth. / We can say that these are specially in the rural India and the Hindu society. In such a situation, atrocities or a variety of (700) offences are committed on members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

I have had occasion to tell / this House regarding the recent trend, the increase of such offences against members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes / because often the question is asked in the House.

The nature of these offences in many States indicated that these / were not ISOLATED instances but represented a trend in the country. In cities, towns and the areas where the society / was generally aware of the need to BRING ABOUT such changes, the upward socio-economic mobility of the Scheduled Castes (800) and the Scheduled Tribes was accepted, and tensions did not arise. But in the countryside, in the rural India, / tension exists still. But in certain rural areas, tradition is difficult to be DISLODGED and from State to State it differs. (840 words)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the text above, written in a cursive style on lined paper. The transcription includes the same content as the typed text, with some additional marks and corrections.

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 251

Mr. Deputy Chairman, the Railways are a PREMIER public undertaking, and as such it is expected that they should be / run as a model commercial department. For a number of years SUCCESSIVE Public Accounts Committees have drawn attention to (over-budgeting), lack of control over expenditure, delay in quick disposal of disciplinary cases, delays in recovery of dues, drawing up / contracts and their execution resulting in unavoidable expenditure. To take up the first, over-budgeting, I would submit that in / 16 grants, there was over-budgeting. There were supplementary grants and APPROPRIATION obtained in a number of cases which proved (100) to be excessive. Savings also occurred in a number of cases due to delay in finalisation of Plans. Successive Public / Accounts Committees have made serious complaints in regard to the delay in disposal of disciplinary cases. Time and again, the / Railway Board has been approaching the Public Accounts Committee with a request to close past cases and the Committee had / no option but to ACCEDE TO this request. If this Department is to be run as a model commercial department / and set an example to both public and private undertakings, such things should not be allowed to occur. A number (200) of cases had to be closed because the officers concerned had retired and no action could be taken against them. / I would here like to submit a TYPICAL case. There was an officer against whom the Special Police Establishment had / made a serious allegation in 1981. This officer was finally removed from service in / 1989, that is, after eight years. He was, in the meantime, promoted and retained in a higher post. / Such delays have also enabled DELINQUENT officers in a number of cases to escape due punishment because of retirement from (300) service in the meantime. This indeed is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, and if we have to serve as / a model and in a business-like manner, then we have to see that the EXCHEQUER is not put to / such losses by decisions being delayed for eight years and allowing the officer concerned to be promoted from one post / to another in the meantime.

There is delay in the AWARDING of contracts resulting in loss to the exchequer. / I would invite your attention to a particular case where an order was placed for the manufacture of a COMPOSITE coach. (400)

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Handwritten shorthand transcription in the center of the page, corresponding to the typed text on the right.

Sir KailashChandra's 'SHORTHAND TRANSCRIPTIONS'

After a month, the North Eastern Railway made a reference to the Railway Board seeking approval for placing the order. / Even though the QUOTATIONS were to remain open only for a month and half more, the Railway Board took five / months to DISPOSE OF the case and the result of it was that the contract for the manufacture of this / BOGIE was awarded at a higher rate because the date had expired. It is a serious matter. It may be / said that the Railway Board was not perhaps aware of the closing date of the tenders but then it was (500) the duty of the Railway Administration to have seen to it that in matters like this, the Board was fully / POSTED WITH the information.

Similarly, Sir, the Audit Report has CITED serious irregularities of a widespread nature relating to technical / inspection of works resulting in over-payments. The Railway Corruption Inquiry Committee also pointed out the PREVALENCE of such corrupt practices in the Railways and it recommended the setting up of a vigilance CELL consisting of three officers. It also / further suggested that one of the officers of the vigilance cell should be an engineer from outside the Railway Service. (600) Now, the vigilance cell has been created but a non- Railway engineer has not been included in it as was / recommended by them. And what has been the result? The Report of the Public Accounts Committee which was placed / before the House only a week ago has also quoted three examples of such payments. Sir, the Railway Corruption Inquiry Committee / very strongly recommended that there should be a vigilance cell consisting of three engineers, one of whom should be from / outside the Railway Service. The Railway Board has not accepted this suggestion with the result that such things have been (700) happening successively. There is a lack of technical check of these various works and, human nature being what it is, / all the three officers of the vigilance cell being of the Railway Department, some LENIENCY is being shown which results / in a great loss to the exchequer. I do hope that the Railway Minister will be pleased to reconsider the / recommendations of the Railway Corruption Inquiry Committee and even at this late stage, he will see that in this vigilance cell / a non-Railway engineer is included.

As stated by my hon. friend, I also think that the Railway accounts (800) and finances are not as satisfactory as they should be from the facts and figures supplied to us by the / Railway Ministry. This was not accepted by the Minister and he quoted some figures but they have not satisfied us. (840 words)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the typed text, written in a cursive style on a ruled page.

Vertical handwritten notes or corrections in the right margin, including some numbers and symbols.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 252

(Budget discussion)

In the matter of external aid, Sir, we cannot be and we should not be, UNMINDFUL of the fact that / no country, however friendly, will be INCLINED to aid and help another unless it is satisfied that the people of / that other country are putting FORTH their best effort to create more and more wealth by their own TOIL and / labour for raising the standard of living of its people by the removal of poverty, IGNORANCE and WANT. / Of this sacrifice and supreme effort, I submit, Sir, our people have given ample proof in the course of the FULFILMENT of (100) our last two Plans and it is because of this that all friendly nations which have the resources and the / technical KNOW-HOW, are not only EAGER, but anxious to help us to remove poverty and to raise the standard of living / of our people.

Therefore, Sir, with a big Plan of the order and DIMENSION of our Third Five Year Plan, / the Finance Minister, I would venture to say, had no alternative but to ask the people to bear the / further burden of taxation with a view to improving the ultimate LOT of the common man of this country. (200) We have, however, to see whether the particular taxes imposed have been well chosen and lightly distributed so as not to / cause any very great hardship to any particular class of people or trade.

Coming now to the other aspects of / the Budget, we find that of the total additional revenue which is to ACCRUE to the Centre under the present / Budget proposals, only Rs. 3 crores of additional revenue is to be DERIVED from adjustments made in income-tax and corporation / tax charges, while the rest are to accrue from CUSTOMS and excise duties. In so framing his Budget proposals, (300) you will see, Sir, that the Finance Minister has relied almost WHOLLY upon the indirect method of taxation rather than on / the direct one which hits only the more AFFLUENT and the well-to-do who have the capacity to bear / the burden, and he has thus laid himself open to the charge of being PARTIAL to the rich and the / wealthy classes at the cost of the middle and poorer classes of our people who will be CRUSHED further under / the weight of his wide net of new additional taxation proposals. But, Sir, such a charge will not be justified. (400)

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Sir, for raising the rate of SURCHARGE which is indeed a step in the right direction of bringing nearer the / goal of a socialist pattern of society, very little change is made in the structure of direct taxation, perhaps under / the belief that under this head that limit of taxation has been reached beyond which it is not possible to / tax further, since it is MAINTAINED by the higher income groups that with that payment of income-tax, super-tax, / wealth-tax and expenditure-tax, etc., no part of their current EARNED INCOME remains with them and HENCE any further (500) taxation would act as the highest DISINCENTIVE to work and thus AFFECT the production of greater wealth. Whatever the merits / of the argument may be, which I do not for a moment appreciate, I would like to know from the / Finance Minister as to how many persons of the higher income group there are in the country who, in fact, / pay by way of taxes all, or nearly all, that they earn during the year. Under such circumstances, further taxation / on them would not only have been not unjustified but I would rather say was called for. (600) Such a step seems to me to have been all the more necessary because of the fact that it is this class of / persons who have BENEFITED most from the last two Plans as compared to any other and as such I note / with regret that no drastic steps have been taken to MOP UP the ILL-GOTTON gains of this class of persons. /

Coming now to the indirect taxes which have been levied, it will be noticed that out of / Rs. 57 crores of additional duty to be derived under this head, almost as much as 21 crores, (700) or in other words a little over one-third of it, is duty on commodities consumed by the poor and / middle classes. While it may be CONCEDED that in LEVYING this class of taxation, the Finance Minister has taken pains / to see that so far as possible only such commodities in the common man's use may be taxed as are / of a non-essential character such as tea, coffee, BETELNUT, TOBACCO, CIGARETTE, cigars, etc., but the duty which has been / levied on vegetable oil, mill-made cotton and WOOLLEN yarn, medium grey cloth and higher grade KEROSENE oil cannot be considered (800) to be of non-essential character. These particular duties are bound to hit the middle income and the lower income / groups of people who, because of the prevailing high prices, find it difficult TO MAKE THEIR TWO ENDS MEET.

