Kailash Chandra

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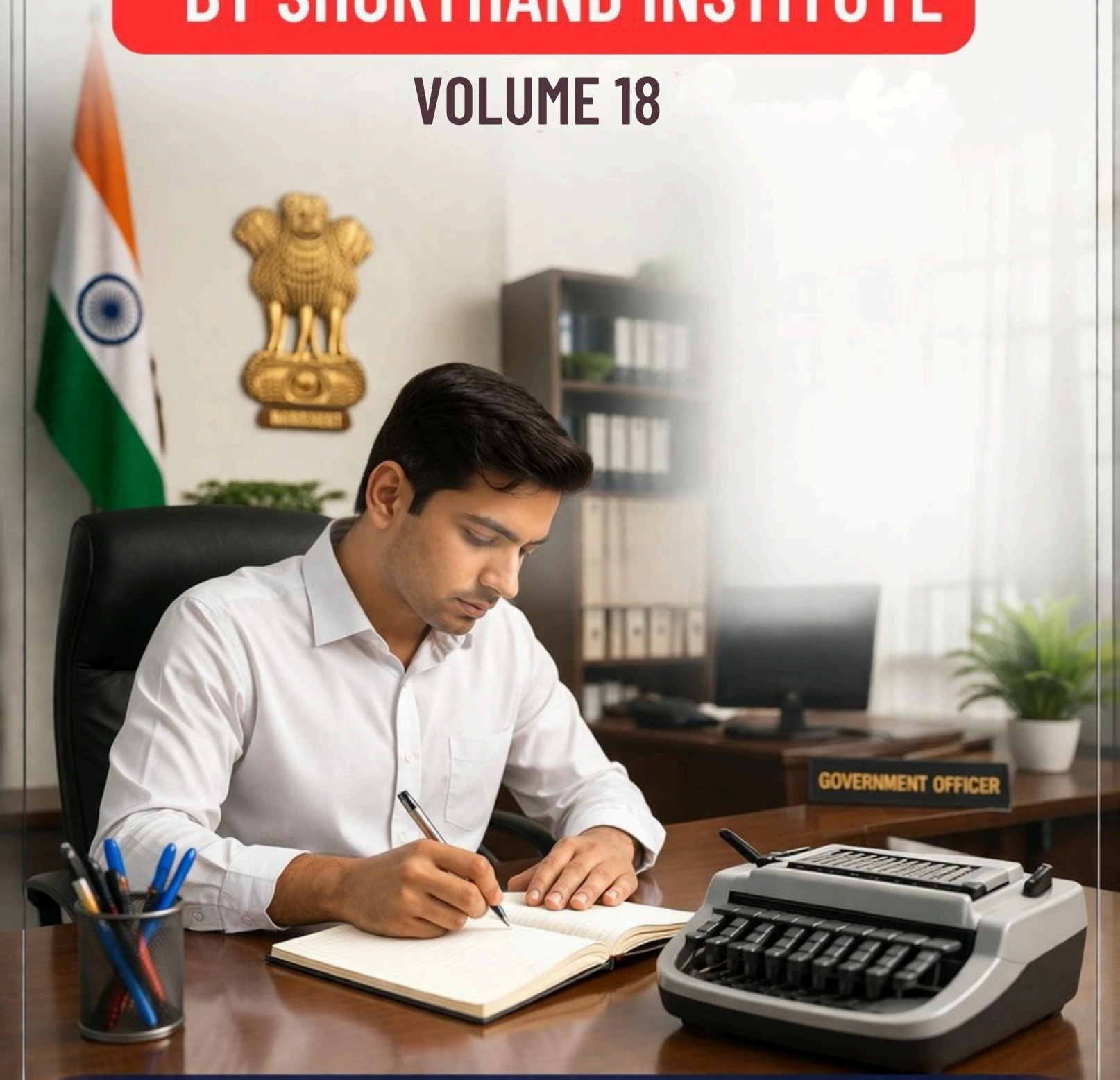


For **English Shorthand** & **Steno** Practice

A vibrant passage for Grade C & Grade D Exams.

Speech of Minister of State for Defence
made on 4th September, 1991

TRANSCRITPION NO. 375

Madam Chairman, we, in the House, belong to different political **persuasions**. We have differences of opinion in the approaches in the / Defence matters by the Government on particular Defence programmes. But there has always been, and there is today also, / a rare **unanimity** among all Members in our affection and respect for the fighting men of the Defence Forces, / whether they be in Siachen **glacier**, whether they be in our desert frontier, whether they are on the High Seas or / fighting in the air.

My senior colleague, the Defence Minister, Shri Sharad Pawar, during the last two months, after taking charge, (100) visited the remotest fronts of our country where our jawans are in a state of readiness including Siachen and / participated in Naval exercises. He has also taken pains to visit our workers in our Defence production units and scientists / in the Research and Development units who are giving able support to our Defence efforts.

Madam, we are aware of / the **de-escalation** of tensions in the world, the **receding** of the possibility of a nuclear war largely due to the / **epoch**-making initiative taken by leaders like Gorbachov. But then, as far as India is concerned, we have to live (200) with the **geo-political** regional situation and our threat **perceptions** in our immediate environment which are of an extremely serious nature. / We are aware of these threat perceptions. We are aware of Pakistan's nuclear capability and programme and / we are aware of the rate at which Pakistan is arming itself, the way they are acquiring more **sophisticated** arms from the / United States, China and even the reported **acquisition** of Iraqi tank from Saudi Arabia. We are all only too much / aware of their involvement in **de-stabilisation** of our country in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. We are also aware of the (300) military developments in China.

I do not want to go into the details but I would like to assure the / Hon. Members that a very detailed and systematic assessment of the **strategic** and technological environment faced by this country / has already been prepared by the Defence Planning Staff and the concerned Ministries, including the Ministry of External Affairs. / It is in a process of detailed discussion in the Ministry of Defence. After finalisation of this document, it will form / the basis for determining our **principal** security objectives and planning strategies in our Defence during the Eighth Five Year Plan. (400)

I, as the Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence, had recently an opportunity to visit the Soviet Union / and **chair** a meeting on Indo-Soviet Defence Cooperation. That was two or three days before the happenings there, the **coup.** / We had very useful discussions and I am happy to say that out of the 13 major issues which had / to be **sorted out** with the Soviets in relation to the supply of spares and equipment and also continuing new / programmes, more than ten issues were satisfactorily resolved and **protocols** entered into. The discussions were very cordial and productive. (500)

I would like to assure you, Madam Chairman, and through you, the House that Indo-Soviet friendship and cooperation has / been built on the strongest foundations by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and our national leaders for the last 40 to 45 years. / This cooperation will be **pursued.**

I would not like to say dependence on the Soviet Union, as far as / our armaments, equipment or technology is concerned, but I would like to say that this cooperation is based on / mutual respect. This is not a friendship between two peoples, two Governments. This is a friendship between two nations who represent (600) one billion people or one-fifth of the entire humanity. We are very sure, and that is the signal we are / getting from the Soviet Union also, that the Indo-Soviet friendship across the entire **gamut** or **spectrum** of cooperation / we have **painstakingly** built over the years will continue and the Indo-Soviet defence cooperation will be an integral part of it. / India shall do everything in its part and the Defence Ministry shall take such approaches as to strengthen / this cooperation and we hope that we will get complete **reciprocity** from the Soviet Union. (700) This is not to say that we will not keep our windows open to the world. This is not to / say that we will in any way compromise our defence preparedness in relation to the necessity of getting **stores**, getting equipment, (modernising our Armed Forces. At no stage will our Defence preparedness be compromised.

Madam Chairperson, we are all aware / of the **constraints** of the Defence Budget. It is a part of the constraints of the overall Budget of the nation. / This year, the Defence Budget has been **enhanced** by 3 per cent over the Budget Estimates of 1990-91. (800)

This is less than the amount suggested by the Committee on Defence Expenditure which was formed to / **curtail** Defence expenditure. This is much less than the demands **projected** by the Services and the agencies under this Ministry.

840 words

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 376 (Debate on External Affairs)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. Non-alignment and / Panchsheel are two basic **ingredients** of our foreign policy. Since we achieved Independence, we had to face so many internal / and external pressures, yet we remained firm in our policy. This can be **attributed** to strong leadership of the party / which has **all along** been in power at the Centre except for a brief **spell** of two years.

After our Independence, / under the **dynamic** leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the role of India in the international sphere was identified (100) and we always kept ourselves away from the politics of cold war. There is no gainsaying the fact that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru / was the founder of Non-Alignment. When he was the Deputy Chairman of the **Interim** Government, it was Pandit Nehru / who first gave an idea of non-alignment on 7th September, 1946, and in those days / the non-alignment movement was considered an affair confined to Tito, Nasser and Nehru only. But Nasser entered the / international **arena** in 1953 and Yugoslavia was **alienated** towards Soviet Union. This non-aligned movement is (200) not only an ideal policy, but it has played a significant role in the economic and social development of the country. / It was very essential for the development of our country and for building economic relations to establish links with both the / super-powers. That is why, today, India is called the chief **spokesman** of the Third World. /

By the non-aligned movement we have proved that international relations can be demarcated and along with it we have been able to / raise the U.N.O. to the level of an ideal seat of power. We have been able to **contain** (300) **colonialism** to a considerable extent. Therefore, I want to submit that in putting an end to colonialism and in developing / international democracy, the non-aligned policy of our country achieved enormous success except few exceptions. For example, although Iraq and / Iran both are non-aligned countries, they are at present involved in a prolonged war which has reached to a / point that makes it the most **gory** battle in the matter of bloodshed, only next to the Second World War. / The way **oil-vessels** were destroyed recently and indiscriminate bombardment of civil population makes our heart fill with terror. (400)

I will also say that though we are making efforts to declare the Indian Ocean as the zone of peace, / but several warships are sailing around our waters. I will say that we have achieved some measure of success / but some exceptions are definitely there. We have not made much progress in South-South Cooperation. The reason is that many / nations are not prepared to accept this **concept**. Still, we have not stopped making efforts in this direction. Recently, / at the **behest** of President Julius Nyerare, Shri Manmohan Singh, the renowned economist and Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission was appointed (500) as the Secretary-General of the South-South Commission and I think that our country will definitely achieve success in / this matter as well.

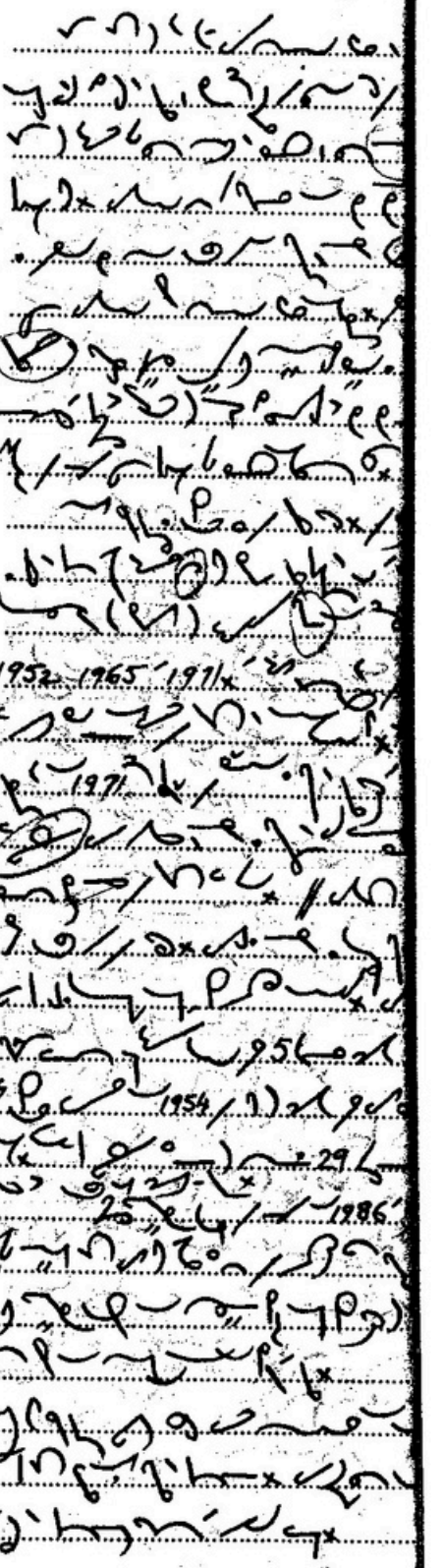
Among the super powers, the Soviet Union is our best friend. Our friendship has stood the / test of time and they have always **lent** their support to us at the time of need and crisis. / For example, they supported us when we were **dragged** in wars in 1952, 1965 / and 1971. And I want to emphasise that our friendship with Russia has not come (600) in the way of our policy of non-alignment at all. I would also like to submit that in 1971 / war, despite our signing a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation with U.S.S.R. / we refused to accept the proposal of Asian Collection Security Scheme, as it was against our policy with China. /

We have also to see as to which nations are our friends. We did not accept the aforesaid treaty. Yet, it did not / affect the Indo-Soviet relations in any way. We can proudly claim today that we are having Rs.5000 crores (700) worth of trade with the Soviet Union, whereas in 1954 our trade was worth / Rs.1 crore only. Along with it, U.S.S.R. has given us MIG-29 which were not / given even to the nations under the Warsaw pact.

Chairman Gorbachev visited our country in 1986 / and Shri Rajiv Gandhi also went there and this has made our relationship more **profound** and Shri Gorbachev in his / speech in Moscow stated that Indo-Soviet friendship was an important step in maintaining international stability and peace. (800)

In so far as the other super-power, U.S.A., is concerned, we have many things in common. It also believes / in the principles of democracy. We share the same opinion on the issues of democracy, freedom and **racial** equality.

840 words



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 377

Sir, today our Government is running various programmes for the **upliftment** of the people living below the **poverty line** under the / leadership of the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who has a soft corner for the **under-privileged** classes. / He has done a lot to **eradicate** poverty. Various welfare schemes have been **launched** to help the middle class and the farmers. / While going through the 20-Point Programme, we find that no section of the society has been left untouched / and all sections are going to benefit from this programme.

It is highly **deplorable** that some persons as well as (100) opposition parties are trying to **undermine** the good work done by the Government and are misguiding people. I want to / submit that all the **inputs**, for example, fertilizers, seeds, water and electricity, needed by the farmers for cultivation are being / made available to the farmers and not a single farmer faces difficulty in procuring these inputs. In spite of the / present shortage of electricity, if somebody wants to obtain an electricity connection and submits a form duly filled in, / efforts are made to grant electricity connection to him.

I want to state that our Government is definitely determined to establish (200) big industries in all the districts. Side by side, efforts are definitely being made to spread a network of / small-scale industries in all the districts to provide work to those willing people who are jobless.