(840 Words)

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

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 253

(Budget discussion)

We have heard the third Budget speech. The first was an INTERIM Budget and this is the second FULL-FLEDGED Budget. / In my view, merely looking at the Government finances alone would not give us a correct idea of the / conditions in the country and, therefore, in order for the House to appreciate the real situation in the country, / it is necessary to give us what I would call a 'National Budget' along with the Government budget. Government is, after all, / only A MEANS TO AN END. The entire Government system is only for the purpose of enforcing the national policy. (100) If that be so, first we have to understand the national situation before we give our judgement regarding the / instrument which is controlling these national resources. So, I would request the honourable the Finance Minister and the Government / to give to this House and to the country, at an early date, a complete picture at what position do we / stand regarding our national life, regarding our production in the various industries and in the various sectors of national activity. / Only then, we will be able to know what we have, what would be our requirements and in what way (200) we have got to improve. So, in that view, I feel that we will not be competent to pass judgment / on the real situation in the country with only the figures given to us regarding the Government finances. /

It has been stated that the fight against inflation is the main PRE-OCCUPATION of the Government. I agree, but / I am sorry to say that we are not at all satisfied with the way in which inflation is being tackled. / Experts in various fields were consulted for the purpose of ELICITING their opinion in regard to the fight against inflation and (300) one of the recommendations made was that there should be a drastic economy in the Government expenditure. All avoidable expenditure / should be avoided. The Government accepted that recommendation, but have they implemented it? They did not look into their administrative / expenditure and they did not care to find out what are the expenditures which could possibly be cut out. / As a matter of fact, an Economy Committee has been appointed and it has submitted its report also. But the first thing / the Central Government did was to find out which were the development schemes which could be postponed or dropped. (400)

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Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, located on the far left margin of the page.

Sir KailashChandra's 'SHORTHAND TRANSCRIPTIONS'

If these schemes of development are necessary for the welfare of the country, did the Government take care to find out / in what other matters and to what extent there could be economy in the administrative sphere? Without going into / that matter at all, useful schemes of development have been held up, simply because they did not care or did not / want to BRING ABOUT economy in other fields. So, I say the wrong END has been chosen and even now, / no assurance has been given to us that economy will be EFFECTED in the administrative field in the near future (500) during the next year. We have got to see that the Government tackles this problem of inflation properly./

I wish to mention one other factor with regard to this fight against inflation. It is stated over and over again / that it is a matter of surplus spending power in the hands of the people which is the cause / of all this inflation and rise in prices. I have gone to the rural parts in my State and / I can say that the surplus amount of money in the hands of the people is restricted only to a very few people, (600) but the vast majority of the people in the rural areas and also the poor people in the urban areas / are as before. It is not a question of their having any surplus money in their hands. / Even now, they are unable to purchase their daily rations, their weekly rations, and they have to borrow even for that sometimes. / They have even to FORGO the rations which they have to get every week. That being so, this question / of surplus money power is only in the hands of a very few people—I would say perhaps (700) one or two per cent of the population. With the rest of the 98 or 99 per cent of the population, / it is not a question of surplus money in their hands. This inflation is merely the result of PAUCITY / of goods. Therefore, if you want to tackle this problem of inflation, it is not a question of surplus money / in the hands of the people, but one of scarcity of goods, one of production, and there is not sufficient / production in the country. The Government should tackle this problem of production before they think of WITHDRAWING the surplus money (800) in the hands of the people. If the Government is merely taking measures to withdraw the surplus money which is / LYING in the hands of the people without tackling the problem of production, they will not be solving the problem.

(840 Words)

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Pamphlet on **PREPOSITIONS**

by

Sir KailashChandra

(Ex-Grade I Officer of C.S.S.S., Government of India)

F-35, East of Kailash, New Delhi-110065

Only humans can speak; any other life—animals, birds, acquatics, creepers, insects—can't. When we speak and what we speak is called speech. Speech is done in numerous languages. English is the most important and valuable language and has become indispensable in India.

English language has nine Parts of Speech—Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Adverb, Article, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection. That is, each word spoken in English must belong to one of these nine Parts of Speech. Excepting preposition, all are governed by rules of English Grammar for their usage. But prepositions are such words as have no application of grammar. Use of Prepositions is mastered only by study and practice. Thus, their appropriate usage is difficult to learn, and many people falter at the use of prepositions—where, and which, disturb everybody.

Popular prepositions are words like—to, of, with, for, in, on, from, at. There are other prepositions also like—by, into, against, below, under, off, out, through, till, up, etc.—but they are much less used in general language. Rather, the latter are commonly used in idioms, e.g., to abide by, to go into, to stand by, to run against, to hit below the belt, to go under ground, to see off, to make out, through thick and thin, from dawn till dusk, to make up one's mind.

PREPOSITIONS form an inseparable and an integral part of any English Language Paper—be it for competitive examinations or for academic examinations. Has any student or candidate—or even any teacher for English—ever seen any English Language Paper without many questions exclusively for the use of appropriate Prepositions?

PREPOSITIONS always make a sizeable slice in the English Language Paper of all the competitive examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission/Boards of the Government of India and of the State Governments. Questions on Prepositions are also set in the recruitment examinations held by the Public Sector Undertakings, by all the Banking Service Recruitment Boards and by the Railway Recruitment Boards.

Questions on Prepositions are also asked in the English Language Paper of the annual examinations held by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).

Educated parents and the teachers are the best judge to underline the utility of this Pamphlet on Prepositions for their wards and their students respectively. This Pamphlet has been prepared by me very systematically and authentically after a lot of mental perseverance and thinking. It is a product of my invincible urge as a teacher to bring out something novel and rarely available material on Prepositions.

..... Sir KailashChandra

The following words are always followed by the preposition 'to' —

contradictory to
 injurious to
 detrimental to
 addicted to
 stick to
 adhere to
 cater to
 averse to
 susceptible to
 peculiar to
 entrusted to (a person)
 entrusted with (a duty)
 adapted to
 confined to
 liable to
 affable to
 conducive to
 grateful to (a person)
 grateful for (a favour)
 indebted to
 inaccessible to
 yield to
 hostile to
 add to
 belong to
 consent to
 refer to
 reference to
 with reference to
 with respect to
 dear to
 circulate to
 lead to
 respond to
 response to
 reply to
 according to
 equal to
 subject to
 attributed to
 inimical to
 owes to
 similar to
 indifferent to
 amenable to

answerable to
 accountable to
 relating to
 committed to
 obliged to
 appropriate to
 contrary to
 beneficial to
 tantamount to
 antipathy to
 entitled to
 sensitive to
 true to
 false to
 married to
 prefer to
 exception to
 allegiance to
 indifference to
 key to
 leniency to
 limit to
 menace to
 obedience to
 objection to
 obstruction to
 opposition to
 preface to
 resemblance to
 submission to
 temptation to
 agreeable to
 akin to
 analogous to
 congenial to
 inclined to
 incidental to
 preferable to
 prejudicial to
 prior to
 assent to
 conform to
 equivalent to
 stick to
 relevant to

applicable to
 adjacent to
 ascribed to
sensible to
 contribute to
 deserted to
 accustomed to
 apply to
 access to
 surrender to
 listen to
 submit to
 subscribe to
 obedient to
 acceptable to
 alien to
 object to
 junior to
 senior to
 inferior to
 superior to
 suitable to
 adhere to
 apologize to
 attend to

revert to
 succumb to
 repugnant to
 tend to
 adverse to
 restore to
 impart to
 assign to
 admitted to
 opposite to
 restricted to
 allot to
 acquiesce to
 accede to
 owing to
 subsequent to
 in addition to
 in comparison to
 with a view to
 in regard to
 with regard to

The following words are followed by the preposition 'of' —

deprive of
divest of
capable of
unbecoming of
exchange of
consist of
preventive of
destitute of
tolerant of
ignorant of
enamoured of
fond of
apprised of
ashamed of
afraid of
apprehensive of
characteristic of
guilty of
composed of
conscious of
aware of
convicted of
accused of
acquitted of
suspect of

died of (a disease)
worthy of
beware of
blind of
incapable of
envious of
convinced of
innocent of
full of
devoid of
suspicious of
greedy of
born of (parents)
complain of
dispose of
aware of
short of
victim of
jealous of
sure of
dream of
beg of
boast of
enamoured of
assured of

cautious of
convinced of
acquitted of
covetous of
diffident of
confident of
relieved of
desirous of
in the matter of
in view of
in pursuance of
by means of
by virtue of
for the sake of
on behalf of
in consequence of
in favour of
in lieu of
on account of
irrespective of
in respect of
instead of
in spite of
inquired of

The following words are followed by the preposition 'with' —

agree with (a person)
agree to (a proposal)
confuse with
associate with
cooperate with
endowed with
gifted with
acquainted with
teeming with
compare with
compete with
familiar with
abound with
replete with
reconcile with
charged with
infested with
comply with
afflicted with

sympathy with
beset with
dispensed with
supply with
exchange with
satisfied with
accord with (views)
indulgent with
compatible with
haggle with
tamper with
coincide with
cope with
meddle with
part with
interfere with
disgusted with
annoyed with
concur with (a person)
concur in (a proposal)

correspond with
quarrel with
along with
busy with
consistent with
contented with
conversant with
infected with
infested with
intimate with
grapple with
side with
vie with
abound with
cover with
enveloped with
combined with
in accordance with
with reference to
in accordance with
in compliance with

The following words are followed by the preposition 'for' —

wish for
match for
famous for
substitute for
eligible for
unfit for
taste for
responsible for
regard for
aptitude for
passion for
lust for

thirst for
explain for
explanation for
pretext for
essential for
concession for
adequate for
qualified for
remedy for
liking for
appetite for
aspire for

craving for
wait for
send for
taste for
affection for
ambitious for
compensation for
anxious for
indispensable for
known for
destructive for
excuse for
pretext for

The Preposition 'in' is used after the following words —

relieve in
trust in
deficient in
proficient in
skill in
versed in

indulged in
absorbed in
deal in (goods)
deal with (a person or
situation)
confide in
involved in

interested in
excel in
result in
persist in
in the morning
in the afternoon
in the evening

The Preposition 'on' should be used after the following words —

rely on
depend on (upon)
dependent on
subsist on

conferred on
insist on
encroach on
rest on

prevail on
feed on
impress on
consequent upon
intent on

The Preposition 'at' should be used after the following words —

hint at
arrive at
connive at
jeer at

jest at
laugh at
smile at
aim at

stare at
gaze at
hint at

The preposition 'from' should be used after these words —

different from
differ from
derive from
suffer from
hide from
rescue from
debarred from
deviate from
separate from

escape from
dissociate from
abstinence from
respite from
descent from
inference from
exemption from
alight from
protect from

recover from
free from
desist from
abstain from
refrain from
hinder from
prevent from
prohibit from

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Before I proceed to offer a few observations on the Budget, I would like to deal with a PRELIMINARY point. / A few days before the presentation of the Budget, we were led to believe that with the Budget papers would / be circulated reports from the different Ministries giving the SALIENT features of the administration of each Ministry during the current year. / These papers, I am sorry to say, have not reached the Members of the House, and I am bringing up / this point in the hope that before we give notice of cut motions, at any rate, these papers will reach us. (100)

In the course of the speeches which have already been made, there has been reference to one striking / point in the Budget speech, and that is the striking variation between the original Budget estimates presented last year, and / the revised estimates contained in the Budget presented now. Pandit Kunzru, somewhat briefly, and Prof. Shah, more ELABORATELY, dealt with / this point. If I refer to it, it is only to remind the honourable the Finance Minister of a promise / which was TENTATIVELY made by his PREDECESSOR last year, and, that is, to set up, with as little delay (200) as possible, a research and planning section in the Finance Ministry. That is I think of the utmost importance. I know / that the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England is willing and indeed would be glad to provide facilities for training / three or four promising young men from the Finance Ministry in this country, and I hope that Sir Stafford Cripps' / offer will be accepted by the Finance Minister promptly and gratefully. I am referring to this variation between the original / estimates and the revised estimates for another reason, and that is to indicate that there is nothing SACROSANCT about the (300) FORECASTS for the coming year, contained in the Budget, especially because my honourable friend has made no allowance at all / for economies as a result of the working of the Economy Committee, nor for reduced expenditure under the Heading 'Defence'. / So far as the work of the Economy Committee is concerned, I think the proper COSTUME which the Finance Minister / should have worn is not a LOUNGE suit. If he had been CANDID to this House, he should have / come forward and told us that this Committee has been a complete FLOP. Last year, his predecessor made a token cut. (400)

Pandit Kunzru TOOK HIM TO TASK for unduly UNDER-RATING the possibilities IMPLICIT in the work of the Economy Committee. / This year, profiting perhaps by the experience of his predecessor, Dr. Mathai has been DISCREETLY silent on that point. / I am referring to this matter because I think it is high time that he did something positive about it. / I would suggest for his serious consideration that the various INTERIM reports of the Economy Committee, referring to the several Ministries / should be submitted to the respective Standing Committees of the Legislature, and a prompt decision taken, after the House has (500) risen for the Budget session. If necessary, let these Standing Committees sit day to day until the task has been completed. /

On the subject of Defence expenditure, I would remind Dr. Mathai of the promise, also made by his predecessor, / that as soon as normal conditions developed, with the cease-fire, in Kashmir, he would have the Defence expenditure SCRUTINISED; / possibly by a separate Committee; and I would like Dr. Mathai to consider whether the Defence estimates could now be / submitted to a sub-committee of the Standing Finance Committee. I think that would be a very useful practice and (600) would lead to the development of a FULL-FLEDGED Estimates Committee of this House. I am laying stress on this point / because while previous speakers have spoken on it only from the standpoint of economy, I am looking at it / from the standpoint of the work that is being done in the Secretariat.

Anyone who goes round the different Ministries / at the present moment would be struck with one fact, that is, the steady and serious DETERIORATION both in the / quality and the quantity of work done in the Secretariat. There are many reasons for this but I think the (700) situation is much more serious than the House has realised. I know that several officers, senior officers, of ability, experience / and integrity are only looking forward to the time when they can retire from the Government of India. I am afraid, / it is true that there has been a tendency on the part of more than one Ministry / TO SET AT NAUGHT the established practices in regard to recruitment and promotion of people in the Secretariat. Men who have been / thrown out for proved MISDEMEANOUR by the findings of the Public Service Commission have been brought back and given responsible positions. (800) The effect of all this is DEVASTATING on the MORALE of thousands of people who are working in the Secretariat. / This is an aspect of the problem which the members of the Cabinet would do well to PONDER over. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 255

Mr. Speaker, Sir, before the House rose yesterday, I was expressing myself mainly on three points. With your permission, Sir, / I will RECAPITULATE briefly the points I made yesterday to get into a SEQUENCE.

I was referring to the necessity / of a CONCERTED EFFORT on the part of the Government to DEVISE and introduce a scheme by which the URGE / of the younger people of our nation for military training may be satisfied.

The charm and FASCINATION which draw the / young people, especially boys of school-going age, for military drills and military discipline, for parades and MANOEUVRES, are well known. (100) This, Sir, is a precious treasure of the Government and of the nation. It should be put to the / best use by the country. Our experience in the past has, however, been that this urge unfortunately was EXPLOITED by / certain interested parties for ULTERIOR motives. But that it can be put to the best use for the nation cannot be / denied, and as such I believe that if the Government devise a scheme whereby either through some suitable military officers / or through the police officers or even through other qualified persons in various States, a DRIVE is made to (200) train our young people in the art of bearing arms and going in for military drills and discipline, it will / be very fitting for the needs of the times.

Secondly, I referred to the INTEGRATION of the States' Forces into / the overall set-up of the Indian Army. After the ACCOMPLISHMENT of the MARVELLOUS and almost impossible task of integration / of as many as 562 princely States into the various Provinces or into States' Unions, it is only / to be expected that the States' Forces which are scattered over all these States should be incorporated into the (300) bigger unit of the Indian Army. They should form PART AND PARCEL of it. As such, it is only proper / that there should have been some provision in the Defence Budget for that purpose so that a beginning could have been / made in this direction.

Thirdly, I was referring to the mass of PREJUDICE and SUPERSTITION that prevails in certain / foreign countries about our social customs and institutions. It has to be painfully observed that during the course of the / slavery of 200 years of our country, a RUTHLESSLY DISTORTED picture of our country was presented to the world. (400)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the typed text on the right, covering the same content.

Therefore, it is only proper that all the harm and damage that has been done to our reputation by notorious / writers should be UNDONE now, and a concerted effort should be made, that all the prejudice that exists in foreign countries / about our manners and social customs, about our culture and civilization should be removed. It would be not only / in the best interests of our nation and country and IN KEEPING WITH our PRESTIGE but it would also PAVE the way / for international peace, AMITY and goodwill. In this connection, I would suggest that the Education Department should publish (500) literature and do propaganda in order to remove all these various WHIMS, FANCIES and superstitions that REIGN supreme today in / foreign countries about us.

Coming to another aspect of the function of publicity and information on the part of our / Government, I would like to refer to publicity within our own country. In order that our democracy may prove successful, / it is necessary that the common man must be made more intelligent; he must be made aware of his various / responsibilities, rights and privileges. It is, therefore, very essential that from village to village and from town to town, there should be (600) a network of our publicity organization which should be used to educate the masses. It is unfortunate that the / few papers that there are in this country—I say few looking to the population of the country and the / number of newspapers—are only available in the towns. Even the benefits and advantages of the broadcasting system are restricted / to the towns and cities. It could have been planned that a number of radio sets, to begin with, say, / 1,000 or 2,000, are distributed to make a modest beginning in Delhi. They could have been supplied free (700) of cost to the villages and could have been so organised that all the broadcasting programmes meant for the rural population / could be listened to by them. I understand that some steps have been taken in this direction. But / it is only proper that if out of every four men in the United States or in the United Kingdom, one / possesses a radio or a motor car, it is necessary that in at least every village in our country, / there should be a radio set.

This Bill particularly applies to drugs and food industries. Let us examine the present position (800) regarding the chemical and PHARMACEUTICAL industry. Thirty years ago, the pharmaceutical industry was merely doing processing. But there has been / a considerable development in this regard. In 1980, the production came to Rs. 500 crores. (840 words)

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Handwritten shorthand transcription of the typed text on the right page, covering the entire content of the typed text.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 256

Sir, this Bill tries to give CAPITAL PUNISHMENT for food offences. My experience of the working of the rationing laws / in my State has been that the majority of the people who are arrested and CONVICTED for these offences are / poor people who carry small quantities of grains from one place to another for their own living and these people / are put in prison and HARASSED. I have not yet known of any large number of really big merchants, who / are really responsible for the black market in these foodgrains being BROUGHT TO BOOK.

This Bill, which we are (100) passing and in which the punishment has been raised to three years and in which it has also been / provided that the CARRIERS by means of which this smuggling takes place should also be FORFEITED, will not achieve the desired result. / I very much doubt if many trucks and other big vehicles will be CONFISCATED. What will really happen is / that many bullock carts of the kisans will be confiscated and they will be harassed. That is my practical experience / from the interior of the Gorakhpur District where lies the border between U.P. and Bihar and where I (200) find many people carrying small quantities of grains for feeding their starving families.