The main task of / Central as well as the State Governments today is to provide fresh and pure drinking water to people of all / sections living in the country. We are providing such water to them through the India Mark-II pumps. There were / such villages and places in the east where no arrangements could be made for supply of **potable water.** (300) We had tried to supply water through small water tanks and by laying pipe-lines but we were not able to supply / enough amount of water. By **installing** India Mark-II hand-pumps, we are trying to supply water to 200 people / today. We are trying to supply water through these means to the localities **inhabited** by farmers and poor people / who belong to Scheduled Castes and weaker sections and to the villages inhabited by our Adivasi **brethren.** I have stated / again and again in this House that there are such places where water could not be supplied even on occasions of marriage. (400)

I would also like to say that our nation can be strengthened only when agriculture of this country is strengthened / and our farmers become stronger. Our efforts towards becoming **self-reliant** in food have proved very effective. We have created / big **buffer stocks** of foodgrains and have been able to **overcome** very difficult situation. Under various programmes for production of rice, etc., / production has gone up in the eastern States. The Government is determined to increase food production to / 1750 lakh tonnes by the end of Seventh Year Plan. More attention would be paid towards increasing production in this critical situation. (500) A working group has been established in this connection. I wanted to say that many such / plans are being implemented.

Besides, I would also like to say that Indo-Sri Lanka **Accord** is being appreciated / by the people of our country. Everywhere one hears people appreciating this agreement. Our Prime Minister has concluded this agreement with / great courage and bravery. The way he is working today is before you all. But efforts are being made to / mislead the people of the country. The name of Bofors is being talked about. Our colleagues in opposition parties mention Bofors. (600) The people in our opposition parties have gone to the extent of saying that the guns supplied by Bofors / are **stuffed** with **hay**. But I want to say that when the state of guns was analysed, the capacity of the / guns revealed that it was even more than given out. Therefore, I want to say that the people would not be taken / in by those who want to mislead them. The people of our country know that our Government / our leaders and the Members of Parliament are serving them well and are making efforts for the welfare of the people. (700)

I would also like to say that we are trying to provide electricity in each and every hut, we are / trying to provide water to every field and we are also trying to provide educational facilities to all near their / homes so that they have not to cover long distances for receiving education. Our Navodaya Vidyalayas are of the type / with which culture of our nation is interlinked. Today, our boys of North India go to South India and the / boys from South India come to North India for education. Thus, our culture will get inter-mixed and this is in progress. (800)

When a motion for extension of the **tenure** of the Bofors Committee was under consideration in the Parliament, / the opposition parties opposed it. Earlier they had insisted upon to form a Committee and now it is being opposed by them.

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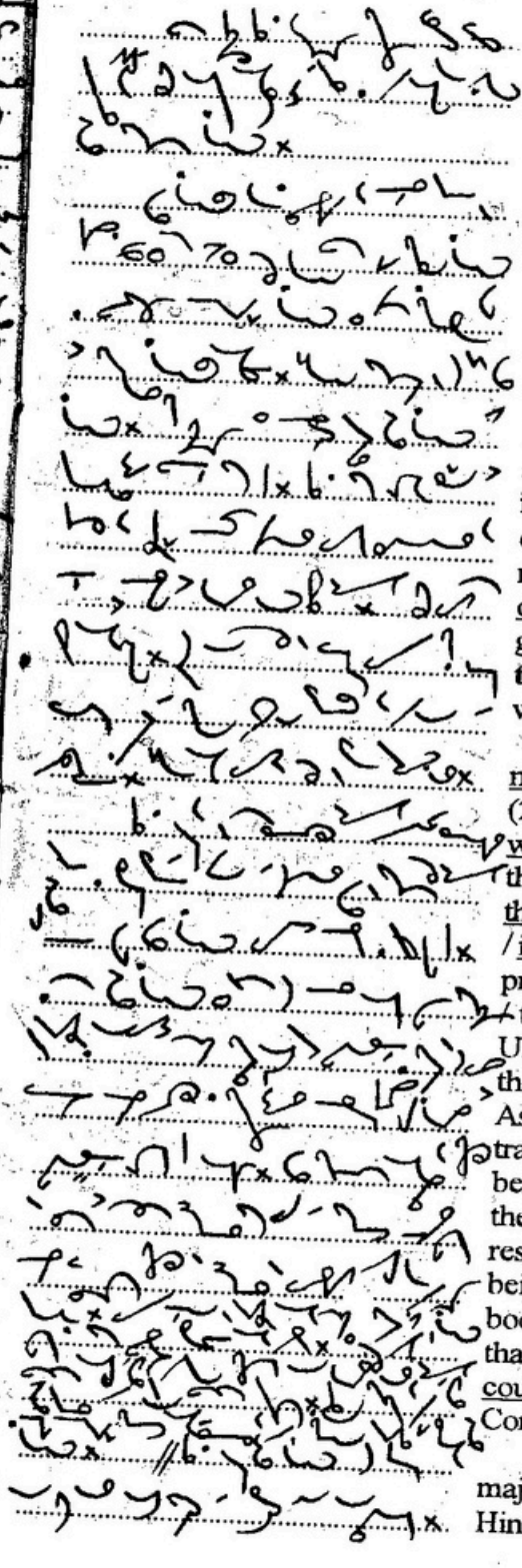


{ Speech of the Chairman of the Select Committee }

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 378

Mr. Deputy Chairman, it is a formal proposal that has been placed before us and I don't think there is / anybody in this House who would oppose the recommendation for **ratification** of this very important **Convention.**

These Conventions have a history / that goes back to at least 60 or 70 years, if not more, but the present Convention, the Universal Copyright / Convention, is much more **comprehensive** than all the previous Conventions in this regard. I have not very much to say / about this Convention. Dr. Shrimali has explained the objectives of this Convention and the benefits that would **accrue** from it. (100) It is a very healthy sign of the times that **despite** occasional **joltings**, we do certain things that go to / the **cohesion** of the various nation-States of the world. There is one important step in that direction. **Especially** in / matters of culture, we are trying to get nearer to each other and bring ourselves under **obligations** that are common / and **reciprocal.** I have only one or two words to offer by way of comments.

It is a pity that / two important **segments** of the world are not yet **signatories** to this pact—the Soviet **Bloc** and China, (200) and so long as these two very important areas of the world do not come within this Convention, we cannot expect the best / out of it. The importance of this Convention is all the more so because India will very shortly be participating / in one of the major projects initiated by the **UNESCO**, the project of East-West cultural exchange relations, a proposal that was accepted at the last General Conference of the UNESCO held at New Delhi. This programme **envisages** that translations / of some of the most important **works** from Asian and African countries will be exchanged with similar translations of works (300) of Western origin for our mutual benefit. We are going to participate in that major project and the Convention will / be a very useful safeguard in that respect. As years **roll on**, more and more Indian authors are being translated / in various languages of the world and these books are becoming more and more popular. It is only proper that / our authors get the copyright protection in those countries that are contracting parties on the strength of this Convention. /

It is a pity that this Convention was adopted in three major languages, English, French and Spanish, and not in Hindi. (400)

I regret somewhat that we could not have our national language included in this list. In fact, whenever the question / comes up for recording and propagating international contracts, the claim of the Indian national language is not recognised, / I do not know whether the case is not pressed or whether it just goes **by default.**

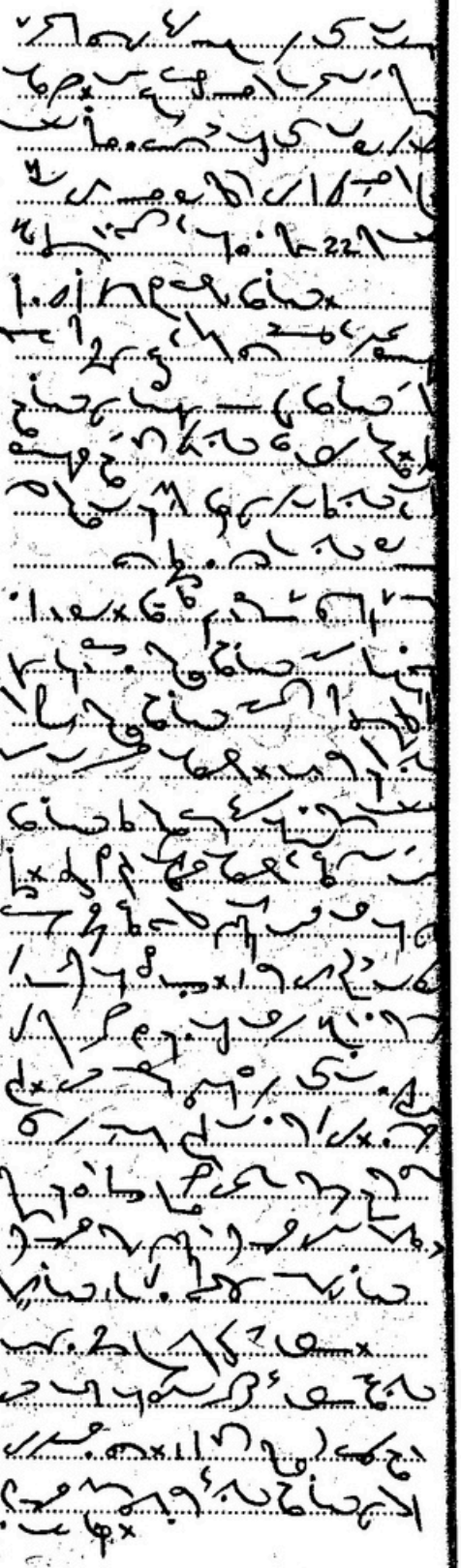
On the other hand, / it is a matter of congratulation that India is a member of the 22-Member International Committee, the first commitee / which will be set up in respect of this Convention. (500)

I agree with Dr. Shrimali when he says that, **by and by,** some of the countries that are not yet signatories to this Convention will **eventually** come within this Convention / and be signatories to this and also achieve the ratification that is necessary for the purpose. It is the most / obvious thing to do, and I hope, this House will recommend its ratification without any demand.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, / the Motion for ratification has not come a day too soon. Those of us who had to work on the Select Committee / on the Copyright Bill have had to **scan** the provisions of this Convention, and we **benefited** a great deal (600) by studying the provisions of this Convention and we also tried to secure the best advantage of our language writers / in this respect. Now, Sir, today by **ratifying** this Convention, it is obviously clear that we are undertaking a very important / international **commitment.** It has been said, I believe in the other House, in this respect, that with its long / and ancient cultural **heritage,** with its great past literature in the ancient languages, India will have much to give and, therefore, / India stands to gain. But Sir, one aspect of the thing which is not generally probably realised is that today the Indian languages are **on the eve of** a very major development. (700) We have accepted Hindi as our national language; / the regional languages as well are going to be developed in a very large way. The major problem today is / of technical books and, as such, we will have very much to take from as many as three countries, / from the literature of three countries, who are not parties to the **Berne** Convention but have joined the Universal Copyright Convention, / namely, the German Federal Republic, Japan and the United States of America. (800)

We have entered into certain relationship with the United States of America, and with this ratification we **regularise** the same. But it also brings us closer to these / two other countries and I am hoping, Sir, that the ratification of this Convention will open out a new **vista.**

840 words



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 379

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I understand the difficulty of the Hon. Law Minister in sponsoring a motion of this kind because / actually it relates to certain subjects which are not in his charge. Yet, I do not think how he can / get away from it. That is my difficulty because, after all, he has come here with an amending Bill and / he has asked us to invest the Government with certain powers which, according to the High Court of Calcutta, / the Government does not possess, namely, the power of the Government to act as the buyer and compel the seller to (100) sell to the Government under the provisions of this measure. Therefore, naturally the question arises as to how the Government / will function as a buyer, as a personality, who buys in the market. The behaviour of the Government as a / buyer in the food market is in question today. And that is a subject matter of discussion. I am, therefore, / entitled to know as to how you will function, because it is not merely a question of food for the people, / but also a question of public funds that will be placed at your disposal to buy. I would also be (200) interested in finding out at what price you are buying and whether you are buying sufficiently. These are some / of the issues for me to discuss in connection with this measure. I am not going to enter into the / other aspect of the food situation.

Now, Sir, the judgement of the Calcutta High Court has been referred to. / Yesterday, we read it in the Press that the High Court has finally given its judgement holding those orders ultra vires / the Constitution, or whatever it is. Anyway, this Bill empowers the Government of West Bengal to buy. Now, I will (300) cite how this thing arose. On the 28th August last, the Government of West Bengal carried out certain raids / on certain rice mills in Calcutta, in and around Calcutta, about 40 of them, and they secured about 20,000 / tonnes of rice. Naturally, they wanted to buy under the Essential Commodities Act. Their action was questioned by the rice / millers. Now out of this, the whole controversy has arisen, and this Bill also relates to that aspect of the matter. / Now, the position seems to be like this. Here, I would not mind if the Government have this power. (400)

For the last three years or so, we have been **crying hoarse** over this matter, but our wise leaders of / the Government did not think it necessary, until they had a crisis developing of such **dimension** that they could not / escape buying. Not only that. They had to carry out certain **raids** in the Calcutta godowns. There again, they proceeded / in a very **halting** manner. Everyone knows that in Calcutta, **hoards** are much larger, much greater than those found / by the raids of the 28th August.

My charge against the West Bengal Government and, for that matter, against (500) the Government of India is that we passed the measure in all good faith when the Bill was brought here / last time, but the Government failed to discharge its responsibility towards the people and they have failed to find food / for the people. It was only when the picture of famine became very **grim** before their eyes, it was only / when men and women from the countryside of West Bengal **trekked** out of their **hearths** and homes towards the city / for a **morsel** of food, to pick up from the **dustbins** some grains of food, only then did the Government (600) realise that something had gone wrong. Sir, it was only when starvation deaths began to be reported from all over / West Bengal and from other parts of the country, only when district after district, area after area, division after division, / **drifted** under the shadow of approaching famine that the Government realised that they had to act and go in search / of food. It was not until then that they raised their little finger. I strongly **accuse** the Government of **dereliction** / **of duty**. I accuse the Government of not using the measure which the Parliament put in their hands. (700) I accuse the Government of not using the weapon which we gave them in order to secure food for the people. / They gambled with the food of the people. Here is the picture of how the West Bengal Government has acted. / We do not know what other hoards are lying where. Am I to understand that West Bengal is passing into the / grim shadow of famine and that only 20,000 tonnes of rice is held in the godowns? Am I to understand / that there are no more hoards lying in the hands of the tradesmen and businessmen, not only in the city (800) but also in the rural areas so as to have **brought about** this situation? I would ask the Government to explain. / Why are they buying only in the urban areas? Are they utilising this power in the rural areas also?

840 words

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 380

Sir, the tariff Commission having once forwarded the common agreement between the cane-growers and the factory owners now tries / to modify that **accord** or agreement. It talks of deductions from **excess** profits on account of the rehabilitation of factories / and export losses. If I **mistake** not, Sir, Government itself in one of its letters dated the 14th April, / 1981, told the mill-owners' association that factories were not entitled to export loss and they based / this argument on a certain calculation of prices into the details of which I need not go. Now, in regard to rehabilitation, (100) I might say, if, of the two, the factories and the cane-growers, rehabilitation is needed, it is the / rehabilitation of the cane-growers that is needed most. We know, in many parts of India, the sugarcane growers / suffer sometimes from **drought** and sometimes from floods. These days, due to heavy floods in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, / the sugarcane growers have suffered **considerably**. So, if the Government is really keen about rehabilitation and if the Tariff Commission is / equally **solicitous of** the interests of the capitalists and the cane-growers, then we should insist on a rehabilitation fund (200) for the help of the cane-growers who suffer on account of drought or on account of floods. Instead of that, / the Tariff Commission talks of rehabilitation of the mill-owners as if the mill-owners suffer more from **calamities** than the cane-growers, as if the mill-owners are weaker of the two.