Therefore, I AM AT A LOSS to / know what to do—whether to support this Bill or not. The purpose is LAUDABLE, but I know from experience / that it will not stop black market, because the source at which the black market begins is not affected by / this Bill. I would not be EXAGGERATING if I say that if every supply officer, in whose area black market / is found to exist, were held responsible for it and were given DETERRENT punishment, the black market would stop. (300) But by catching small people and giving them deterrent punishment, I do not think you will be really solving this problem. /

I would have, in fact, suggested that nobody who is found carrying small amount of grains, say up to 20 kg./ for consumption should be punished under this new law. That would at least save the people who commit these / offences mostly out of ignorance and sometimes out of DIRE necessity. But the Bill will really be used against them / in order to show that the number of CONVICTION for food offences are so great which could never be imagined. (400)

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

Vertical handwritten notes and symbols on the left margin, including numbers like 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

I really warn the Government that they will not be stopping the black market by raising the punishment to three years. / There must be some method by which they can attack the black market at the root by purifying their own / control department, which is charged with the duty of enforcing the food laws and unless they become more honest, / and deterrent punishments are given to them for dishonesty, I do not think that this Bill will be very helpful. /

Sir, I was the President during the year before last of the Rationing Employees Union in U.P. (500) All the rationing employees in U.P. were members of the Union and they had their GRIEVANCES about pay and / other things. From direct knowledge, therefore, I can say that a PREMIUM is put on dishonesty in this department. / Generally, a corrupt officer wants his subordinates to be corrupt. Honest subordinates find it difficult to carry on and are very / often dismissed as incompetent, or are VICTIMISED on false charges. Dishonest subordinates are seldom caught as they act in COLLUSION / with dishonest officers. Even if they are ever dismissed, they have already collected enough TO FALL BACK UPON. There were (600) cases where people who were dismissed had already earned several thousands, and sometimes even lakhs. Unless strong measures are taken / that everybody who is ENROLLED in the supply department will have to give an INVENTORY of all his ASSETS and / if and when he leaves that department and at intervals his assets will be checked to see that he has / not made illegal gains, I do not think you can really control the black market. Unless you have a service / which is honest, which is really inspired by the ideal of ADMINISTERING these food laws with honesty, you cannot really (700) ERADICATE the black market.

We all know that the problem of food and its CONSERVATION is all important. We also / know that our national Plans could not be implemented because of our having to import 500 crores of rupees / worth of foodgrains from outside. In fact, we have been promised that in 1980 / we will not import foodgrains. The only thing possible, therefore, is that we must become self-sufficient during this / period and for this purpose more than anything else, there should be scientific rationing all over the country. (800) Things should be so ordered that no food is wasted and nobody is deprived of the required quantity. In our country, / the position is such that many Members of the House have CONFESSED that they live on food got from the black market. (840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 257

Speech of hon. Minister for Social Welfare

Handwritten shorthand notes in Gurmukhi script, covering the majority of the left side of the page.

Sir, I have listened with great interest the discussion on this Motion. There are three definitely important points / in the report of the Select Committee. One is about the raising of the age of the boy as well as of / the girl. The second point is about the nature of the punishment. Whereas in the original Act the punishment is / fine or imprisonment, what is being sought here is that the punishment will be substantial punishment plus fine. The third / point is about the nature of investigation into offences under this Act. It is said that offences should be COGNIZABLE, (100) BAILABLE and non-COMPOUNDABLE.

I agree, Sir, that the intention of the honourable Member who is in charge of this / Bill is undoubtedly good. I share his enthusiasm for social progress. I also share the view that now that this Government / is a Government of the people, instead of taking a NEUTRAL attitude on such matters, the Government should take / a definite and positive attitude. But in social matters, especially when they concern not a few, not a section, not / a class here and there, but practically the whole community, it is only wisdom that we should move with a little caution. (200)

In 1929, when the original Act was passed, the Government of the day undoubtedly / laid down a great principle. When it was sought to oppose this particular Bill by the ORTHODOX section of the House, / on the ground that this House had no jurisdiction to interfere in matters—social and religious—it was definitely / laid down that when there is a great and CORRODING evil and there is a promising remedy, it was / the duty of the Government to remove it by legislation. Undoubtedly, in the year 1929, the evil (300) was very great and so great was it that even a foreign Government felt that it would be justified in / interfering with what was obviously a social matter. But things have definitely changed. In the course of the last 20 years, / there has been a STEADY progress and understanding of this problem. No social reform can be ABIDING in its / effect if it merely rests on fear, and not on CONVICTION. If people concerned should know that child marriage is / a great evil, it is far better that it should be left to them to CARRY OUT this reform VOLUNTARILY. (400)

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 258

Handwritten notes on the left margin, including dates like 1936 and 1929.

Main body of handwritten shorthand text, consisting of approximately 25 lines of dense script.

I do not propose, Mr. Chairman, to make any long speech. Indeed, I might, with great respect, say to the House / to accept this Motion for reference to a Committee without any great debate, because I think it is recognised / ON ALL HANDS that an Untouchability Bill is required. The Constitution has already ABOLISHED untouchability and I have heard / over and over again that such a Bill has long been overdue. I notice that one of the amendments tabled / is that the Bill be circulated for ELICITING public opinion. I most respectfully suggest that this procedure might be useful (100) where there may be a possibility of a difference of opinion, and one might like to ASCERTAIN in what direction / the CURRENT of public opinion is flowing. But where there is no ROOM for doubt or dispute, no room for any DIVERGENCE of opinion and there is, if I may put it that way, UNIVERSAL agreement that the Bill is necessary / and should be urgently passed, where is the necessity for such a procedure? Indeed, some Members have already complained against me / that there has been delay in the introduction or in the PASSAGE of this Bill. I therefore think that (200) in a case like this, this eliciting of public opinion is really not a necessary process. I dare say the / Select Committee will take sometime over it. The Bill has been before the public for seven or eight months. / And organisations, groups, individuals, anyone who wants to VOICE his own opinion or to offer suggestions would himself come forward / and let the Committee have MEMORANDA, or write to them, or ask for ORAL examination. I am personally anxious / that this Bill should find its way on the STATUTE BOOK as early as possible. I would have really liked to (300) put through this Bill in the last session. But there was such CONGESTION of legislative business that it could not be / brought forward at that time. That is about this small matter of referring the Bill for eliciting public opinion / by a certain date. Now, I imagine honourable Members have read through the Bill and so the Statement of Objects and Reasons. / It is, what I call, a COERCIVE measure. And all legislation must, of necessity, be of a coercive / nature. Therefore, every clause of this Untouchability (Offences) Bill is of a coercive nature and this Bill should be SCAPPED. (400)

Sir KailashChandra's 'SHORTHAND TRANSCRIPTIONS'

It states that untouchability has been abolished and directs that the so-called UNTOUCHABLES should be treated with respect, should / be ACCORDED equal rights which are GUARANTEED to them by the Constitution. It is not a question of rights guaranteed / to them; rights are guaranteed to every citizen, irrespective of class, caste or CREED.

Honourable Members know what are the / general provisions. So far as I know, in the urban areas there is not much of untouchability left, because there / is a good deal of political CONSCIOUSNESS, there are public speeches, political discussions, and the provisions of the Constitution have become well known. (500) So, there is not much of untouchability left. But the complaints which I hear, which honourable Members / hear and which are presented on the floor of this House and State Legislatures, are that it still persists in / the rural areas. Even among the rural areas, conditions differ from State to State. So far as what was termed / in the olden days as British India was concerned, that has been undergoing a continuous process of political education, and / social education under the great and INSPIRING leadership of Gandhiji for the last thirty years and his message had reached (600) every single village in British India. But what we used to call in the olden days the Indian States, / areas which are now represented by Part B and Part C States, I fear that the conditions existing there are not / so advanced in this particular matter as conditions in other parts of India. In Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and other / places all things still PERSIST. In these matters, progress is bound to be slow and a good deal of propaganda / and PERSUASION is required and what is more necessary is a personality. The man who preaches should be one who (700) inspires respect, and VENERATION. If he goes and conveys the message, people listen to him. I have always held the view, / Mr. Chairman, that while the Legislature must act, is bound to act, should act and take measures to show / to every citizen of India that this untouchability business shall no longer be tolerated, at the same time, we must / always bear in mind Gandhiji's teachings that there should be, to supplement the legal process, active social propaganda among the people. / This was what I intended to say. I will not take any more of your time. (800)

I do ENTREAT that we should get along with this Bill as quickly as possible. The House will have a comparatively short session, / and the Select Committee, if this Bill is referred to the Select Committee, will be meeting some time in October. (840 words)

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

A well-worded passage

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 259 { Statement by the hon. Minister for Foreign Affairs made in the Lok Sabha }

Sir, in connection with the dispute between India and Pakistan regarding the utilisation of the waters of the Indus system / of rivers, it would not be desirable for me at this stage to deal with the CONTROVERSIAL aspects of matters / which are still the subject of NEGOTIATION, between the two countries. I shall, however, ACQUAINT the House with the present / position in respect of this dispute.

The House will recall that on the 4th May, 1948, / the Governments of India and Pakistan entered into an Agreement by which India was progressively to DIMINISH the supply of (100) waters to Pakistan canals as Pakistan TAPPED alternative sources of supply. Not much progress could, however, be made in the / implementation of this agreement till, towards the end of 1951, the President of the / International Bank for Reconstruction and Development suggested that the Bank would be prepared to LEND its GOOD OFFICES in RESOLVING the dispute. /

The Governments of India and Pakistan accepted in March, 1952, the proposal of the Bank that / a Working Party should be set up consisting of engineers of India and Pakistan, who would be assisted by engineers (200) of the Bank, with the object of preparing, for the consideration of the two Governments, a comprehensive plan for the / development of the water resources of the Indus region, so that the river supplies effectively available to each country would be / increased SUBSTANTIALLY beyond what they had ever been. It was agreed also at that time that neither party would, / while joint work was in progress, diminish the supplies of water available to the other side for existing uses. / It will readily be appreciated that though this condition was expressed as a mutual obligation, it was a condition which bound (300) India alone, FOR Pakistan does not supply any waters/ to India. This UNILATERAL restriction was, however, accepted by the Governmer of India / SOLELY in the interest of a speedy settlement. It was not expected at that time that the work / of the Working Party would take very long. From May, 1952, till August, 1953, / the engineers of the two sides, assisted by the engineers of the Bank, collected a vast amount of / statistical and engineering data required for the preparation of the comprehensive plan. In September the Working Party met in Washington. (400)

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Shorthand transcription of the text on the right, written in a cursive style.

These efforts met, however, with no success and on the 5th February, 1954, the Bank, finding / that there was no prospect of further discussions proving fruitful, presented a proposal to the Working Party, which, in its / view would produce a fair and economic result for both countries.

The Government of India gave detailed and anxious consideration / to this proposal which fell far short of India's requirements and which, in addition, involved for them a considerable financial LIABILITY, / the justification for which was not clear. They decided, however, to accept the Bank's proposal primarily because they wished, (500) in the interest of good relations with their neighbour, to take every opportunity that might present itself for the settlement / of a dispute which had been in existence for many years. They accordingly communicated to the Bank their acceptance of / the proposal on March 22, 1954. From the 5th of February till the middle of June, / 1954, the Indian delegation waited in Washington in the hope of getting a clear answer / from Pakistan as to whether they did or did not accept the Bank's proposal. When, even in spite of an (600) appeal by the Bank, there was no positive RESPONSE from Pakistan, the Government of India had no option but to / come to the conclusion that further progress of the cooperative effort, undertaken with the assistance of the Bank, had become / impossible and Pakistan has therefore VOIDED the understanding under which the Working Party had been set up. They informed the / Bank accordingly on the 21st June, 1954, from which date the Working Party, set up / in 1952, was regarded as having come to an end. While declaring that the agreement of (700) March 13, 1952 had been voided, the Government of India informed the Bank of their readiness / to consider new arrangements for working out a comprehensive plan on the basis of the Bank's proposal as soon as / Pakistan would agree to accept it. Although no longer bound now by the unilateral restriction agreed to in March, 1952, / the Government of India also offered to enter into an agreement for a TRANSITIONAL period / which would enable developments to proceed in both countries on an agreed schedule, as envisaged in the Bank's proposal. (800)

Recently, the Bank has made proposals to the two Governments for the COMMENCEMENT of fresh negotiations on the basis of the Bank's proposal and has proposed new TERMS OF REFERENCE. The Bank has been waiting for the response from both the Governments. (840 words)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the typed text, including dates like 1954, 1952, and 1954, and various symbols and abbreviations.

Handwritten notes and symbols on the right margin, including checkmarks and numbers like 75, 25, 92, 70, 67, 95, 10, 5, 2.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 260 (Re. General Insurance Corporation)

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 1989. /

Sir, the general insurance industry is one of the profit making enterprises in the public sector with a SIZEABLE contribution / to socially-ORIENTED schemes. As the bulk of the population of the country lives in rural areas, the special target / area for concentrated action on the part of the general insurance business must also be directed towards villages. The emphasis / so far given on urban areas with regard to general insurance may now be shifted to rural areas. (100) It would be interesting to know if the hon. Minister can give me the statistics on the percentage of business of the / General Insurance Corporation in urban areas and what it is at present in rural areas. If these statistics are known, / probably the Government may be able to fix its attention on the rural areas also where general insurance is needed. /

Sir, the present ceiling of Rs. 75 crores as authorised capital is now considered inadequate with the growing population / and expanding business. Therefore, through this Bill it is sought to be raised to Rs. 250 crores. (200) It is an increase of Rs. 175 crores. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister / whether it is adequate keeping in view the anticipated growth of the income and profit of the Corporation in the / next ten years. If we see the growth in the last ten years, I think the capital base could have / still been increased without coming to the House again because in the next ten years the growth would be tremendous / as far as the general insurance business is concerned. I think the hon. Minister may consider that the authorised capital (300) may be raised to take a realistic view of the situation.

Sir, the GIC is one of the / highest tax-payers in the country. Therefore, a further increase in the authorised capital would have given further IMPETUS to the / activities of the Corporation and, that is why, I pleaded that the capital could have still been raised. / This is another reason for doing so. Sir, the coverage of the GIC has also to be increased / so that it could serve a large number of poor and unorganised people in this country, especially the rural areas. (400)

Handwritten notes in the left margin, including dates like 1954, 1952, and 1989, and various symbols and characters.

Main body of handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, corresponding to the printed text on the right.

It is this section of the people that the Corporation has to look after because they are the people who / require insurance cover. Schemes like insurance cover for sweepers and COOLIES in the railway stations are examples of the unorganised / labour which the Corporation has already undertaken. But these schemes are not known to the people for whom they are intended and the BENEFICIARIES still do not know the advantages of such schemes. Therefore, my suggestion is that the Corporation / should involve the people's representatives and the beneficiaries, and these popular schemes should be further expanded and the people should know (500) about such schemes of the General Insurance Corporation.

Sir, one of the most important problems relating to insurance is / the payment of compensation and insurance claim, particularly during natural CALAMITIES and during the communal and other RIOTS. / Sir, it has been my observation and concern that these claims are not cleared within a specific period of time. / I would plead with the Government and with the hon. Minister that special instructions should be given to the GIC / that such schemes should be settled in a STIPULATED time.

Sir, another important thing for the Corporation is to (600) seek the co-operation of registered trade unions to implement some of the progressive measures implemented by the General Insurance Corporation. / Sir, the trade union, in the organised sector could play a PIVOTAL role in the implementation of the schemes meant / for poorer sections and industrial labourers. Today, what is happening is that the General Insurance Corporation is implementing on its / own and the trade union bodies are not taken into confidence and, therefore, they lack the DRIVE and the initiative. /

Sir, one of the charges against the General Insurance Corporation is that it collects more and DISBURSES less. (700) In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what has been the claim-settlement ratio and whether it / compares well with the business of the Corporation.

Sir, another important issue AT STAKE is the formation of a comprehensive / crop insurance scheme. The present scheme should be expanded to some more crops and the outstanding payments, under the crop / insurance scheme should be made immediately. Sir, this is a burning issue in the State of Gujarat where / Rs. 110 crores are yet to be paid by GIC and this is a very crucial issue. (800)

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister that the DISBURSAL under the crop insurance scheme, particularly in the States like Maharashtra / and Gujarat, should be made immediately so that we can avoid agitations, particularly from the farming community in these States. (840 words)

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

Handwritten notes or corrections in the right margin, including some numbers like 6610.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 261

(Statement of hon. Food Minister)

I should like to make a statement explaining what has happened and leave it to the Chair to decide about / this adjournment motion.

Some weeks ago, Government was faced with rather a difficult situation in regard to sugar. / As the House is aware, we had DE-CONTROLLED sugar in 1947 and sugar continued to be distributed / without any INTERVENTION by Government. It was only with regard to the fixation of prices that there used to be / INFORMAL consultations and discussions between the Central Government and the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and the industry. (100) But even these prices were not fixed STATUTORILY, because we had decided upon decontrolling sugar.

In the month of August, / or towards the end of July, it became apparent that as the prices of sugar were rising Government would have / to take some action. We found that up to the month of June the consumption of sugar was more or / less at a normal rate. It is true that consumption of sugar had increased because during the period of control, / many persons who did not otherwise use sugar got ACCUSTOMED to using sugar as sugar was rationed to all card holders. (200) Secondly, the price of sugar had also been lowered from Rs. 35 to Rs. 29. The result / was some increase in consumption. But still, because there was a carry-over of two lakh tonnes from the previous year, / it was felt that we would be able to reach the end of the year without any difficulty. /

As the House is probably aware, production starts somewhere about the middle or third week of November; in some places in / October and in some other parts of India in December. Round about the month of July two factors intervened. (300) First of all, there was a talk of export of sugar to Pakistan and later on possibly also to the United Kingdom. / That talk had its reaction on the market. The second factor was that an announcement was made that / as a result of the increased consumption up to June and July a very small quantity of sugar remained with the factories. / With about three to four months still ahead, the stock which was disclosed was definitely inadequate, probably meeting only / half the needs. This itself had an effect on the market and very SPECULATIVE purchases were made during these days. (400)

Handwritten notes in Urdu script on the left margin, including the number '1947' and various symbols and characters.

We, therefore, began to discuss this question with all the interests concerned. I had full discussions also with the Standing / Committee of the Legislature. Later on, we proposed certain measures and consulted the State Governments with regard to those measures. / Some of the State Governments were against our interfering too much and were definitely against rationing of sugar. On the other hand, / one or two State Governments wanted that we should ration sugar. Ultimately, we discussed the whole question in the / Cabinet—first in the Economic Committee of the Cabinet and then in the Cabinet—and decided to take certain (500) measures with a view to dealing with the difficult situation. We first of all FROZE all the stocks in the / country. The U.P. Government had frozen the stocks in their State about a week before with a view to / CONSERVING stocks and preventing their transfer to trade whom we might not be able effectively to control.