Sir, the Food Minister has tried / to point out that sufficient attention must be paid to the recommendations of such an important body as the Tariff Commission. / Is the Government prepared to implement all the recommendations of the Tariff Commission even in the case of the sugar industry? (300) Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Tariff Commission recommended that the **incentive** money that **accrued** on account of the / reduction in excise duty should be distributed between the cane-growers and the mill owners--30 per cent / to the factory owners and 70 per cent to the growers--and our Government, instead of accepting that recommendation, / is **contemplating** to reserve 25 per cent for rehabilitation of the factory owners and then to distribute the rest between the two. / The Tariff Commission, in one of its Reports, doubted the **feasibility** and the **advisability** of linking price with recovery. (400)

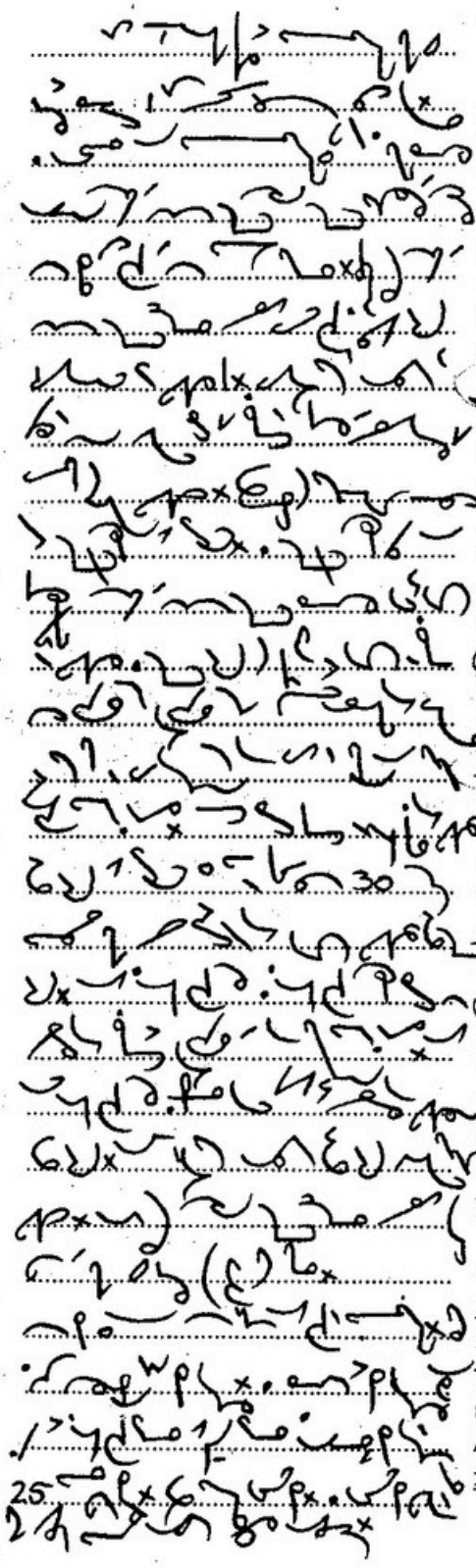
The Central Government not only ignored the advice of the Tariff Commission but they have also ignored the recommendations of / the Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in this matter.

Our Food Minister claims to be a friend of the / peasant and it is not possible really, Sir, for anyone to be in the Government of India—India being mostly / composed of **peasants**—to remain there, unless he claims to be a friend of the peasant. It is not possible / for me, Sir, to say what his real intentions are, but I must submit, Sir, that his policies, at least, in recent times, have been anti-peasant. (500) I would only invite attention to a law recently passed by Parliament under / his guidance wherein an attempt is made to regulate the **crushing** of sugarcane. I then pointed out, Sir, that / in the midst of the season, it would hardly be proper to limit the crushing of the sugarcane. The sugarcane that is / produced must be crushed and must not be allowed to waste. I am told the entire sugarcane was crushed. / So, the **regulation** of the amount of sugar to be produced has failed. But while the entire sugarcane is crushed, (600) a large amount of the sugarcane was bought by mill-owners at a considerably reduced price. His regulation failed to regulate / the production of sugar. His regulation only hit the cane-growers who had to be satisfied with less price than / they were otherwise entitled to have.

In the end, I wish to point out that the cane-growers of Uttar Pradesh / and Bihar have proved to be less **amenable to** reason than the cane-growers of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. / From all that the Food Minister has told us this afternoon, it is clear that while there is higher **yield** of (700) sugar in the sugarcane produced in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, the millowners of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are paying more than the / minimum prices which are paid by millowners of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. There were, in my own city, / two sugar factories. Now, they are linked together into one. I once studied the working of these two sugar factories / very carefully, and I am definitely of the opinion that the recovery of sugar is not being reduced increasingly because / mother earth is producing worse quality of sugarcane than before, but because the management of factories in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is getting **deteriorated**. (800)

The old factories are not able to crush sugarcane as well, as they used to do before. / I beg to submit that strong measures are needed to protect the peasants of Bihar, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

840 words



TRANSCRIPTION NO.381

I will not go into the details of the agricultural production during the first two years of the Second Plan, / but I will refer to some other **salient** features. The increase in agricultural production is achieved by a number of / schemes including major and medium irrigation, minor irrigation, fertilisers and **manures**, improved seeds, land development and improved agricultural practices. / It is true that, so far as major and medium irrigation works are concerned, we have developed a huge potential / but we have not been able to utilise it. We feel very unhappy that large amounts of money should have been (100) spent on the construction of dams and **reservoirs** but the water was not being utilised. This question was very carefully / examined by the Irrigation and Power Ministry and the Planning Commission. The Irrigation and Power Ministry, which is in / administrative charge of the major and medium irrigation schemes, found that the failure to utilise the irrigation **potential** was due either / to the failure to construct main channels or field channels or the lack of **incentive** for the cultivators to change over / from dry to wet farming or for want of training in proper **cropping patterns**. Action has been taken to (200) provide conditions for the utilisation of this potential and the Planning Commission has agreed to divert some thirty or so / crores of rupees during the rest of the Plan period for the fuller utilisation of this irrigation potential. In the / Community Development areas, the Community Development Ministry has been made responsible for the construction of the field channels and for / propagating cropping patterns. In the non-Community Development areas, the State Governments have been charged with the responsibility for utilising / this potential. In fact, I feel very unhappy that this potential should not have been properly utilised. (300) Now, so far as minor irrigation works are concerned, they have done well and, during the first two years, they have fulfilled their targets. /

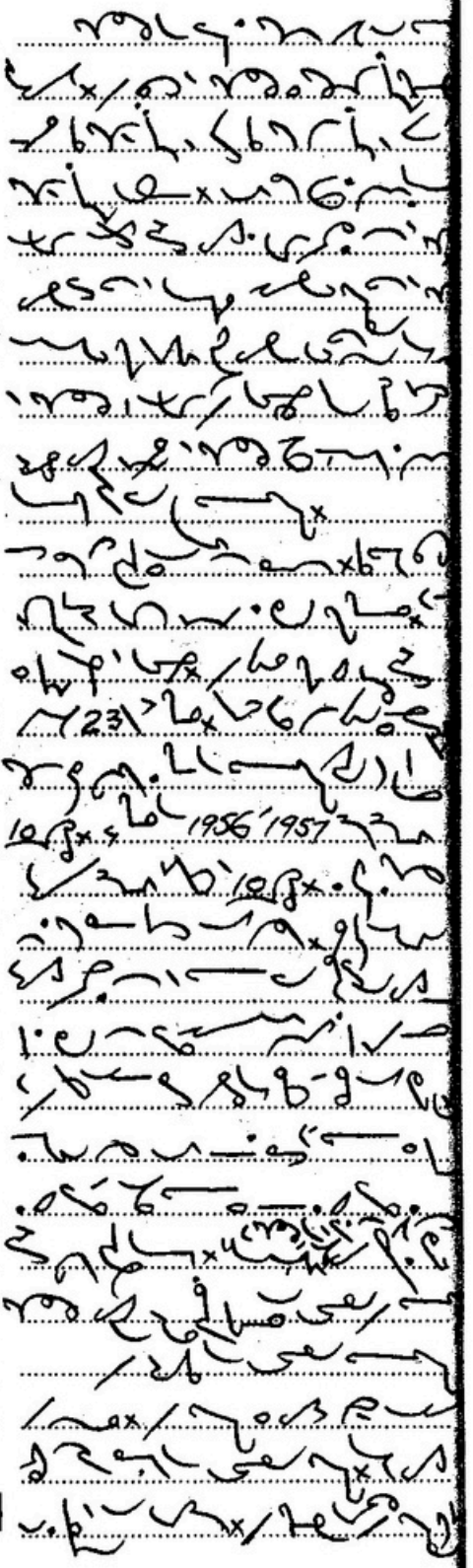
Improved seed is another important item in the development of agricultural production. There is a little misunderstanding about the / seed farms. The scheme of the seed farms is that in each of the Community Development Blocks and the shadow Blocks, / a **nucleus** seed farm of 25 acres will be set up. This will produce foundation seed. The foundation / seed will have to pass through the registered growers in the first year as well as in the second year. (400)

Fertilisers have played a very important role in agricultural production all over the world. Our consumption of fertilisers is very small / compared to the progressive countries; it is very low compared to Japan; it is very low compared to China / and it is very low compared to the United States of America. Now, Sir, this is a limiting factor. Unfortunately, / in the beginning of the Plan, we did not fully realise the importance of fertilisers. We should have planned more / of factories and we should have been producing more of fertilisers. In any event, during the period of the **shortfall** (500) we should have found more money for the import of fertilisers, but, unfortunately, our foreign exchange position being what it is, / I am not sure, to what extent, we shall be able to meet the requirements of fertilisers and this is / going to be a limiting factor in our future agricultural production.

Again, Sir, land development is another important scheme. / Its growth has also been held up on account of the failure to import a sufficient number of tractors. / That again is due to the **paucity** of foreign exchange. Our achievements during the first two years of the Plan are (600) only 23 per cent of the targets. Part of this low achievement is **explainable**. Firstly, as the House will remember, / the target for agricultural production originally was fixed at 10 million tonnes. When the targets for 1956 / and 1957 were worked out, they were worked out on the basis of / 10 million tonnes. The other day, the Prime Minister made a very significant **admission** in the Lok Sabha. He said that / it was unfortunate that we had not realised the importance of agriculture in our planning; we had not given it (700) a sufficiently important place and we are now learning it to our cost that our past **neglect** has been responsible / for the **stresses and strains** in the supply of food. The Government must now give a second thought; agriculture has / to be given the first place and unless agriculture is given the first place, the implementation of the Plan will be / adversely affected. I have no doubt that fertilisers have to play an important role and unless we **step up** / the supply of fertilisers, we shall have to face considerable difficulties in increasing our agricultural production. (800)

Our potentialities for increasing agricultural production are immense. Our production is one of the lowest in the world, and there is ample scope for / increasing production. For that, we do not need the **testimony** of any foreigner. Our progressive farmers are producing three times.

840 words



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 382

I shall now come to the food problem. What is the food problem ? Sir, the food problem, stated in very / simple terms, is this. In India, even after 32 years of freedom, we are not able to supply our people / with adequate quantities of foodgrains at reasonable prices or at prices which are within their **reach.** That is the food problem. / It appears to be a very simple problem, but actually it is a very complicated problem and a very / basic problem in the sense that food prices constitute the core of our entire price structure, and in a capitalist (100) society where there is freedom of enterprise, the price structure or the price system governs the development of the economy / as a whole. Therefore, Sir, this problem becomes the basic problem. I do not want to attempt here any analysis / of how the rising food prices have the various aspects of our economic life, but one broad fact has to be / recognised that it is due to the failure on the part of the Government to tackle this food problem / that so many **complications** have arisen which we are finding it very difficult to **resolve.** All these have as their (200) basis the failure of the Government to solve the food problem.

Now, Sir, there are two aspects of the food / situation to be considered. As has been correctly stated by our hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture, one aspect relates to / production and the other aspect relates to distribution or **regulation** of the resources that are at our disposal. / Now, Sir, I will take up these two aspects **separately** and show where the Government has failed in its responsibility, / where the Government policies have been wrong policies or where the Government has failed to work out any policy at all. (300) First, I will take the distributive aspect or the regulatory aspect. For this purpose, I will have to go back / a little to the developments that have taken place during the last five or six years. Now, if we follow / the developments that have taken place from the year 1980 onwards, we will **inevitably** come to the conclusion / that the record of Government has been a remarkably poor record. The Goverment has been **groping in the dark.** / It gets happy like a child whenever there is improvement in the food situation and whenever there is more production. (400)

Sir, the bumper crop of 1983 was an extraordinary crop. It was not a normal crop. / And after that year, the whole process was reversed. I will not go into details because that will take some time. / But it is a fact that soon after that bumper crop of 1983-84, the Government started taking steps for putting an end to rationing, for putting an end to procurement, for putting / an end to fair price shops and for doing away with the Foodgrains Licensing and Procurement Order of 1982. (500) Not only that, Sir, the Government even allowed certain amount of export of foodgrains. Exports of foodgrains were / allowed and zonal restrictions were done away with. The result was that free market was restored. It is true, / and I recognize that at that particular time, because of the inefficient manner in which the Government were running the rationing system, / there was a lot of discontent against rationing. So, it appeared to be a popular move for which the / Government got three cheers. But it was a blind policy. They were not looking ahead. (600) They were not examining the basic factors in the situation and the most basic factor in the situation was that our agriculture is on the margin, / that a good monsoon may give us foodgrains whereby the prices may fall, but the next year a little / shortage of rainfall may create an acute crisis. So, you have to plan out your whole functioning in a manner / that you are prepared for emergencies, that you don't wait to receive shocks. You have to plan and prepare for the rainy day. Ultimately, what happened was that after 1953-54, everything was relaxed and free market was restored and so it went on. (700)

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am glad that the hon. Food Minister / had placed the cards very frankly before us. Sir, I do not have much grievance about the manner in which the / available food is distributed in the country but my grievance is that the problem of agriculture has not been / properly tackled. For that, Sir, I cannot throw the blame on the Minister of Agriculture. As a matter of fact, / the blame will have to be thrown on somebody who is responsible for planning all these things in the country. (800)

Sir, in the First Five Year Plan, great emphasis was laid on the development of agriculture. Under the First Five Year Plan, / in a plan outlay of Rs. 2,000 crores, nearly 10 per cent was set apart for agriculture. (840 words)