We SEALED / the stocks both in U.P. and Bihar and the rest of India. Having sealed the stocks, we fixed the / price for sale of the frozen sugar. We had very limited resources at our disposal. UNLIKE foodgrains, sugar was not (600) in our physical possession. It was in the factories. A good part of it had already been sold and the / quantity which remained was inadequate for the remaining part of the year. Therefore, we felt it necessary to arm our / State Governments with complete powers to deal with the local situation. That meant that it was open to them to / FREEZE the stocks with the dealers—wholesale or retail—and also to fix such distributing agencies as they PREFERRED / for the purpose of selling sugar at the controlled price to the people. Now, it is INEVITABLE that where Government is (700) faced with a situation, where a certain commodity is definitely very much in short supply in relation to the demand, / it is not possible, if Government distributes or rations the commodity, to give to the people the full quota needed / by them. Government had to choose between two alternatives—either to import more sugar to AFFECT the price level and / meet any deficit that there might be, or to try and use such supplies of sugar as were at their disposal. / Import was not possible because of dollar and other considerations.

In 1963 there was a (800) thinking in the Government that perhaps the patent law was not necessary and that it should be ABROGATED. Some of / our experts had gone to Russia and they have come back with this thinking. Therefore, this matter was kept suspended.

(840 words)

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Authentic passage for TEST for Grade C and Grade D Exams.

(Speech of the Chairman of the Select Committee) TRANSCRIPTION NO. 262

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

This Bill forms the last part of the budget proposals which the Finance Minister introduced on the 15th May this year, / the other parts of which such as the Finance Bill, the Wealth Tax Bill and the Railway Passenger Fares Bill, / have already been passed by this House. During the general discussions in May last, as well as during the discussions / last week in this House on the Finance and Wealth Tax Bills, the Finance Minister explained at length / the objective of our taxation policy and the features of the INTEGRATED tax structure we are trying to EVOLVE through these measures. (100) I need not TRAVERSE the same ground again, except to stress that the Bill now before the House forms / an essential COMPONENT of this INTEGRATED scheme of taxation. The purpose of this measure is, as I have already stressed, / three-fold. Firstly, it is undoubtedly the AUGMENTATION of public revenues to the extent this measure is capable of doing so. / Secondly, which, in my opinion, is even more important, it is to reduce the excessive consumer spending and DIVERT / the surplus funds towards savings. And lastly, together with the Wealth Tax and the Income-Tax Acts, it would provide (200) an effective weapon to COUNTER tax EVASION and avoidance.

Before I take the House through the provisions of this Bill, / as passed by the Lok Sabha, I may say that the scheme of expenditure tax has not been without adequate support / not only in the other House, but also among the public AT LARGE. Undoubtedly, we had to face some opposition and criticism, / but the criticism was not one-sided. There were those who argued that the measure did not go far enough / and that it gave far too many concessions and exemptions. There were others who wanted these concessions and exemptions (300) to be enlarged, and yet others, though they were comparatively few, who objected to this measure in principle on the ground / that this measure has not been tried elsewhere, that it would lead to an INQUISITIVE PROBE of a person's / private life and that it would cause undue HARASSMENT. About this question of harassment, the Finance Minister talked at length / the other day in the other House. I am mentioning it only to say that the Select Committee had this / question of possible harassment in their mind and it was with a view to ensuring that no harassment was caused. (400)

Sir Kailash Chandra's 'SHORTHAND TRANSCRIPTIONS'

The Lok Sabha has given its approval to all the changes proposed by the Select Committee and, in addition, / made certain further modifications, though of a comparatively minor character. In this way, the Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, / has emerged as a somewhat lighter measure than the original Bill and I do hope that it has THEREBY become / more acceptable to those who would come within its PURVIEW.

I shall now proceed to describe briefly the important differences / between the Bill as originally introduced and the Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha. One of the most important (500) changes made in the Bill is to the PROVISO to clause 3. As hon. Members are aware, the original Bill / had provided that no expenditure tax would be payable if the total income under the Income-Tax Act for the / relevant previous year did not exceed rupees one lakh. A good deal of thought was given to this provision / in the Bill and the Lok Sabha also debated at some length on the PROS AND CONS of such a provision. / As in the case of so many other provisions of this Bill, extremely DIVERGENT views were expressed. Some wanted that (600) the proviso should be omitted ALTOGETHER. Others wanted that it should stand as originally proposed, while some others wanted / to lower the limits of income proposed. There were also a few who suggested that the limit should be higher. / Finally, we came to the conclusion that at least in the initial stages of the working of a new measure like this, / a provision of this nature was necessary, because, on the one hand, it would make the ADMINISTRATION of the / Act somewhat easier and, on the other hand, it would ensure that the ASSESSEE who would not normally come within (700) its scope is not unnecessarily troubled. It was felt, however, that no distinction was necessary between income liable to income-tax / and that which was not so liable, because the proper CRITERION was not income as defined in the Income-Tax Act / but income or receipts from all sources, including CASUAL and non-RECURRING receipts that would remain with a / person after meeting all his tax LIABILITIES. Accordingly, the proviso as passed by the Lok Sabha restricts the LEVY of / expenditure tax to such persons whose net income, that is, the income remaining after paying the tax, from all sources (800) during any year exceeds Rs. 80,000. This limit was fixed with due regard to the basic allowances of / Rs. 50,000 so that any person with an income of Rs. 50,000 would have to pay expenditure tax. (840 words)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the printed text, written in a cursive style on lined paper. The transcription covers the entire length of the printed text and includes some additional marks and symbols.

Vertical handwritten notes or corrections written in the right margin of the page, corresponding to the lines of the main text.

Sir Kailash Chandra's 'SHORTHAND TRANSCRIPTIONS', F-35, East of Kailash, New Delhi

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 263

(1000 words)

Sir, at the outset, I ought to congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance for his STRIDES to control the inflation / to the single digit level as well as to meet the development needs of the country fully. It is COMMENDABLE / on the part of the Government that they have achieved a record target in the production of wheat and rice / during the current year. Not only they have achieved the record target, they have tried to see that the farmers / get their due share for their products. But, at the same time, I would like to point out to the House (100) as well as to the hon. Minister that there are some DISTORTIONS in our production process and in spite of / achieving the record target in food production this year, there are some distortions in the production of rice. / We are aware that rice is produced mainly in Eastern India — in the States of Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, /etc. — but I find from the papers available in the library that the production of rice YIELD is actually not equitable / in comparison with the other States of the country. Here, I must point out that according to an international comparison, (200) amongst the less developed countries, the best results are reported from Korea, China and Indonesia; and amongst the industrialised countries, / Austria leads, with Japan following closely.

The experience with high-yielding varieties has shown that when the ECOLOGY of the / rice field is charged by the application of more water and fertilizer, the threat to yield caused by the TRIPLE / alliance of WEEDS, PESTS and PATHOGENS could become serious. Countering the risk effectively will be particularly important for the small farmers, / who cannot otherwise be expected to show an improvement making REQUISITE investments in INPUTS which are vital to the (300) success of high-yielding.

Further, Punjab and Haryana, with a little over four per cent of the country's population, / produce 13 per cent of the national food output. Only 19 per cent of their population is below the / poverty line. Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have the worst SCORES in this regard. So, the picture of plenty reflected / in absolute figures of increase of food production has to be viewed in the context of intensity of DEPRIVATION / that STALKS the vast countryside, because the per capita CALORIE supply is UNEVEN due to the weaknesses in the distribution system. (400) So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that these distortions are removed at the earliest.

The Economic Advisory / Council has also made a reference to lower rates of growth of output of rice in these States. The low / yield levels are prevailing in Eastern and Central India and almost STATIONARY levels of rice production in the three Southern / States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. They have also equally mentioned the low growth rate of pulses and oilseeds. / While the rice production is almost stationary in the eastern region, the consumption of fertilizers has decreased in some States. (500)

Sir KailashChandra's 'SHORTHAND TRANSCRIPTIONS'

Coming to oilseeds, in reply to a question the hon. Minister stated that the per HECTARE yield of oilseed has been / FLUCTUATING from year to year because a major proportion of the oilseeds is being grown in the rain-fed / condition in ARID and semi-arid areas. Unless this fluctuation is stopped, the growth TEMPO which we have built / during the year may not be maintained.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, including the number '2' and various symbols.

Coming to irrigation, the hon. Members have mentioned how the potential has been created. It is not being utilised for the benefit of the farmer. I would ELABORATE it and say that (600) by the end of 1979-80, though an irrigation potential of 56 million hectares has been created, / the actual utilisation in the country is very much less compared to the potential created. In spite of the / SHORTFALL in the creation of irrigation potential, its use in the country has also widened. It is mentioned / in the report of the Irrigation Ministry that about 6 million hectares of irrigation potential is not being used. I would like / to urge upon the Government as well as the Minister to look into it. We have spent large money. (700) Unless it is used fully for the benefit of the farmers and all of us, we cannot achieve our target in / food production.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, including the number '2' and various symbols.

Similarly, we have made provisions for the Command Area Development Project. To reduce the gap between the / potential — what has been created and what is being used — Government has created Command Area Development Project. In the Report, / it has been pointed out that our efforts in this direction have not been made so as to achieve the result. / Unless this is done earnestly, no irrigation potential can be utilised fully and the people cannot have its benefit. (800)

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, including the number '2' and various symbols.

The Government has time and again been told that the SPILL-OVER irrigation projects must be completed during the / Sixth Five Year Plan. Four years have already passed but no report has been made available to us—how many projects / have been completed by this time and how many spill-over projects remain to be completed. The new projects / have also been taken up. There are another 100 new projects during the Plan. It is good that they have / taken up the projects, but whatever we have taken up in the previous Plan must be completed. There is ESCALATION of cost. (900) These should, therefore, be completed soon.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, including the number '2' and various symbols.

Drinking water is not available in the coastal areas of Orissa and / other States. Mr. Chairman, you also come from my State. There has not been rainfall from December last. Water level / has gone down. Most of the tubewells which were in operation now remain dry. Unless some emergency steps / are taken to see that drinking water is made available to the people, I am afraid, the people will face many difficulties. / I have also drawn the attention of the hon. Minister regarding many tubewells lying DEFUNCT after the ONSET of summer. (1000 words)

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, including the number '2' and various symbols.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 264

(1000 words)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say a few words about the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. / We are lucky that the REIGNS of our country are in the hands of a young leader. Sir, you may be / aware that youth always aspires to attain great heights and this is possible because they are fearless, courageous and have a WILL to work. They carry the people along with them. History bears TESTIMONY to this. A youthful person is / always DAUNTLESS courageous and has a goal to achieve. Hence, our Hon. Prime Minister not merely aspires to take the country, (100) rather he has RESOLVEI to ACCOMPLISH the whole task on a war-footing. Here, I would like to say that India / stands for firm determination. Those who are incapable to fulfil the resolution can never be considered Indian. The hon. Prime Minister / has INITIATED social revolution with full enthusiasm. He has LAUNCHED a number of schemes for the upliftment of society / and advancement of all the sections, particularly the youth. Consequently, social changes are taking place and various programmes have been/LAUNCHED for improving the standard of living of the villagers. New shape is being given to the rural areas. (200) The hon. Prime Minister is not only concerned but also PERTURBED and anxious at the prevailing poverty and unemployment in rural areas / and is determined to ERADICATE them.

That is why, the hon. President mentioned the possibility of social and economic / changes in the country. Employment has been guaranteed. The Central Government has made a provision to provide employment at least / to one member in each family living below the poverty line. The farmers, workers and youth have acquired adequate resources. / They are now capable to fulfil their aspirations which they had dreamt of. They are fully satisfied with their means (300) of livelihood. They are developing interest, faith and DEDICATION in political activities. But unfortunately, the people who consider themselves to be / the SUCCESSORS of Mahatma Gandhi—the man who was totally against speaking, hearing and seeing evils—have been indulging / in all these evil actions. We would like to urge upon them that India has its own traditions, culture and / historical background. Indian culture is a guiding principle for the entire world. But we ourselves have lost our way and / nothing can be expected from such people. We will have to revive our IDENTITY which we have lost at present. (400)

Today, democracy and socialism are flourishing and the feelings of brotherhood and unity are getting strong. We are celebrating Nehru / CENTENARY this year. We should try to EVALUATE the programmes launched by Pandit Nehru. The Government will have to propagate / his principles. Our words and deeds vary. So, we will have to give a practical shape to the programmes of / Pandit Nehru. Otherwise we would not be worthy of calling ourselves to be the successors of Mahatma Gandhi. So, I would / urge upon the members of Opposition to continue our struggle for the protection of the weak from the mighty. (500)

Sir KailashChandra's 'SHORTHAND TRANSCRIPTIONS'

We believe in remaining hungry and providing food to others. We want to remove the problems of others while remaining / ourselves amidst them. We are ready to face inconvenience in order to help others. We can remain without clothes, if need be. / But people are not aware as to how far the country has progressed, how far it has ENRICHED / its resources and the place it occupies in the world today. The India's tri-colour is flying high. / The credit goes to Pandit Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. We are moving ahead PERPETUALLY with the flag in our hands. (600) Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been following the same principles in the national and international affairs. It is our duty to keep / our flag flying high in the world.

The Government is resolved to check the tendencies of TERRORISM, SEPARATISM or BLOODSHED. / It is our foremost duty, otherwise we wouldn't be performing our duty earnestly. In view of this, it becomes essential / for every citizen of India, particularly we MPs, to do our duty in the earnest manner. We would be worthy / to enjoy our rights if we perform our duty well. Only then, we would be able to solve the problems. (700) So, I would like to urge upon you that, being the Members of Parliament, we too have a / right — the right to speak truth, and nothing but truth only. We would discharge our duty very earnestly and would be honest / to our responsibilities, otherwise we would not be able to call ourselves the successors or the followers of Mahatma Gandhi. / I extend my thanks to the hon. Prime Minister for executing the principles of Mahatma Gandhi and policies of Pandit / Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Rural upliftment, particularly for those youth who are living below the poverty line, is (800) being undertaken. Efforts are being made to bring the ILLITERATE children to the national MAINSTREAM by providing educational facilities through / Navodaya Vidyalayas which have been opened under the New Education Policy of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. But these Navodaya Vidyalayas should / be opened in rural areas because 40 per cent of the total students in these are from rural areas. /

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at a time when the world is moving STEADILY towards a DETENTE, notwithstanding a few set-backs / in the pursuit of general international peace, it is particularly DISQUIETING to us in the Indian Ocean area to learn (900) of the measures taken by the U.S. authorities in going ahead with the building of the military base.

Now, we can LEGITIMATELY claim some credit for having done this, having been important partners in this movement towards non-alignment, / towards DISARMAMENT and towards detente. The House will recall that under Panditji, under Indiraji, under Rajivji, and under / Lal Bahadur Shastriji, we have continued the RELENTLESS QUEST for detente, we have always / spoken up for DISARMAMENT and, in fact, we have given our own INTERPRETATION of disarmament, our own picture of disarmament. (1000 words)

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

सुयोऽर्थं
पृथिव्या
इन्द्रो वि
वेद्युतो
कृतं वे
संवत्सर
कालाभ्य
भूताश्रयो
अनन्तः
मनः सु
द्वादशात्
दाहकर्ता
पतद्
सु
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लभ
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अंनमः
रोगोपशमनाथं

ॐ रथस्थं
ॐ विकर्तनं
लोकसाक्षी
गभस्तिहस्त
श्रीरोग्यक
य एतेन
कारिकं व
एष उच्य
अन्नप्रदं
एवमुक्त्वा
साम्योऽपि

सूर्याष्टोत्तरशतनामस्तोत्रम्

धौम्य उवाच—

सूर्योऽर्धमा भगस्त्वष्टा पूषार्कः सविता रविः । गभस्तिमानजः कालो मृत्युर्धाता प्रभाकरः ॥
 पृथिव्यापश्च तेजश्च खं वायुश्च परायणम् । सोमो बृहस्पतिः शुक्रो बुधोऽङ्गारक एव च ॥
 इन्द्रो विवस्वान् दीप्तांशुः शुचिः शौरिः शनैश्चरः । ब्रह्मा विष्णुश्च रुद्रश्च स्कन्दो वैश्रवणो यमः ॥
 वैद्युतो जाडरश्चाग्निरन्धनस्तेजसां पतिः । धर्मचञ्जो वेदकर्ता वेदाज्ञो वेद्वाहनः ॥
 कृतं व्रता द्वापरश्च कलिः सर्वाभराश्रयः । कला* काष्ठा मुहूर्त्तश्च क्षपा यामस्तथा क्षणः ॥
 संवत्सरकरोऽश्वत्थः कालचक्रो विभावसुः । पुरुषः शाश्वतो योगी व्यक्ताव्यक्तः सनातनः ॥
 कालाव्यक्षः प्रजाध्यक्षो विश्वकर्मा तमोनुदः । वरुणः सागरांशश्च जीमूतो जीवनोऽरिहा ॥
 भूताश्रयो भूतपतिः सर्वलोकनमस्कृतः । क्षुद्रा संवर्तको वह्निः सर्वस्यादिरलोलुपः ॥
 अनन्तः कपिलो भानुः कामदः सर्वतोमुखः । जयो विशालो वरदः सर्वभूतनिषेवितः ॥
 मनः सुपर्णो भूतादिः शीघ्रगः प्राणधारणः । धन्वन्तरिर्धूमकेतुरादिदेवोऽदितेः सुतः ॥
 द्वादशात्मारविन्दाक्षः पिता माता पितामहः । प्रजाद्वारं स्वर्गद्वारं मोक्षद्वारं त्रिविष्टपम् ॥
 दाहकर्ता प्रशान्तात्मा विश्वात्मा विश्वतोमुखः । चराचराला सूक्ष्मात्मा मैत्रेयः करुणान्वितः ॥
 एतद् वै कीर्तनीयस्य सूर्यस्यामिततेजसः । नामाष्टशतकं चेदं प्रोक्तमेतत् स्वयम्भुवा ॥