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 383

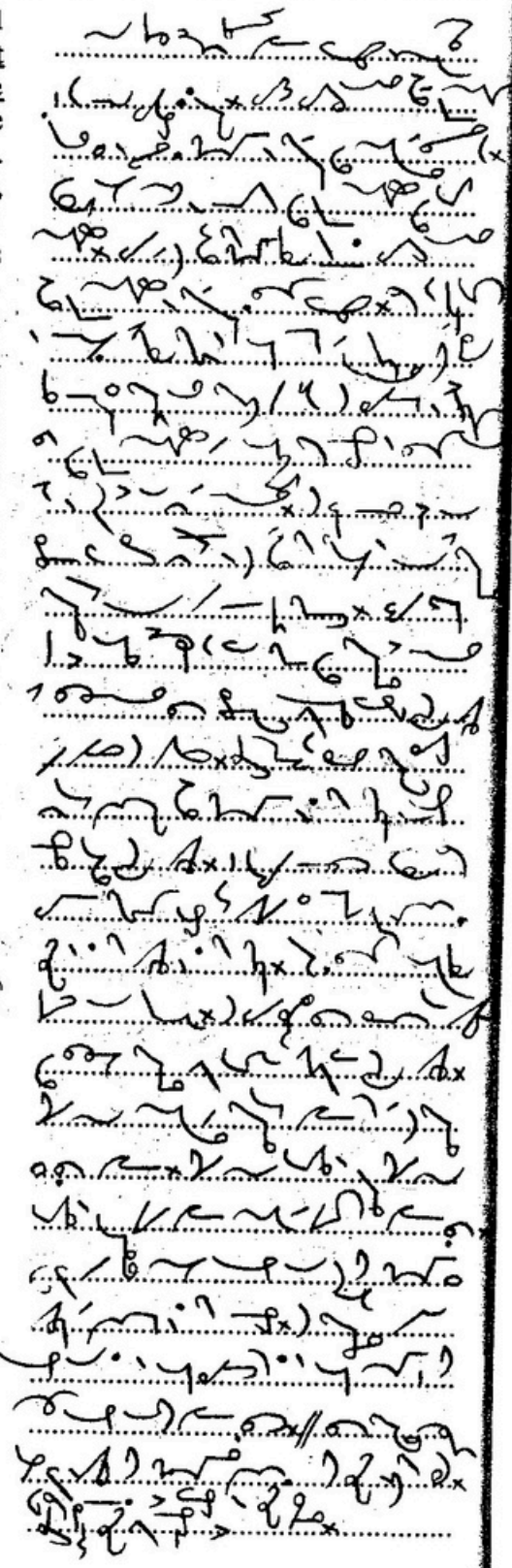
Mr. Chairman, I think the hon. Minister would have done well if he had explained to the House the changes / made by the Joint Select Committee in the Bill. I think it is the duty of the Minister, when important / changes are made, to come and explain what is the real significance and import of those changes.

Anyway / coming to the Bill proper, though some important changes are made in many respects, I think that it needs to be improved. / If the social objective of this Bill is taken into consideration, the Government has not done well in not incorporating (100) the social objective that had been set forth by Parliament in practice and bringing it into reality in this particular Bill. Sir, it is very necessary for us to profit from the experience of highly industrialised and advanced countries. / At the same time, we cannot copy the methods that were evolved by those countries. We cannot copy the principles that / were evolved in an entirely different context and transplant them here. Trade mark is a type of industrial property. / The ownership of trade mark has developed entirely in a different context in England, in America, in Australia and other countries. (200) When the capitalist economy was thought to be sacrosanct, when it was considered that nothing could be done against / the ownership of a particular property, these principles were evolved. Here, when we have set before us the social objective / of establishing a socialistic pattern of society, when we have decided to have, besides a heavy industries sector, / a cottage industries sector and a small industries sector, it is perfectly obvious that we cannot transplant those principles and ideas / without the necessary modifications. If we look at the Bill, it will be perfectly obvious that, though the Joint Select (300) Committee has amended it to some extent, as far as this important aspect is concerned, it has ignored the fundamental or the basic objective. Let me illustrate my point.

Here, as I have just now informed the House, our social / objective is to establish a socialist pattern of society. But we also envisage a heavy industries sector, a cottage industries / sector and also a small industries sector. Accordingly, we visualise production to take place not only in the big mills / owned either by the State or by the big capitalist industries, but also in cottage industries and small-scale industries (400)

Many attempts were made on behalf of the local industrialists to manufacture matches, but they could not withstand the competition. / One of the weapons in the hands of those big monopoly companies is to use the trade mark to browbeat / these manufacturers and harass them. This is not the only measure to curb these big monopolists, these foreign monopolists. / We should see that this particular trade mark does not become a weapon in the hands of those big monopolists to / browbeat the small industrialists. Sir, that devoted follower of Gandhiji and the present member of the All India Khadi (500) and Village Industries Board, Shri Satish Das Gupta, has brought out in his brochure, which I think was circulated to / all the Members of Parliament, as to how these big monopolists are endangering the very existence of small industries / and, that too, especially of the hand-made and cottage industries. So, when it comes to that, no specific effort / has been made by the Government to see that this particular branch of industry and the products produced by that industry / are given due protection. When we brought it to the notice of the Ministry that in order to protect these (600) products of the cottage industries and the small-scale industries, some specific provision should be introduced in respect of zonal / registration, our request was refused. It has been argued that since the provision has already been made for the limitation / of this trade mark to a particular territory, no necessity exists for this zonal registration. But, if we examine this thing, / Sir, we can perfectly understand that the Registrar has got the power to limit the jurisdiction of a particular / registration to a particular territory. By that the small manufacturer does not derive any benefit. (700) So, we suggested that some scheme for registering these small-scale products should be evolved and it should be called zonal registration. There are many / manufacturers who produce for the local area and whose produce is consumed locally. There are many varieties of bidis; / there are many varieties of foodstuffs which are locally manufactured and which are also locally consumed. These people are mainly interested / in seeing that their trade mark is registered and limited to a particular extent. So, producers are not interested in / an all-India circulation or an all-India market, but they are mostly interested in their local consumption. (800)

Some provision must be made for such people to register their trade marks limiting their jurisdiction to their particular zones. Then, Sir, / coming to the question of jurisdiction, it has been stated that the jurisdiction should be extended to the High Courts. (840 words)



TRANSRIPTION NO. 384

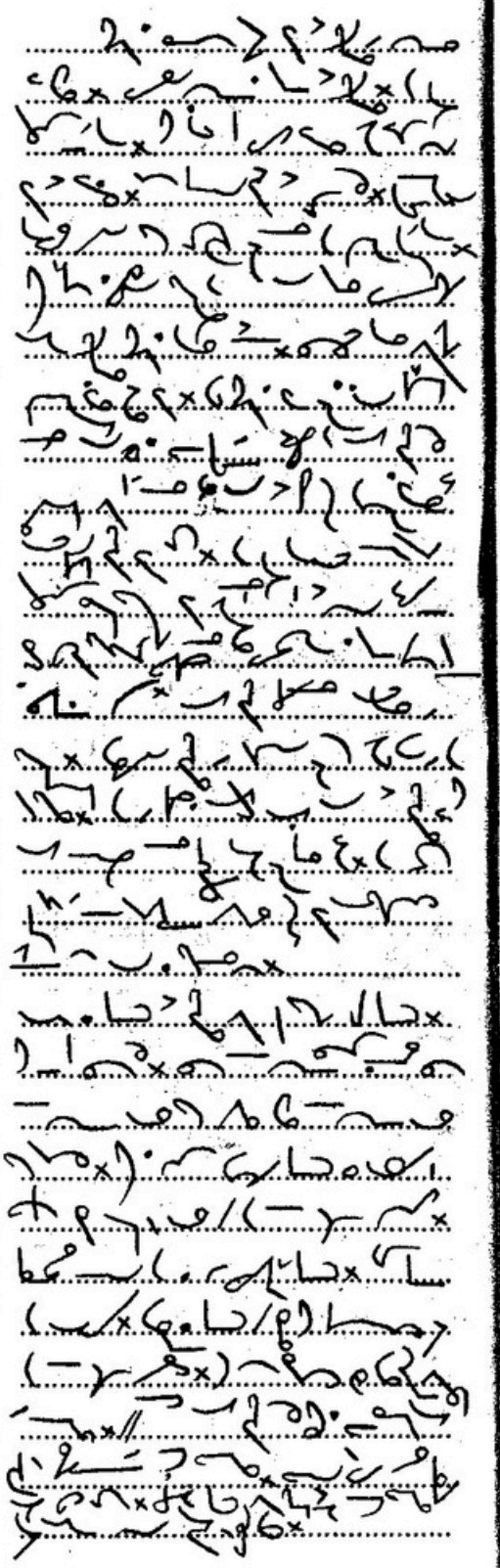
Mr. Vice-Chairman, the Dhebar Commission has to be congratulated for the elaborate report it had written and its approach / to the subject of tribal welfare. It is necessary for me to direct the attention of the Ministry / to the fact that there is a great difference between questions affecting the Scheduled Castes. The case of the Scheduled Tribes is / a peculiar one. They have peculiar modes of living. They have peculiar ways and means of carrying on their trade. / They have their many dialects. They are practically separate from the Scheduled Castes and from the general public. So, their (100) problem is not an easy one. It is one of the most difficult problems. Allotting money, laying out schemes is / necessary, of course, but the implementation of the schemes is more necessary. They live in hilly areas. They live far / way, and I am afraid, with the little experience that I have, I can say that very few people take / the trouble of going to places which are not easily accessible and therefore the advantage and comfort that they should / derive from those employed to look after them is not what it should be. My submission is that this problem (200) really does require particular attention and the first thing on which I whole-heartedly concur with the Commission's Report is / that there should be separate Commissioner for Scheduled Tribes. As I have said before, the problems of the Scheduled / Castes and those of the Tribes are different. The Scheduled Castes are backward. They have been suffering from a number / of disadvantages but they are very much similar to the backward people of our own country. But these Scheduled Tribes / are very much different. They have their own customs, ways and manners and they have their own laws. The greatest (300) difficulty is the dialect. In an area of about 100 kilometres, 10 different dialects are spoken and one cannot / carry on conversation with the other. So, a separate Commissioner is absolutely essential. Again, a separate department for tribal welfare/ is also necessary in all the States where a large number of the Scheduled Tribe people stay. In addition, there / should be periodical checking of the work done. What happens is, money is not spent. It is left over and / the places are not visited. Periodical checking of these things is necessary because the implementation of schemes is very essential. (400)

There should be a scheme by which the people of the Scheduled Tribes should mix with others. We should not / make a pocket of the Scheduled Tribes. They feel absolutely cut off. They are confined at one place and / they hardly meet the people of the plains. I am talking of the people of the hill areas. Even the Government officials are not very helpful to them because they live far-off. Therefore, I had made a suggestion previously / that in pockets where there are enough Scheduled Tribes, there should be an office of the Government. (500) Some sort of office should be there and it should look after the comforts of these people. Then, there should be an effort / to have a common dialect because the language is a great difficulty and I would suggest that in the Tribal / areas Hindi should be taught because that is the language of the State, so that they may have conversation with the / non-scheduled tribal people also. They feel having been kept apart, absolutely separate from the other people and if this goes on, all the money that we could spend will not be properly utilised because we will have a pocket which may become a headache later. (600)

In the Tribal advisory Councils non-officials should predominate. Those who are not / tribals should belong to that area and then alone should they be members. They should at least in the beginning / know the language of the tribals when they are in the Council because it would be necessary for them to / have contacts with them. They should also tour about and give periodical reports so that the people in Parliament / and the Government might know the progress made.

Now, the education of the tribals should be different from the general eduction. (700) They are good at some arts. Some can make small carts; some can make things from ropes; others can make / things from bamboos. Therefore, a little elementary eduction is necessary but more attention has to be paid to things which / they can easily learn. It is no use giving them the old stereotyped eduction. That will take them nowhere. / They should be given the education which suits their temperament to which they can easily respond. So, my submission is / that this aspect should be considered and kept in view. (800)

Again, in the tribal areas there is great scope for the development of horticulture and cash crops. Growing of wheat, rice, etc. only will not help. It is necessary that / attention should be directed to the fact that cash crops fetch enough money for the people to sustain themselves. (840 words)



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 385

Mr. Chairman, I would like to offer some remarks on this Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Amendment Bill, / 1988. As we all know, in India since 1939, since the **commencement** of the / Second World War, prices of foodgrains and other articles which are necessary for life are going up and up / with such speed that there is no knowing where the prices will stop increasing. The base year, 1980, / has been taken into consideration for calculating the basic wage and dearness allowance, especially with regard to the bank employees. (100) Even that base we are not going to dream of. The prices are going up. In addition to this, / we have **embarked upon** development activities. The Fourth Five Year Plan has been over and we are in the midst / of the Fifth Five Year Plan. We are all certain that a number of five year plans will have to be / undertaken by Government and with the increasing activities under a planned programme, and with Government **resorting to** deficit financing, / the prices of articles will go up and the **inflationary** tendencies will be there. It is **dead certain** that the (200) prices of foodgrains or any article of necessity will never, under any circumstances, reach the level of 1944. / I would like to impress, therefore, that this dearness allowance, which is meant to be a temporary allowance / for a particular purpose to **neutralise** the cost of living that has gone up because of the rise in prices, / has become almost a permanent feature. I therefore **urge** that this dearness allowance, at least a major portion, should be / **merged** in the basic pay of the employees. It is not only the employees of the banking concerns, but the (300) employees of the State Governments and the employees of the Central Government have **all along** put up this plea that / a major portion of the dearness allowance should be merged with the basic pay. By doing that, the employees in / the banking concerns as well as the employees in other Government Departments will be **benefited** to a large extent, / and the Government are not going to **lose** anything at present. They will have to pay either in the form of / basic pay or basic pay plus dearness allowance, the same amount, but certain benefits that will **accrue** will be denied. (400)

Mr. Justice Desai, in his report, has stated clearly that a rise in prices will have a greater adverse effect / on the lower income groups, working in the banks as well as in other Government Departments. That is why, / he has evolved a formula that for a particular class of employees, bank employees, a certain proportion or ratio should be / calculated in arriving at the dearness allowance. For the category of clerical staff, one-seventh of the basic pay of/ the bank employees will be raised in the dearness allowance for a rise of every ten points in the cost of living. (500) What I would like to impress on the Government is that the bulk of the employees are there / and the cost of living will have great adverse effects on this large chunk of bank employees. This one-seventh / that has been allowed under this formula will not be sufficient to neutralise the rise in prices of necessary articles. / This question of amending this particular Section is there, that every rise or fall of ten points in the / cost of living should, within three months or quarterly, allow the bank or the bank employees to get either a rise (600) or fall in the dearness allowance calculated on the basic pay sanctioned. I therefore urge, Sir, that instead of one-seventh, / one-fifth of the rise should be allowed. If that is done, a large section of the bank employees / who are getting less than the minimum wage will be benefited.