सुरगणपितृयज्ञसेवितं ह्यसुरनिशाचरसिद्धवन्दितम् ।

वरकनककुताशनप्रभं प्रणिपतितोऽस्मि हिताय भास्करम् ॥

सूर्योदये यः सुसमाहितः पठेत् स पुत्रदारान् धनरत्नसंचयान् ।

लभेत जातिस्मरतान्तरः सदा धृतिं च मेधां च स विन्दते पुमान् ॥

इमं स्तवं देववरस्य यो नरः प्रकीर्तयेच्छुद्धमनाः समाहितः ।

विशुच्यते शोकदवाग्निसागराल्लभेत कामान् मनसा यथेप्सितान् ॥

॥ इति श्रीमहाभारते वनपर्वणि धौम्ययुधिष्ठिरसंवादे श्रीसूर्यस्याष्टोत्तरशतनामस्तोत्रम् ॥

श्रीसूर्यस्तवराज

विनियोगः

ॐ नमः श्रीसूर्यस्तवराजस्तोत्रस्य वसिष्ठ ऋषिरनुष्टुप्छन्दः श्रीसूर्यो देवता सर्वपापक्षयपूर्वकसर्व-
 रोगोपशमनार्थं विनियोगः ।

ध्यानम्

ॐ रथस्थं चिन्तयेद् भानुं द्विभुजं रक्तवाससम् । दाडिमीपुष्पसंकाशं पद्मादिभिरलंकृतम् ॥

ॐ विकर्तनो विवस्वांश्च मार्तण्डो भास्करो रविः । लोकप्रकाशकः श्रीमाल्लोकचक्षुर्ग्रहेश्वरः ॥

लोकसाक्षी त्रिलोकेशः कर्ता हर्ता तमिस्रहा । तपनस्तापनश्चैव शुचिः सप्ताश्ववाहनः ॥

गभस्तिहस्तो ब्रह्मा च सर्वदेवनमस्कृतः । एकविंशतिरित्येष स्तव इष्टः सदा मम ॥

श्रीरारोग्यकरश्चैव धनवृद्धियशस्करः । स्तवराज इति ख्यातस्त्रिषु लोकेषु विश्रुतः ॥

य एतेन महाबाहो द्वे संध्येऽस्तमितोदये । स्तौति मां प्रणतो भूत्वा सर्वपापैः प्रमुच्यते ॥

कारिकं वाचिकं चैव मानसं चैव दुष्कृतम् । एकजप्येन तत्सर्वं प्रणश्यति ममाग्रतः ॥

एष जप्यश्च होम्यश्च संध्योपासनमेव च । बलिमन्त्रोऽर्घ्यमन्त्रश्च धूपमन्त्रस्तथैव च ॥

अन्नप्रदोऽस्नाने च प्रणिपाते प्रदक्षिणे । पूजितोऽयं महामन्त्रः सर्वव्याधिहरः शुभः ॥

एवमुचवा तु भगवान् भास्करो जगदीश्वरः । आमन्त्र्य कृष्णतनयं तत्रैवान्तरधीवत ॥

साम्योऽपि स्तवराजेन स्तुत्वा सप्ताश्ववाहनम् । पूतात्मा नीरुजः श्रीमान् तस्माद् रोगाद् विमुक्तवान् ॥

इति श्रीसाम्बपुराणे रोगापनयने श्रीसूर्यवक्त्रविनिर्गतः श्रीसूर्यस्तवराजः सम्पूर्णः ।

Absenteeism and Late Coming

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

..... Sir KashiChand



बुद्धं शरणं गच्छामि। धम्म शरणं गच्छामि।।

Sr. Kailash Chandra's

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Directions: In the following questions, one word is typed in capital letters. Below it, there are four alternatives. Choose the word opposite in meaning (i.e. Antonyms) to the word in capital letters and put a cross ⊗ in the circle corresponding to the appropriate letter (A, B, C, D) in the Answer Sheet

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| 1. GIANT
A. dwarf
B. small
C. short-sized
D. little | 10. DECREASE
A. increase
B. enhance
C. raise
D. improve | 19. WAR
A. peace
B. security
C. defence
D. compromise | 28. PROSPERITY
A. sadness
B. adversity
C. poverty
D. bankrupt |
| 2. GRUDGINGLY
A. willingly
B. knowingly
C. intentionally
D. purposely | 11. MINIMUM
A. maximum
B. largest
C. greatest
D. high | 20. LOSS
A. profit
B. earning
C. income
D. recovery | 29. HOST
A. visitor
B. guest
C. friend
D. refugee |
| 3. CONFIDENT
A. diffident
B. doubtful
C. undecided
D. timid | 12. OUTSIDE
A. inside
B. within
C. encircled
D. in | 21. LOOSE
A. fit
B. tight
C. narrow
D. short | 30. UNITED
A. separated
B. divided
C. broken
D. different |
| 4. DEPENDENCE
A. independence
B. freedom
C. liberty
D. free | 13. DAWN
A. dusk
B. twilight
C. sunset
D. dark | 22. WORSE
A. improved
B. better
C. good
D. healthy | 31. DIVERSITY
A. equality
B. similarity
C. matching
D. agreement |
| 5. INFERIOR
A. superior
B. higher
C. senior
D. pure | 14. POSITIVE
A. negative
B. minus
C. half
D. wavering | 23. VICTORY
A. loss
B. defeat
C. setback
D. failure | 32. INFLATION
A. decrease
B. deflation
C. lowering
D. reduction |
| 6. HERE
A. there
B. where
C. nowhere
D. elsewhere | 15. RISE
A. fall
B. descend
C. raise
D. arise | 24. RETROSPECTIVE
A. future
B. prospective
C. forthwith
D. henceforward | 33. ACCELERATE
A. slow
B. decelerate
C. stop
D. decrease |
| 7. IMPORT
A. export
B. trade
C. buy
D. sell | 16. ACTIVE
A. passive
B. lazy
C. inert
D. drowsy | 25. VACILLATING
A. rigid
B. fixed
C. immobile
D. standing | 34. BOOM
A. lean
B. recession
C. loss
D. worsening |
| 8. CHILD
A. adult
B. grown-up
C. aged
D. old | 17. PESSIMIST
A. optimist
B. hopeful
C. cheerful
D. fortunate | 26. FLOWER
A. bud
B. thorn
C. flora
D. hard | 35. SERENE
A. noisy
B. agitated
C. disturbed
D. angry |
| 9. PROSPER
A. suffer
B. poor
C. lose
D. retard | 18. REFUSE
A. accept
B. yes
C. okay
D. agree | 27. SUCCESS
A. defeat
B. failure
C. disappointment
D. decline | 36. RECENTLY
A. future
B. shortly
C. soon
D. afterwards |

37. JOINTLY
A. separately
B. severally
C. independently
D. lonely
38. SYNTHETIC
A. cotton
B. organic
C. real
D. pure
39. SIN
A. quality
B. virtue
C. character
D. deed
40. VICTIM
A. winner
B. beneficiary
C. gainer
D. happy
41. SORROW
A. happiness
B. pleased
C. joy
D. rich
42. PLEASURE
A. woe
B. pain
C. suffering
D. sadness
43. SOVEREIGNTY
A. foreign rule
B. kingdom
C. slavery
D. vanquished
44. NOISY
A. mourning
B. tight-lipped
C. silent
D. undisturbed
45. POLLUTION
A. hygiene
B. unspoiled
C. cleanliness
D. purity
46. ILLITERATE
A. learned
B. knowledgeable
C. educated
D. literate
47. LITTERED
A. well-lit
B. gathered
C. arranged
D. beautiful
48. ANCESTRY
A. progeny
B. descendants
C. posterity
D. children
49. INLET
A. ousting
B. outflow
C. outlet
D. exit
50. INFLUX
A. immigration
B. fleeing
C. exodus
D. outward
51. INFERIOR
A. fine
B. better
C. superior
D. higher
52. HORIZONTAL
A. opposite
B. upward
C. vertical
D. perpendicular
53. MINOR
A. child
B. adult
C. major
D. grown-up
54. MODERN
A. old
B. antiquated
C. traditional
D. conventional
55. HOMOGENEOUS
A. opposite
B. external
C. heterogeneous
D. different
56. BIRTH
A. deceased
B. end
C. death
D. dead
57. YOUNG
A. aged
B. adult
C. old
D. child
58. ENLIGHTENED
A. rude
B. illiterate
C. ignorant
D. uneducated
59. COLD
A. warm
B. boiled
C. hot
D. lukewarm
60. TRUTH
A. delusion
B. deception
C. falsehood
D. wrong
61. MISSIONARY
A. costly
B. beneficial
C. profitable
D. mercenary
62. THEORETICAL
A. actual
B. real
C. practicable
D. practical
63. AMATEUR
A. expert
B. trainee
C. earner
D. professional
64. INHALE
A. outlet
B. exit
C. emit
D. exhale
65. IMPLICIT
A. clear
B. straightforward
C. disclosed
D. explicit
66. WINTER
A. spring
B. autumn
C. hot
D. summer
67. WET
A. hot
B. hard
C. waterless
D. dry
68. BACHELOR
A. spinster
B. virgin
C. widower
D. unmarried
69. DAWN
A. evening
B. night
C. noon
D. dusk
70. DESERT
A. oasis
B. fertile
C. irrigated
D. greenery
71. DETERIORATE
A. recover
B. enrich
C. progress
D. improve
72. ORDINARY
A. distinct
B. different
C. rare
D. special
73. OCCASIONALLY
A. daily
B. often
C. regularly
D. frequently
74. PREDECESSOR
A. prospective
B. follower
C. descendant
D. successor
75. TRADITION
A. advancement
B. progress
C. fashion
D. modernity
76. CONSENSUS
A. difference
B. disunity
C. diversity
D. divergence



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