For the second category of the employees, the subordinate / staff, one-tenth of the rise is allowed. Even here, I would urge that it should be increased to one-seventh, / so that the high cost of living that is going on today will be offset by the rise in the dearness allowance that has been suggested by me. (700)

Another point to be taken into consideration is this. The all-India / cost of living index is not so perfect and is not so reliable, as has been pointed out by / the previous speakers. On another occasion the statistical figures that have been supplied to us have been questioned. Many a time / this cost of living index that has been shown in the government register does not really reflect the actual / cost of living that is obtaining in particular areas. Many a time, the cost of living is calculated on the basis of wholesale figures. (800)

I would, therefore, urge that the Labour Ministry should interest itself in calculating this cost of living / index on a more reasonable and realistic basis. Many a time, this all-India cost of living index is deceptive. (840 words)

{Speech of *hon. Finance Minister*}

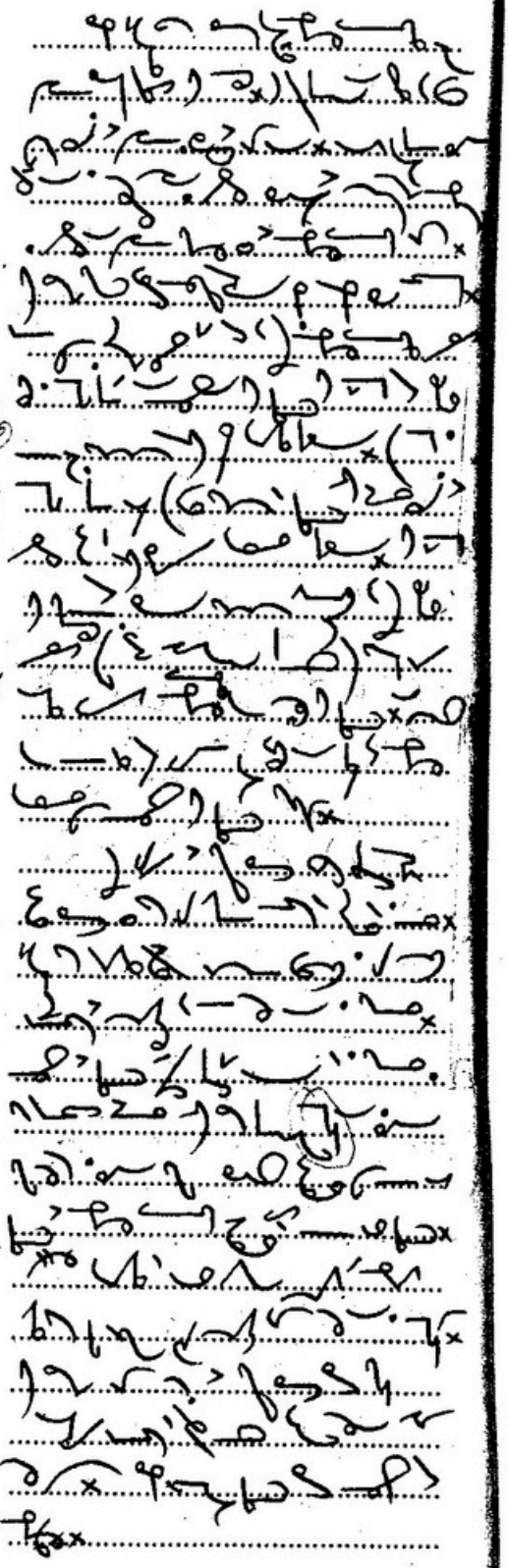
TRANSCRIPTION NO. 386

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thought that the explanation that I had given was a comprehensive explanation and that / it will not lead to so much of discussion on the points that had already been clarified in my exposition, but / hon. Members still raised some doubts about the measure. So far as imports of goods are concerned, it is not possible / for imports to take place in anticipation of getting an import licence. This measure, as the hon. Member sitting / there pointed out, is an enabling measure. The Customs Collectors have already a discretion in the matter and they have been (100) exercising this discretion for years, and because the hon. Member sitting there has got some practical experience of how / this discretion is exercised at the ports, he has said that this will mitigate the difficulties that are being undergone / by the importers and exporters. And as I pointed out in my speech, Sir, when this discretion was stopped /for the time being, all the traders and representatives of the trading sections met and expressed their acute difficulties / in this regard that they were not able to move forward in regard to export or import, especially with regard to the export of tea. (200) Perhaps you know, Sir, that for tea the licence can be sold and purchased in the / market. If somebody has got an export licence and he has not been able to arrange the goods, he can/sell this licence in the market and somebody else can purchase it. The time lag between the purchase and export / of tea from here and the auctions abroad is always naturally short and sometimes it became very difficult to export / it in time because auctions take place abroad, and in that auctioneering period certain commitments are made and then the (300) things have to be supplied in a definite period. Now, in that period if a licensee has not got the / actual possession of the licence but he is sure to get it, in such a case the Customs authorities / have been exercising their discretion and taking the responsibility on their own shoulders.

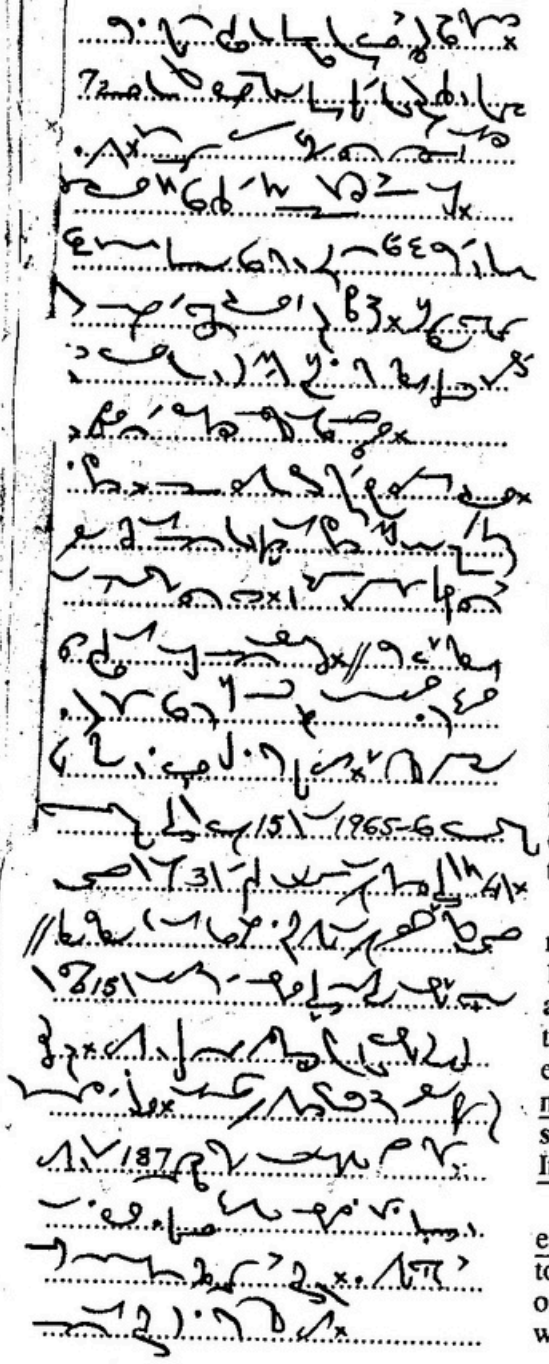
They have been doing this thing for / years and this measure only gives legal sanctity to what they have been doing. As I said, under executive orders, / they were exercising their own discretion in the matter. They have been accepting these bonds taking the responsibility upon themselves. (400)

As I said, I think it is more secure for those Customs Collectors to have legal sanctity behind their actions. / So, before taking any steps, they themselves will be conscious of the legal consequences of the whole thing. Now, / if they take certain bonds in an irresponsible manner, the responsibility is not only of the importer or the exporter; / the responsibility in legal terms is of the Customs collector also. Therefore, Sir, the apprehension that has been expressed / by the hon. Member sitting opposite is not quite correct. (500) I can still assure the House on the point that so far as the Customs collectors are concerned, there is a code of conduct and in exercising their discretion they are guided / by the instructions given to them from time to time by their higher authorities at the Centre. They have got / a code of conduct under which they have this freedom of discretion and they are always conscious of the responsibility / that they owe to their superior officers at the Centre. They are guided through directions given by the Centre / from time to time and I can assure the House that so far as the instructions are concerned, they have been (600) complied with and we have not had cases so far brought to our notice where the Customs Collectors have misused / their discretion. Not many cases have come to us by which we can feel that there is any danger / that the Customs officers will exercise their discretion properly.

So far as the generality of the proposed Section is concerned, / it has been pointed out that this section is very general and it can cover all aspects of a case. / I think it was the very purpose of this Bill to make this measure a general measure to cover all the emergencies that can arise in a particular case. (700) Exercise of the discretion and judgment depend on the nature of a / particular case, the particular background of the case and, therefore, Sir, it could not have been codified in a certain / number of words or a certain number of sentences, that these things will come under the discretion of the Customs Collector / and these things won't come under his discretion. Lakhs and lakhs varieties of things are being imported and exported / and it is very difficult to bring each and every emergency that will arise in a codified law. (800) Therefore, Sir, the whole wording of the proposed Section has been drafted in a general way to cover all possible cases / that have been arising and that will arise later. As I said, careful discretion has been exercised by the customs authorities. (840 words)



Imagine : Can you find such an authoritative passage in any other Shorthand Magazine ? Selection of such passages requires the special stenographic intellect and teaching expertise.



{ Speech of *hon. Finance Minister* }

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 387

Sir, a number of important developments have taken place after the close of the Budget session of this Parliament. Seven weeks / have passed since the Government took the difficult, and even painful, decision to devalue the rupee. I am keenly aware / that there are some **misgivings** in the minds of some honourable members about this decision and about the economic policies / of the Government in general.

That is why, I am now taking this opportunity to share my thoughts with you, / Sir, and to benefit by the **counsel** and criticism of hon'ble Members on both sides of the House. (100) I shall listen carefully to what honourable members have to say and I hope, I shall have an opportunity towards the end of the / discussion to **respond** to the suggestions made and **sentiments** expressed in this **august** House.

A **supplement** to the / Economic Survey has been prepared and is being circulated to honourable Members. Recent trends in the economy have been outlined / in the supplement, and I do not intend to take much time of the House in going over the same ground. / But I would like to **recapitulate,** at the outset, some of the **salient** developments in the Indian economy in recent years. (200)

Sir, when I presented the Budget early this year, I had **occasion** to say that, in many ways, / the year that was then drawing to a close had been a very difficult one. On the latest **reckoning,** agricultural production / **declined** by nearly 15 per cent in 1965-66, industrial production increased by only / 3 per cent and total national income in real terms declined by about 4 per cent.

It is not surprising / that in the face of such a sharp reduction in real resources, prices increased by as much as 15 percent (300) in one year and exports declined **marginally in spite of** growing assistance to them. We had to tighten import / restrictions further even in respect of essential raw materials and **components.** In the meanwhile, our repayment obligations were rising **steadily** / so that we had to borrow $ 187 million from the International Monetary Fund last April.

In a sense, the difficulties that we have been experiencing **of late** began **to gather momentum** towards the middle of / the Third Plan period. The rate of growth of the economy in the Third Plan was a very modest one. (400)

During 1963-64, and again in 1964-65, there was / a spurt in both industrial and agricultural production and national income in real terms increased by nearly 13 per cent / in these two years. There were also signs towards the middle of the Third Plan period of a distinct improvement / in the **balance of payments** both as a result of the increase in exports and greater utilization of external aid. / An unprecedented effort was made in the 1963-64 Budget to raise additional resources (500) to meet the challenge of Defence and development, and efforts to mobilize additional resources were continued both during 1964-65 / and 1965-66.

In the event, however, these efforts did not / prove adequate to meet the additional demands arising from the expenditure on Defence and development. Prices began to rise towards / the middle of 1963; and the trend which started then has continued more or less uninterrupted / till now. The increase in exports which was witnessed during the first three years of the Plan could not be (600) sustained, and both during 1964-65 and 1965-66, our / balance of payments remained under heavy pressure.

Government responded to these mounting difficulties both by corrective measures in the short / run as well as by long-term measures designed to improve the basic health of the economy. At a time / when production had actually fallen, the pressure of demand on the economy could not be reduced to any significant extent / by additional mobilization of resources.

Our immediate **response** to the difficult economic situation, therefore, was that both agriculture and industry should be, as a matter of highest priority, **accelerated**. (700) It was only on the basis of an early increase in / production that we could seek to solve our manifold problems in a **constructive** and forward-looking manner.

At the same time, / every effort was made in the last Budget to contain both Plan and non-Plan expenditure so as / to reduce the pressure on the economy. In the short run, we had to take steps to import foodgrains as well as / to import more fertilizers and other raw materials essential for agriculture so as to give a decisive push to agricultural production in the current season. (800)

As I explained in my Budget speech, it was the view of the Government / that despite the difficult foreign exchange situation, it would be self-defeating to maintain the severity of our import restrictions. (840 words)

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 388

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make certain observations with regard to this Bill, especially about the cooperative societies in Tripura. / We are all in support of this Bill, because I think this amendment, or rather this repealing law, is / necessary in view of the changed conditions there. But then, it appears that the problems of the cooperative organisations and / societies in these areas or States, Tripura and Manipur, cannot be solved merely by having a uniform set of / cooperative laws. Laws are very important and in that respect certain changes are undoubtedly called for. Here, Sir, (100) I would like the Government to take note of certain things which are there at the moment, in order that they may / take steps to improve them.

First of all, I should like to point out that in the tribal areas, especially / among the tribal people of Tripura, there is great need for expansion and development of cooperative societies. It appears that / about 70 per cent, according to my information, of the population are to be included or brought within the range / of the cooperative societies. At the moment, cooperative societies are very few and they are not functioning well. (200) Somehow or other, the bulk of the people have been left out of these cooperative societies. The most important function that the / cooperative societies fulfil at the moment is, of course, the provision of rural credit and there is no doubt / that this is an important aspect of the work of the cooperative societies and that has to be expanded. At present, / people do not get adequate relief or rural credit through the agencies of cooperative societies and so they remain, / more or less, the victims of the traditional money-lenders of the countryside. Tripura or Manipur is no exception to the (300) general rule that is prevalent in this regard. Therefore, it is important that the cooperative societies should be provided with / adequate funds so that the credit needs of the people, especially of the very down-trodden people in the tribal / areas, are adequately and promptly met.

Next, about the management of the cooperative societies, I have to say that most / of these societies are not run well. It seems that there is a lot of bureaucratic interference from the top / whereas the initiative at the bottom is not yet developed for the success of the cooperative movement in our country. (400)

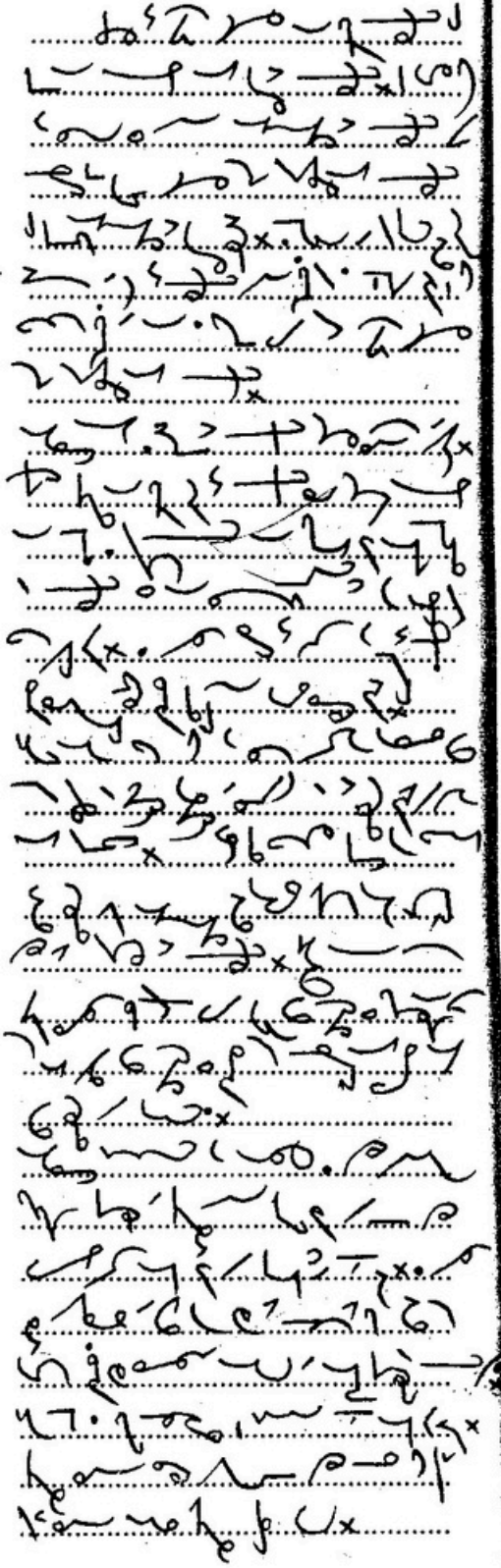
It seems that the majority of the shareholders in Tripura cooperative societies do not take any interest in the affairs / of the cooperative societies. It follows, therefore, that something is wrong in the management of the cooperative societies which should / explain why even the shareholders or the participants in the cooperative societies do not take part in the management of / the affairs of the society. The Government should pay attention to this aspect of the matter and see that the / cooperative societies are not controlled by a coterie of people but they are more and more controlled, and in a (500) very good way, by the majority of the shareholders or the participants in the cooperative society.

In this connection, naturally / the work of the Cooperative Department assumes certain importance and urgency. At the moment, it appears, in Tripura especially, that / the Cooperative Department is not so much interested in getting the popular cooperation, in drawing the people into the activities / of cooperative societies, as in somehow or other carrying on what they understand to be the more routine job. / The result has been that the little that could be done with the existing set-up is not being done (600) / and there is considerable discontent among various sections of the people.

I have been informed from there that some relief officers / themselves occupy positions of chairmanship, vice-chairmanship and secretaryship of all the societies and the people are left in the background. / That is to say, it is more or less **taken for granted** that these societies should be under the management / of these officials and it will be for them to lay down the lines and the policies of the / cooperative societies. I think this is another matter which should be seriously considered by the Government, whether, even if this (700) arrangement is permissible in law or under the rules, this arrangement is suitable or expedient in the situation in which / these societies are functioning.

In this connection, I may mention that in some cases the loans are not being properly / **administered**, and it appears that the wrong type of people are given loans, whereas the really needy people are denied / what should go to them. The result is that the artisans and others have suffered, and the economy and the / trade of this area have also considerably suffered, as a result of the inefficient and inadequate administration of cooperative loans. (800)

I have got a number of examples, but I need not go into them here. It appears that certain concerns / are being given loans because they are lied up with certain individuals, and it appears that it is done efficiently. (840 words)



{Speech of **hon. Health Minister**(up to 700 words)}

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 389

Sir, it has been represented to the Government that, unless the Act is brought into force, persons possessing certain licentiate qualifications / and persons who are citizens of India possessing certain foreign medical qualifications, which are not recognised under the Indian Medical / Council Act, 1933, will not be eligible for enrolment on the State Medical Registers. In the / circumstances, Government consider that the Act should be brought into force without further delay. Already, the delay has been too long. /

As soon as the new Act is brought into force, the Council constituted under the Indian Medical Council Act, (100) 1933, will cease to function as there is no provision in the new Act for continuing / the existing Council until such time as a new Council is constituted under the Act. Some time will necessarily have / to elapse before a new Council can be constituted as it is not possible to hold fresh elections under Section 3 / of the new Act before the Act is brought into force.

I should like to inform the House / in reply to the query made by my esteemed colleague, Dr. Dube, that we think that about six months' time will be necessary (200) and that the prolongation of the life of the old Council should not be for more than / a period of six months. As it is desirable that there should be continuity in the existence of the Medical Council, / it is proposed to provide for the continuance of the existing Council after the commencement of the new Act until / the new Council is constituted. This will enable the Government of India to enforce the new Act immediately without awaiting the / completion of the State Medical Registers by State Governments. The enforcement of the Act will also entitle persons (300) possessing certain licentiate qualifications and citizens of India possessing foreign medical qualifications to registration in the State Medical Registers.

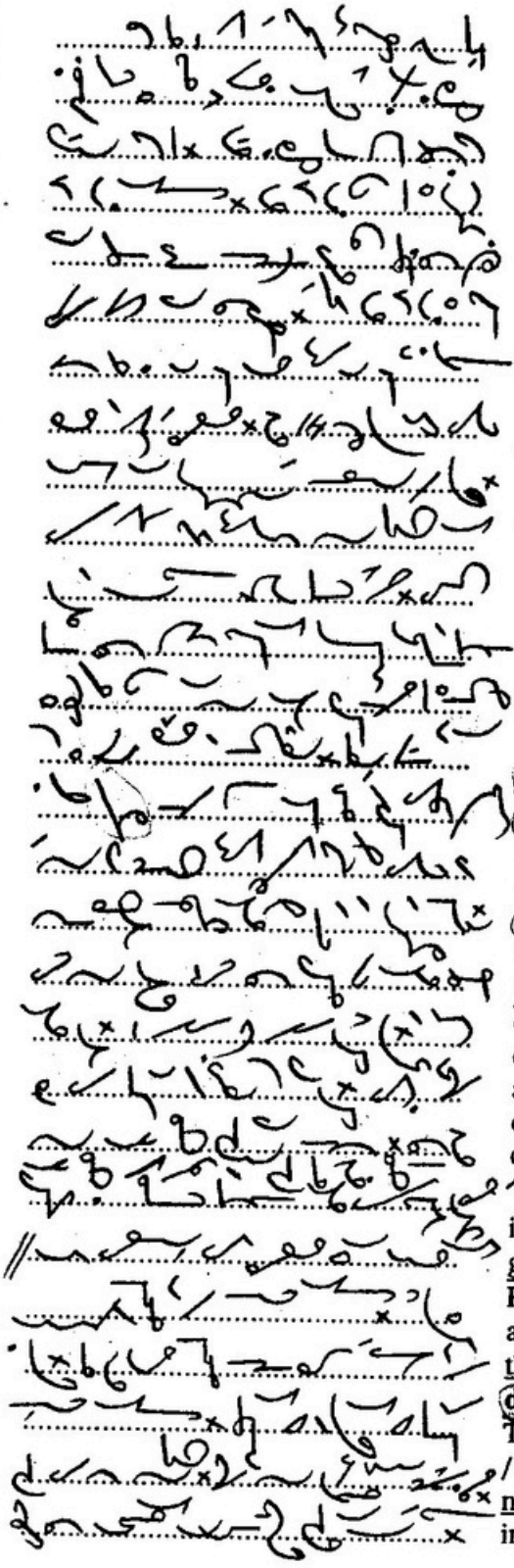
Sir, / when this Bill was being considered in the Lok Sabha, the Members who participated in the debate in that House thought / that in view of the fact that the licentiates will get representation under the new dispensation, it should also happen / that they get some representation on the Indian Medical Council as at present constituted so that they need not wait / for having their representation in the existing Medical Council whose life will expire immediately the new Council comes into being. (400)

Sir, actually speaking, I feel that perhaps we might have come to the Parliament earlier, but in a / matter of this kind, where the cooperation of the States is entirely necessary, we cannot simply ignore their request for / extension of time. We therefore waited, but then there comes a time when we can wait no longer. I think, / Sir, it should be defeating the purpose of the new Act if we were to wait any longer. Therefore, / we have come up with this enabling Bill so that the Indian Medical Council as it existed under the old Act (500) will get out of existence immediately this Bill is brought into force, and that will happen immediately after the present / Bill receives the assent of the President.

Now, I do feel that really there will be no difference of opinion / about this amendment which is absolutely necessary. There was, of course, another alternative which, however, the Government did not like. / There is provision in the Act saying that nothing done by the Indian Medical Council as constituted under the new Act / shall be considered to be, what might be called, defective, simply because the Council is not properly constituted. (600) Under the provisions of that particular Section, we could have just been content to go ahead with nominations where nominations / are to be made and gone on with the Indian Medical Council. It would not be complete but deficient in respect of the / members to be elected on behalf of certain interests. But rather than do that, we thought that it was / proper to have the Indian Medical Council in a proper manner, to prolong its existence rather than take recourse to / an expedient which was not satisfactory. (700)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, nearly a year and eight months after the passing of the Act, the Health Minister at last comes and puts forward this amendment to the original Act to enforce / the original Act. It took nearly two years for them just to think of enforcing it. Now, Sir, when the / original Act was brought before the House in the year 1956, some of the Members wanted / it to be referred to a Select Committee, and one of the pleas put forth against it by the then / Health Minister was that it might cause some delay if it went to the Select Committee, that they did not (800) want that delay and they wanted it to be implemented as early as possible. So, reference to a Select Committee / was rejected. It is curious, Sir, to find that they have taken nearly two years to think of an Act.

840 words



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 390

Sir, it is but right and proper that the President should have devoted a considerable part of his Address to / the Chinese invasion and the far-reaching consequences flowing from it. Those consequences have led to some very hard thinking / in the country. This hard thinking, while it has confirmed us in our basic political, economic and social beliefs, has also / destroyed some illusions which we cherished in our simplicity. And above all, this hard thinking has brought home to us / the need to do things that we need today with a far greater sense of urgency and seriousness. (100) All these fourteen years after Independence, we have been engaged in formulating and executing our Five Year Plans. We are rightly / proud that we have made many advances in the fields of industry, agriculture, health, education and the rest. We can also / take some legitimate pride in the fact that the fabric of democracy is sustained by us, while in many / newly freed countries it has collapsed or is showing signs of collapsing. It is no joke that in a vast populous country like India with its poverty wide-spread illiteracy and many other weaknesses that we had inherited from the past, (200) we have been able to make successful experiment in this most difficult of all forms of government. We have / many failings but we have some virtues which have enabled us to succeed in this field. But are we sure, are we confident of the future? / All I can say is that we dare not be complacent or over confident. / We see that there are many new stresses developing in our economy. Some of these new stresses are the result / of development itself and these stresses can overturn the structure of democracy unless we are careful, vigilant, serious and earnest. (300)

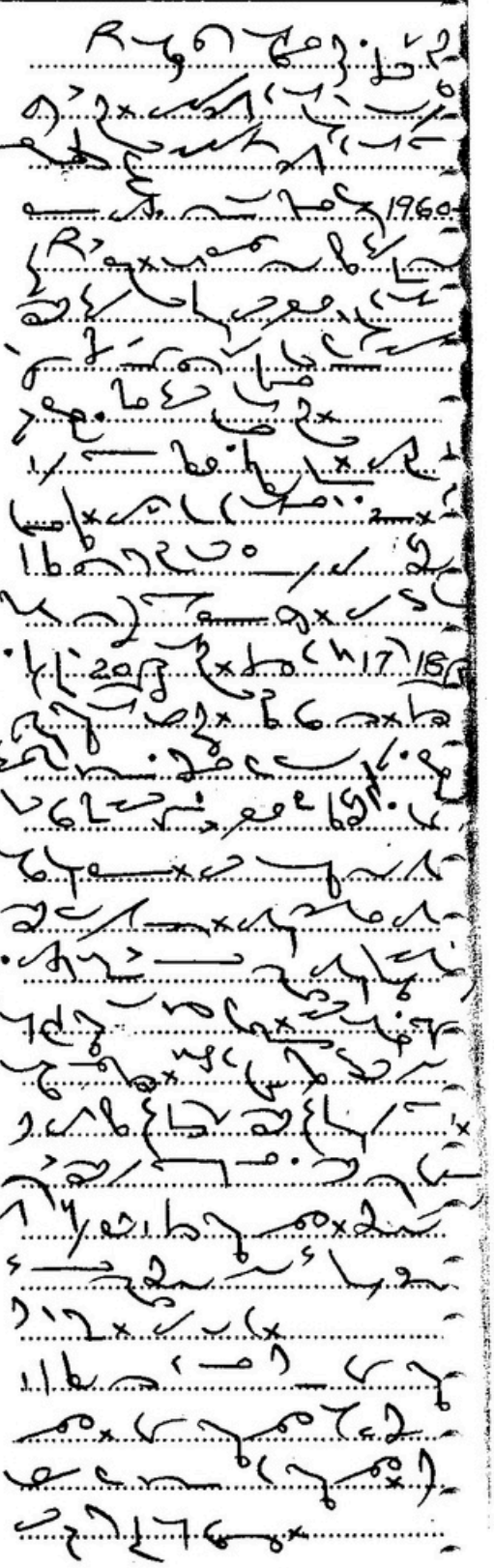
Now, we should like to know whether the seriousness is in evidence in all the innumerable activities that are going on / in the country. What, after all, is a Five Year Plan ? It is these various activities—economic, social and / cultural—that are going on in the country. It is true that in the first two Five Year Plans, / in the first decade of our development, we made many advances. There are many figures with which I need not weary / the House. There has been some increase in the national income and there have been developments in industry and agriculture. (400)

Last year, in this House as also in the other House, there was a discussion on the shortfalls of the / first year of the Third Five Year Plan. We were worried that in the field of industry, our expectations / had not been fulfilled, and we were much more worried that in the agricultural sector we did not make any progress / over the year 1960-61 which was the last year of the Second Five Year Plan./Now, as a result of many steps that we took, many measures that we adopted, we have reasons to feel (500) that in the matter of steel, transport and coal, some of our difficulties have been overcome and we are likely / to achieve substantially the targets that we have fixed for the Third Five Year Plan.

But our agriculture presents a /depressing picture. We do not have detailed figures before us. We might have them in the course of a week. / But it does seem, from whatever information has come our way, that there is no appreciable improvement so far as the / agricultural sector is concerned. We planned for an additional output of 20 million tonnes in the Third Five Year Plan. (600) It seems that about 17 or 18 million tonnes will have to be produced in the next three years. / What does this mean ? It means that we will have to make a very serious effort in order to be / able to achieve a substantial part of this target and we have to look to the reasons as to why / it is that there is a failure in this vital sector. We have introduced many revolutionary measures in our rural / economy. We have had land reforms; we have had a widespread network of the cooperative movement; we have had panchayats (700) and we have had the Community Development Projects in almost every part of the country. And we have invested a / great deal in all these experiments. I understand that even the Members of the Planning Commission are not sure whether / the steps that they have taken or the measures that they have adopted are correct. Maybe, all the measures are / correct because a measure may be theoretically right, ideologically sound, but it may not produce results. There is nothing wrong / with the co-operative movement; there is nothing wrong with the panchayat system. They are all very good. We need them. (800)

But it does not mean that because they are good, they will produce results. They will produce results only when / there is the necessary effort to make them produce results. Therefore, we have to think very deeply into these matters.

840 words



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 391

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister for Urban Development laid a statement on the Table of the House that / day concerning the progress made in the construction of industrial housing by the State Governments, by the employers and by / the cooperatives of the industrial workers. Even in the supplementaries that I put to the hon. Minister that day and / also in the discussion that I am going to raise today, the points that I wish to make out, and / make out very sharply, are that the Housing Ministers' Conference held at Bangalore in October 1987 (100) was seized of the entire delay that is there in the construction of industrial houses. The Conference was also seized / of the fact that the question of cooperatives of the industrial workers coming into existence is also being hampered because certain legislative measures that Government should take are not being taken by them. It was also brought to the / notice of the Government and to the notice of the Housing Ministers' Conference at Bangalore in October, 1987 / that the employers were not taking this matter seriously, and it was also suggested at that Conference that (200) even decisions have been taken to bring about certain legislations in the country to force the employers to come forward / with the construction of houses.

Sir, at the 16th Indian Labour Conference, this subject was discussed at length by the / employers, the employees and the Government representatives who attended that Conference. It was at the 15th Indian Labour Conference that / the employers agreed that houses might be constructed by them, but when it came to the 16th Conference, the employers / cleanly escaped their responsibility. The 16th Indian Labour Conference was held after the Housing Ministers' Conference in Bangalore. (300) When the Housing Ministers' Conference itself had come to certain conclusions that legislative measures would be necessary in order to force the / employers to construct the houses, when the Labour Ministers' Conference this year also came to the conclusion that legislative measures / would be necessary, that certain coercive measures would be necessary in order to force the employers to construct the houses, / the National Housing Construction Bill that was suggested and contemplated at the Bangalore Conference is not yet even under the / consideration of the Government. Sir, mere decisions by the Government will not come to the rescue of the houseless employees. (400)

(Speech of hon. Minister for Urban Development)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, as far as I could gather from the speech of the hon. Member, his chief complaint is / with regard to the not very satisfactory progress made by the industrial employer with regard to housing under the Subsidised / Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government of India. I think it will be best to give the overall picture of the / situation with regard to the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, Rs. 45 crores / were allotted for subsidised industrial housing and with Rs. 8,500 as the average cost of a tenement, (500) this would have enabled us to build 1,30,000 tenements under the Scheme. But, Sir, / during the last two or three years, there has been a considerable rise in the cost of construction and moreover, / under the rules, we have made it obligatory for each unit to have an independent bath room and a latrine / of its own. Formerly, the scheme contemplated two units sharing the bath room and the latrine. But we thought that / it was not a very desirable thing and, therefore now, it is obligatory to have a latrine and a bath room attached to each tenement. (600) Because of the rise in the cost of construction and this additional expenditure of an / individual bath room and a latrine, the average ceiling has gone up to Rs. 9,000. / Therefore, the number of tenements come down automatically.

In the last Indian Labour Conference, it has been recommended that Government should / not immediately take up the question of compulsion. Let us wait for some time. We have taken certain steps. / We have increased the quantum of the loans. (700) We have liberalised the mode of payment and we have also made it possible for these people to acquire land from Government for the tenements for industrial housing on a no-loss-no-profit basis / and we are giving loans to the State Governments to acquire land, develop the site so that the / private industry could take advantage of this and get land. One of the principal difficulties which has stood in the way of / construction of a suitable number, a sizeable number, of tenements has been lack of suitable land. Industrial development / has taken place in our country in a very haphazard manner. In the industrial area of Calcutta, it is practically impossible (800) to get lands within a reasonable price wherein the private employers could put up the tenements and structure. / I have made it very clear that what it needed is the outlook and approach that should guide us in our Plan.

840 words

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 392

Madam, when the Emergency was declared, voluntary collections for the Defence Fund were initiated and the working classes and the / poorer sections of the people gave their all to the National Defence Fund. But the richer classes, the maharajahs and / the property-owning classes, in India have given very little to the National Defence Fund, which really shows that the Government / have not taken proper steps to collect moneys from these land-owning and rich classes. The Emergency should have / been utilised for freezing the privy purses that are given to the Princes. It should have been utilised for getting (100) more collections from those classes who can pay, who have earned money by illegal means, who have evaded wealth tax, / who have evaded income-tax. The Government of India has done well in bringing the Gold Control Rules. But, unfortunately, these / Rules have not been of much use in unearthing the gold that has been hoarded by the black marketeers. / More stringent steps should be taken to see that the gold which is estimated to be worth about Rs. 4,000 crores / is unearthed. The quantity of gold that has to be worn by any male or female should be limited. (200) Then only can the gold that has been hoarded by these people be unearthed.

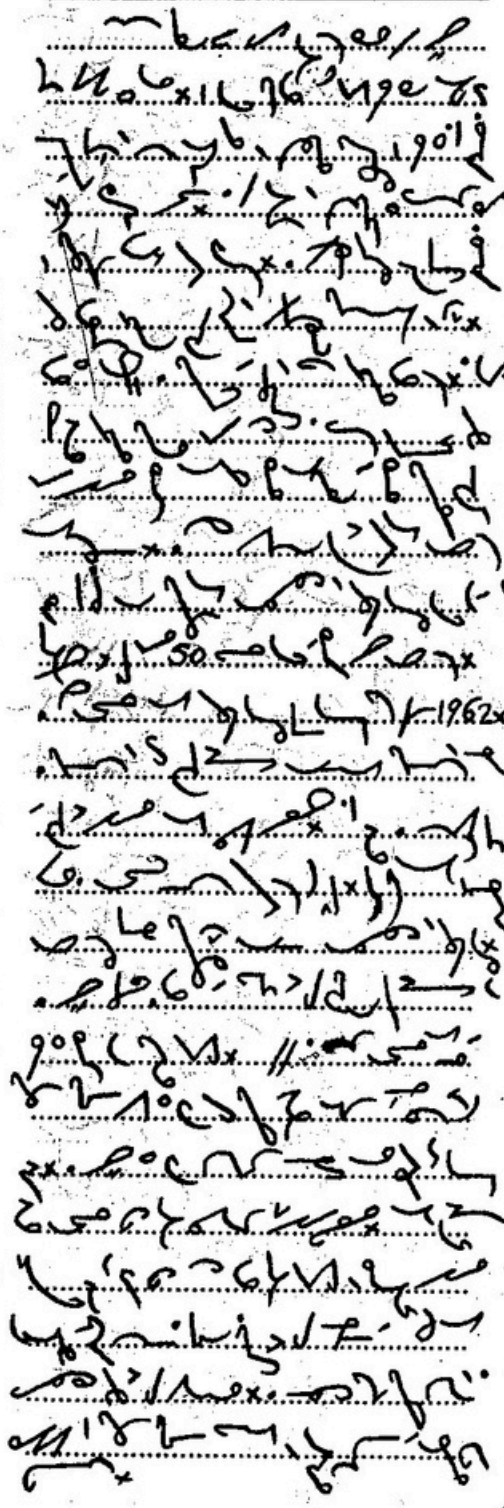
Regarding collections, I should sound a / note of warning. From almost all the States, reports have come in that coercive and pressure tactics have been used / by the officers to collect money for the National Defence Fund. It is necessary that we should raise funds but / mere collection of these funds will not strengthen our Defence Forces or enable developmental activities to go on. / On the other hand, it is absolutely necessary that a Defence levy should be resorted to in order to raise funds to strengthen Defence Forces. (300) It should be voluntary and only then will it create enthusiasm among the people and we will be making them realise we are at war with China and we should do our best to increase the Defence potential / of the country. That does not mean that the officers concerned should make use of coercive methods to collect funds. / Reports have come in, and the Prime Minister has also been apprised of this fact and he has advised / the State Governments concerned that they should not resort to coercive methods to collect contributions for the National Defence Fund. (400)

Madam Deputy Chairman, inefficiency, corruption and red-tapism still continue to persist in Government offices. A scheme sanctioned will not be / put into effect, even two years after it has been sanctioned. So, this complacency should be shaken and they / should see that whatever capacity is sanctioned is fully utilised; whether it is in the Defence Department or in civil / factories, whatever capacity has been sanctioned should be fully utilised. And even for sanctioning a scheme, the Government of India / and their different Departments take too long a time and this kind of red-tapism should be cut down to the minimum. (500) Particularly, the Emergency should make them cut down this red-tapism so that quick decisions and quick actions / are taken.

Regarding agricultural production, the President has stated that there is an increase in agricultural production. It may be / true to some extent but the increase that has been registered is not because there is an increase in the / yield per acre but it is because more land has been brought under cultivation. So, this should not make us / feel complacent that there is an increase in agricultural production. The incentives that have been given to the agriculturists are not many. (600) Floor prices that should have been fixed for agricultural commodities have not been fixed and there is no / such incentive to the agriculturists. On the other hand, you see the prices of consumer goods, particularly industrial goods, going up, / whereas the prices of agricultural commodities, for example, rice, pulses and cereals, are coming down. So, in order to obviate the difficulties that the agriculturist is put to, the Government of India should declare the floor prices which will / give an incentive to the agriculturists to produce more. And the other thing that the Government of India has not done successfully is this. (700) They have not implemented the land reforms legislation that is now being enacted in most of / the States. It requires an amendment of the Constitution and, therefore, I urge upon the Government of India to bring forward / in this Parliament, before the present session ends, such a measure in order that land reforms are given effect / to. A quarrel is now going on between different States with regard to the sharing of waters and with regard / to power projects. This should be decided in the interests of the nation as a whole and there should be (800) properly constituted commissions to advise on how water resources should be utilised by different States and how best the power / projects should be started. There is the categorical lashing out at the Government of Orissa by Mr. T.T. Krishnamachari.

840 words

Especially selected for Test by all Railway Recruitment Boards



{ Debate on Railway Budget }

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 393

Madam, it is not yet one full year since our Railway Minister assumed charge of his office. But even / during this short period he has not only been able to keep up the tempo of improvement initiated by his / two illustrious predecessors, but he has added considerably to their splendid record. A large volume of literature is normally circulated / to Members of Parliament along with the Budget every year. The Railway Ministry appears to have taken considerable pains this time / to bring each and every aspect of Railway Administration prominently to light. This has necessitated the preparation and distribution (100) of more papers this year. A thorough study of these papers brings to our mind a clear picture of the / position of our railways as it was in the past, as it is in the present and as it is / proposed to be developed in the years to come. The most redeeming feature of the Budget for the next year / is that it contains no proposal for the enhancement of passenger fares even though additional resources to the tune of / Rs. 50 crores have been sought to be raised next year. The last increase in the passenger fares took effect (200) from July 1962. The programme of planned development of the country including the programme of expansion / and development of the railways needed huge resources. Added to this, the emergency due to the Chinese incursion came before / the year was out. It was, therefore, natural to expect that next year's taxation proposals might include enhancement of passenger fares. / The Railway Minister deserves the thanks and gratitude of the general travelling public of the country that he has / spared them from this burden.

A small increase in the goods and parcel traffic rate has however been proposed, and this will (300) undoubtedly cause some hardship to the people. The Railway Minister has, however, elaborately explained in his Budget speech that / the effect of this increase will not fall heavily on the railway users. In that view of the matter, / I venture to think that people will not mind this additional burden to strengthen the Railways' financial position and thereby make / a definite contribution to the general exchequer and assist in the ways and means position of the General Revenues. / The exemption from the proposed levy of a surcharge on parcel traffic granted to vegetables, milk and newspapers will be welcomed. (400)

Another happy and admirable feature of the Railway Budget is an appreciable increase of the Depreciation Reserve Fund and the / Development Fund. The two Funds together constitute, what may be called, the two lungs of the Railway finance, and / in that view of the matter a rise in these two Funds will be welcome. Increase of the annual dividend payable / to the General Revenues on the Railways' capital-at-charge, is a step in the right direction. I would, however, / venture to think that the next Railway Convention Committee which is going to be set up in the year (500) 1965 will see its way to recommend an increase of this dividend to six per cent., keeping / in view the general rise in the borrowing power of the Central Government. The additional contribution that will come from / this increase of the dividend will amount only to Rs. 4 crores.

The Budget Speech also contains a fairly comprehensive / and exhaustive assessment of the Railways' performances during the last several years from which it is quite clear that the / Railways have not only succeeded in implementing the targets fixed for the First and the Second Plans but will also fulfil the targets fixed for the Third Plan. (600) The drive for indigenous manufacture of all categories of railway equipment has also / reached a high-water mark, and the day is not far off when our Railways will not only be / entirely self-sufficient in all its requirements but will be able to earn foreign exchange by exporting their products abroad. / The Chittranjan Locomotive Works at Asansol, the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi, the Heavy Electrical Works at Bhopal and the / Integral Coach Factory at Madras have all been geared up to accomplish these objectives. (700) The most creditable thing about indigenous production is that the cost of locomotives and coaches manufactured in India is much below even the ex-factory cost / of similar articles imported from Europe. These performances, when added to the number of amenities that the Railways have been / providing us for the last several years, do constitute, what may be called, a brilliant record of our Railway Administration / and but for the railway accidents which have been occurring rather too frequently, within recent years, this record will be / an all-white record. These accidents, though regrettable, need not be construed as a serious black mark on the good name of our railwaymen in general. (800)

I agree to the observation that the failure of railwaymen and the accidents resulting / therefrom constitute only an insignificant part of their achievements in the context of the vastness of their fields of operation.

840 words

A unique dictation for Stenographers in the Ministry of External Affairs

{ Debate on External Affairs }

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 394

Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs and their report submitted / to this House. As the hon. Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri Natwar Singh, said yesterday, the test of a / national policy is that it has a national consensus behind it. Even when there was a change of Government and / a new Government came into being after the Congress Party's defeat in 1977, the nation stuck / to the same policy with regard to foreign affairs. When somebody pointed out to Shri Vajpayee, the then Minister for Foreign Affairs, (100) that his role and his speeches as a Jan Sangh leader were contradictory to his role and his speeches / as the Foreign Minister of India, he replied that he was concerned with the foreign policy of the Government of India / and not with the foreign policy of the Jan Sangh. So, that shows that the foreign policy of India based / on a national consensus had emerged as an important concept for the nation to follow and that it did not / undergo any change even when the complexion of the Government changed. India is one of the very few parliamentary democracies (200) where there is a strong national consensus behind its foreign policy because it is based on sound principles of non-alignment, / Panchsheel and similar other concepts which were outlined even before our Independence. It is a tribute to the vision / and genius of the leaders of our national struggle that the Asian Relations Conference was held before India attained Independence, / that India became a member of the United Nations. We are one of the founding fathers of that institution. / During the year under review, a noticeable change has taken place and it is a welcome change. The focus has changed to Asia. (300) We have taken due note of the Asian dimension in the evolution of our foreign policy. Prime Minister / Rajiv Gandhi's stop-over in Tokyo during his visit to Canada to participate in the Commonwealth Heads of Governments' Conference / was the first sign of this and the recent visit of the Prime Minister to Japan has strengthened the impression / that we are not foregetting the Asian dimension in our foreign policy formulations. The commemorative Asian Foreign Relations Conference held / last year and the talks between our Government and the Foreign Minister of Japan were also significant developments in this connection. (400)

What I want to emphasise is that one of the historical distortions that came into our foreign policy in the / initial stages was that we were being exposed to the Western influences for a pretty long time. We were more / oriented towards the West and as a result, the cultural linkages between the Asian countries, China, Japan, Indonesia and / South-East Asia were not explored and exploited to the extent to which they should have been from the very beginning. / So even in the United Nations, Japanese is regarded as a hard language. (500) But we should provide for and we should have some sort of scope for greater and more frequent cultural exchanges between Asian countries, on the one hand, / and India, on the other. At this moment, we are more oriented towards the West, in our literature, in our culture. / But basically our roots are with countries in Asia—with Japan, with Sri Lanka, with China, with Indonesia. / So setting up of the Departments for Japanese and Chinese studies in Delhi University was a step in the right direction. / I would plead with the Minister of State for External Affairs that this movement to bring Asia into focus in (600) our Universities, in our diplomatic relations, in our adventures is given a greater push and we are able to take into account / the developments in Asia more vigorously and more seriously than has been the case hitherto.

As regards China, / I am of the opinion that the efforts of the Government of India to normalise her relations should be hailed by that country because we are bound by traditions of cultural affinity. And now the times are changing. China of today / is not the same China which was prior to 1979, when USA also recognised China. (700) though India was primarily responsible for pleading their case for admission to the U.N. China is undergoing vast changes / and there are talks now of Sino-Soviet Summit. Though there are some defects also but this shows that the / winds of change are blowing. China has also put three conditions for such a summit. One of the conditions is / almost fulfilled, that is, withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The second was the reduction in the presence of / Soviet armies on the border with China, and the third is the withdrawal of Vietnam forces from Kampuchea. (800)

In this connection, I would suggest to the hon. Minister for External Affairs that the Indian initiative for solving the Kampuchean problem / is also taken up with renewed vigour, because once this problem is sorted out, we will have lesser tension in Asia.

840 words

Especially prepared for UPSC Grade B Exam.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 395 (1000 words)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, agriculture is the main profession of our country. Many people, especially people in the rural areas, are / dependent on agriculture and other subsidiary industries. Many farmers follow the traditional method of cultivation and they depend on rain completely. / After Independence, the Five Year Plans have brought some changes in the method of cultivation. Our late Prime Minister, / Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, had said that we should treat the irrigation projects as temples. This was the faith that our / late Pandit Nehru had in the irrigation projects and we should follow his foot steps if we are really interested (100) in the welfare of our farmers.

The farmer wants to be self-sufficient and is content with minimum needs. / Scientific developments and **implementation** of Five Year Plans have helped to modify the method of cultivation. Farmers are benefited / by the various agricultural research centres set up in the country. These days, the processed seeds are supplied to the farmers. / Animal husbandry is an integral part of agriculture. Animal husbandry can flourish only when the forests are protected. / Sufficient quantity of cattle feed should be available. Unfortunately, the forest area is decreasing day by day and this has to be checked. (200)

There are sufficient discussions in this House and outside the House about fertilizers and subsidy. / There is a feeling that the agricultural produce would be more nutritious if it is grown using chemical fertilizers. Of course, / the use of chemical fertilizers has resulted in the increase of agricultural produce. The use of manure in agriculture is / on the decrease. The youth are migrating from villages to urban areas. Job opportunities, entertainment, etc., available in cities / have attracted the village youth. Our Government should take immediate steps to check this migration and to help the agriculturists. (300) Therefore, animal husbandry, poultry, sheep rearing, sericulture and other subsidiaries of agriculture have to be encouraged. Then only the / farmers can become self-sufficient and agricultural production can increase. We can earn more foreign exchange if we increase the / production of silk. The Government should also encourage the use of compost manure. Compost manure is produced by putting cow dung, / sheepdung, and green leaves into pits. This compost manure is much better than chemical fertilizers, but unfortunately the use / of compost manure is becoming unpopular in our country. The number of farmers using compost manure is decreasing every day. (400)

At present the backbone of the farmer is being broken. The Centre has to come forward to help the farmers. / There should be new programmes to liberate the farmers from the clutches of debt. The Eighth Five Year Plan is / before us. In this plan, prominence should be given to irrigation and production of electricity. In my State, there is / no considerable increase in the generation of electricity for the last ten years. There is no increase in the area / of irrigated land also. The electricity produced in the thermal power plants and hydro-power plants would be exhausted very shortly. (500)

Agriculture should be made a compulsory subject in our educational institutions. Many students after their school education would lose interest / regarding land, water, soil etc. Hence topics on agriculture must be included in the syllabus of our schools. Today, the paradox / is that some students imagine ragi plant as tree, and coconut tree as a plant. Hence to avoid / such ignominy, we should make it a point to set up technical training centres through agricultural universities.

We can increase / export of foodgrains and earn valuable foreign exchange. Each farmer cannot take up this responsibility on his own. (600) Hence the Centre should take initiative in this direction and assist farmers in all possible ways to boost agricultural production. At the same time, / the Centre should see that middle men don't exploit the farmers. Marketing facilities should be available to the growers / of cotton, silk, etc. Raw material should be readily available for processing. Storage facilities should also be there. Irrigation / must be given priority. Agriculture is a vast field and many of my colleagues have expressed their views on this subject. /

Water is the life of farmers. Hence every drop of water should be stored and utilised properly. (700) Throughout the country bore-wells have been provided and the water level is going down. Therefore digging of tank, is very essential to / store and recharge water. Desilting and minor irrigation works should get priority.

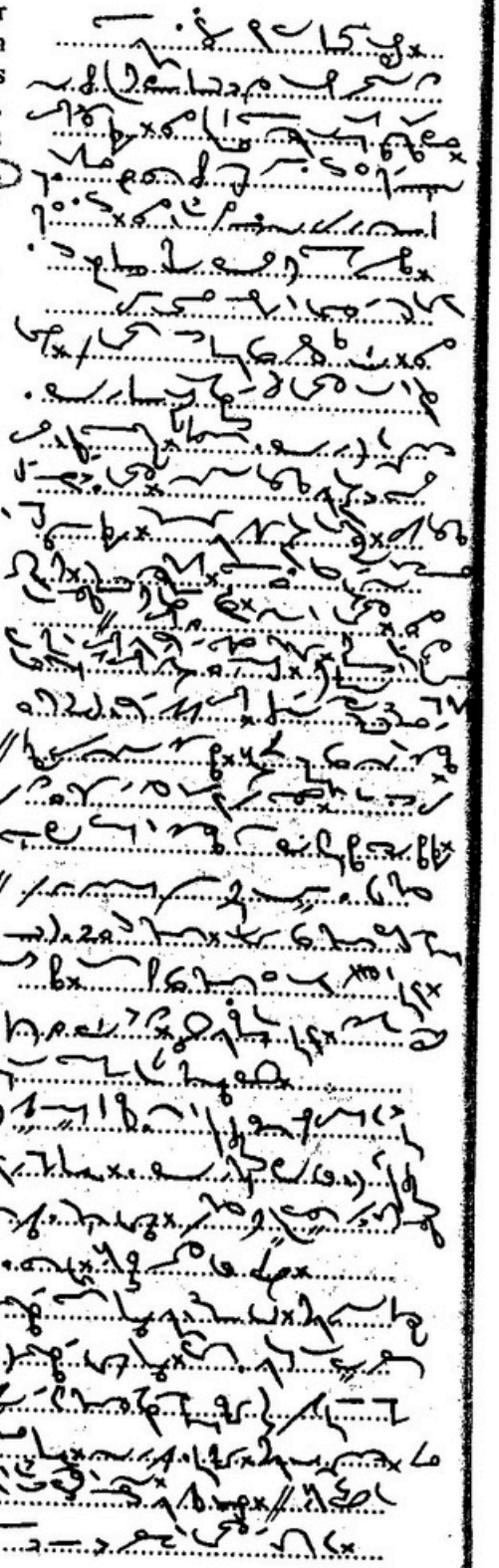
At present we are importing oil seeds. / I feel ashamed to talk about this import of oil seeds. Our land is fertile and most of our people are agriculturists. / Why can't we grow sufficient quantity of oil seeds like sunflower seeds, groundnut seeds, etc.

Our late lamented leader, / Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister, gave us the 20-Point Programme. Unfortunately, this Programme has not been implemented in all the States. (800) In my State, this programme has enabled lakhs and lakhs of poor people. The tiller is the / owner of the land. Houses should be constructed for poor people. Land reform measures adopted in Karnataka have achieved tremendous success. (840 words)

Shri Rajiv Gandhi had stressed the importance of public distribution system and he wanted that all the poor people should / get the benefit. The Centre should provide sufficient funds to see that public distribution system reaches the remote villages. / Our Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, also expressed the same view. I hope, he would release funds generously. (900)

Zila Prishads and Gram Panchayats should be made to work efficiently. There should be uniform administration in Zila Parishads / and village panchayats. Overlapping should be avoided in Nehru Rojgar Yojana and other programmes and they should be implemented / strictly so that the rural poor can get the maximum benefit. Money should reach the poor directly. There should be / no middle men. Checks should be there to avoid misuse of money. Non-plan expenditure should be reduced to a great extent. /

I hope that the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture would come to the rescue of farmers and help them. 1000 words



A powerful speech for Grade B and Grade C Exams.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 396 **(1000 words)**

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. Sir, the Armed Forces / of India deserve the gratitude of the whole nation for **carrying out a magnificent** job ever since Independence. / The primary responsibility of the Armed Forces is to keep the borders of the country **inviolate.** Apart from this, the Armed Forces / have been employed in numerous other tasks such as in the aid of civil power, going to the rescue / of neighbouring countries, anti-terrorism and helping civilian population in fighting natural **calamity.** All these **multifarious** duties have been carried out (100) by the three Services with extreme courage, devotion to duty and self-sacrifice.

The Indian Army, in particular, have proved / themselves second to none time and time again. The operation carried out in Maldives a couple of years back showed / planning and execution of the highest order. In fact, it was **reminiscent** of the much **publicised** and highly praised action / undertaken by Israeli armed forces. In the recent operations of the IPKF in Sri Lanka, the officers / and jawans not only showed **exemplary** bravery and courage but tackled a difficult situation in a most tactful manner. (200)

It will not be out of place to mention that the tendency to use the Armed Forces too frequently in aid / of civil power should be strictly checked. At present, our Armed Forces are totally political. But too much involvement in / anti-terrorist activities and in the aid of civil power will tend to **politicise** the Army and its main task / of defending the **integrity** of the country will suffer adversely. I am sure the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister / will agree that the task of maintaining law and order should be carried out either by the local police or (300) by the **para-military forces.** The Army should only be called out as a last resort and, that too, / as far as possible only for carrying out **flag marches** as a show of strength to restore confidence and **morale** of the / civilian population. As a rule, the Army should never get **entangled** in street fighting against our own citizens as / has happened in the past, sometimes.

Sir, the **scenario** of power balance in the world is undergoing a rapid transformation. / With the reduction of armaments, both in the Western and Eastern **blocs,** the arms race between the Super-Powers appears (400) to have come to an end. The major military Pacts, like the NATO and the Warsaw, have been rendered **redundant.** / There is no gainsaying the fact that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the founder of Non-Alignment Movement and that / India's policy of non-alignment stands fully **vindicated.** However, new alignments are bound to take place. The multi-national **giants** / manufacturing armaments will **create lobbies** and use pressures to find new markets for their **lethal merchandise.** India will have to / remain doubly alert to ensure that the power balance in South-East Asia does not shift to our **detriment.** (500)

In this context, our planners will have to take a hard look at our nuclear policy, although India is committed / to the principles of *Panchsheel* and our peace-loving intentions are well known. Still, we must have adequate deterrent to / safeguard peace in South-East Asia. It is now almost confirmed that Pakistan has developed a nuclear capability although they / still lack a delivery system. But this is a matter of grave concern. In these circumstances, I am of the / considered opinion that we should **go in for** a nuclear option. India is now a **mature democracy** and our leaders (600) should be able to convince the world opinion that the possession of a nuclear deterrent by India will be the / surest way of ensuring lasting peace in this region.

I will now take a few other points. The first one / is about the situation in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. Successive Governments have been trying to tackle this situation but, / I am sorry to say, with a little success. The crux of the problem lies in the training camps for / these terrorists established in Pakistan. Unless we can **dismantle** those training camps, this problem will remain. I have some experience (700) in the Army and in Intelligence Services in the Army and I think the old **adage** that attack is the / best means of defence still **holds good**. I would say the best way for India to stop Pakistan from training / these terrorists and sending them into India is to start training Afghans, Pukhtoons and Mujahaddins of Karachi and **infiltrate** them / there so that Pakistan realises what it is to create trouble in another country.

I would like to say a few words / about allocation of funds. R & D is the most important organisation, as far as Armed Forces are concerned. (800) And I think it is **imperative** for us to **indigenise** the production of heavy armaments, **combat** aircraft and fighting ships / for our Navy. We have been hearing of the main battle tanks and the light combat aircraft for the last 15 years. (840 words)

My next point is that the percentage of Defence expenditure as compared to the total expenditure has been / **steadily** going down since 1987 while that of Pakistan has been steadily going up and the / size and armaments of Pakistan Army, Navy and Air Force have almost doubled in the last two or three years. (900)

I agree that our financial position, as has been **brought out** by the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister is not / very happy. But can we afford to be **lax** in the allotment for the security of our country when / our neighbours, China and Pakistan, are building up very rapidly ? I would request the Defence Minister, the Finance Minister and / the Prime Minister to pay particular attention to this and to see that our Army and its two sister / services, the Navy and the Air Force, are not run down under any circumstances and are given proper allocation of funds. 1000 words

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

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

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

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

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

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

..... **Sir KailashCha**

Foolish Fervour for Shorthand Exam.

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

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

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

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

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

..... Sir-KailashChandra

SHORTHAND INSTITUTE
Gwalior

KAILASH CHANDRA (VOLUME-18)

Best Steno Teacher Award

In the Dainik Bhaskar Teacher Excellence Awards function, Madhya Pradesh Cabinet Minister Tulsi Silawat Ji honored Mr. Ravi Sir from Gwalior city with the Best Teacher's Award 2025 in the field of Shorthand (Steno).

Best Steno Teacher Award

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