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for
Grade D and Grade C Exams.

Statement made by hon. Home Minister,
Shri S.B. Chavan, in the Lok Sabha, on 25th March, 1992

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 419

Sir, in October, 1991 reports were received indicating that the Uttar Pradesh Government had acquired certain/ land in the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid complex. Immediately a report was called from the State Government and/ I personally wrote to the Chief Minister on 15th October, 1991 drawing his attention to the various/ repercussions of the reported land acquisition and requesting him to take a fresh look at the desirability of the proposed/ acquisition keeping in view particularly the pending Court cases and the sensitive nature of the controversy. Replies were received from (100) the State Government and the Chief Minister himself. According to these replies, the land had been acquired for the purpose of/ development of tourism and providing amenities to the pilgrims at Ayodhya. The replies also assured that the State Government/ has taken the necessary steps for ensuring the safety of the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure.

With a view to/ defusing the situation and finding a solution, the Prime Minister convened a meeting of the National Integration Council on 2nd November,/1991.

The Supreme Court also passed an order on 15th November, 1991 taking (200) note of the interim order passed by the High Court and also of the assurances given by the Chief Minister/ of Uttar Pradesh in the meeting of the National Integration Council held on 2nd November, 1991,/ which were taken as representation to the Court.

From time to time, the Central Government's concern regarding the security/ of the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure was brought to the notice of the U.P. Chief Minister by me./ I wrote to him on 13th November, 1991, 26th December, 1991 and (300) 10th January, 1992 drawing his attention inter-alia to the need to make adequate/ security arrangements for the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure and prevent any damage to it during the religious festivals/ when large crowds were expected to gather at Ayodhya, and requesting him also to restore some of the barricades which/ had reportedly been removed in the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid complex. The U.P. Chief Minister stated in/ one of his replies that the necessary security steps had been taken keeping in mind the local circumstances of the situation. (400)

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In February, 1992, there were reports that the construction of a wall had been commenced by the/ Uttar Pradesh Government or its agencies in Ayodhya. I had written to the Chief Minister on 23rd February, / 1992 stating that in the context of the tension prevailing on this issue, it may not be/ quite desirable to add to the apprehensions in the mind of the people and I had requested him to reconsider/ this step so as to avoid such a situation. According to the Chief Minister's reply dated 10th March, 1992, (500) the construction of the wall is being undertaken in the context of the security arrangements for the/ disputed structure. He has stated that the State Government does not think that the construction of the wall will give/ rise to any apprehensions; on the contrary, it will strengthen the security of the disputed structure. As yet, no tension/ has come to light as a consequence of the construction of this wall.

Immediately after reports were received regarding demolition/ of certain structures in the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid complex and the handing over of some land to the (600) Ram Janam Bhoomi Nyas, the matter was immediately taken up with the State Government. On 22nd March, 1992/ a wireless message was sent to the Chief Secretary, U.P., asking for a factual report the/ same night. He was also contacted by officers of the Home Ministry on telephone the same night as well as the/ next morning, that is, 23rd March, 1992. The Chief Secretary provided some preliminary information on telephone/ and assured that a full factual report will follow. Another detailed message was again sent by the Ministry asking for a comprehensive report. (700) I also sent by FAX a letter dated 23rd March, 1992 to the/ Chief Minister. I drew the attention of the Chief Minister to the recent steps taken by the U.P. Government/ in Ayodhya in the context of the Court orders and the assurances given by him in the NIC Meeting/ of 2nd November, 1991 and requested him to kindly consider whether these steps should not/ await the final outcome of the Court cases or the achievement of a negotiated settlement of the dispute. (800) I appeal to all the Members that we must avoid emotional outbursts or statements which could further aggravate the problem./ We must exhibit calm and restraint when discussing this matter so that an acceptable solution of the problem can be found. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 420

{ Speech of hon. }
{ Prime Minister }

Sir, the President's Address has been discussed in this august House for three full days. I understand that 37 speeches/ have already been delivered. The debate has touched upon various aspects of the problems affecting our country. I have/ followed it with close interest and care. The President's Address gives a picture of the country as a whole. / It is intended to place before the House the full programme for the future, the methods that we propose to adopt, / the programme for progress that has been chalked out and the achievements that have so far been recorded. A picture (100) like that has to be viewed from a correct angle. It is necessary that a sense of perspective and proportion/ should be maintained. If one does not try to take a balanced view of things or looks at the picture/ from an acute angle, then the judgment must be distorted. One should not allow his vision to be obstructed by/ individual happenings. The House has taken a favourable view of the Address, and it has commended itself to the approval/ and support of the good sense and wisdom of the House. I am grateful to the hon. Members for their (200) support in general to the basic policies which have been set forth in this Address.

During the last six or/ seven years, there has been steadily a shift in the subjects that are dealt with in the Address. The economic/ and the developmental issues have been coming more and more to the front. it is but proper that it should/ be so. An under-developed country has to give first place to the problems, solution of which will result in/ the satisfaction of hunger and the fulfilment of the needs of those who are suffering from lack of (300) essential commodities needed even for bare sustenance. So, economic issues have naturally formed the most part of this debate and/ various views about vital matters have been expressed but basically all seem to be agreed. We want to establish a/ new rich socio-economic order, an order in which there will be a substantial share of the good things of/ life for everyone and in which all will be bound by the bonds of goodwill. So, that is an objective/ which must necessarily appeal to every Member of this House. Success will depend on increasing our production in all fields. (400)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the speech, written in a cursive style on a set of horizontal lines. The text is dense and covers the entire left side of the page.

We have to see that the advance towards social justice is not in any way **hampered**. For mere increase in/ production, unless it is **accompanied** by social justice, cannot result in **equitable** distribution. Even for providing adequate **incentives**,/ **it is necessary** that there should be a feeling in every man and woman in the country that there are better days/ **in store** for him or her. So, as we take these steps, **we would have the** active support of/ all who are **in a position** to work for the **enrichment** of the community. (500) So, it calls not only for production but also for such measures as will ensure the welfare and goodwill **of those who are** in the **backwaters** today. / Even for the proper use of production, it is necessary that there should be a measure of advance among the/ mass of the people; otherwise, the goods produced will not be **consumed** and there will be no **purchasers** for them/ and so production will **shrink**. It has been so **in certain** cases. When production is to be coupled with social justice,/ and we have big schemes and very **ambitious projects** to bring this about, there may be **occasional jerks** and **jolts**. (600) We must not, on that account, get depressed. **Institutional** changes have to be made and other social steps/ **have to be taken**. So, **we should not** get **perplexed** or confused by such **contingencies**. In our onward march, there may be/ occasions when we may feel that everything is not smooth and **that there are hurdles** on the way./ There are bound to be such hurdles. We have to **go forward** with faith, **determination** and courage and unless we/ **make up our mind** to follow **resolutely** the course **that we have laid down**, we shall not be able to achieve what we all desire. (700) **I hope**, there is no **difference of opinion** about the goal. Our goal is the **achievement**/ of a socialist democratic society. The country's goal, as it is even now laid down, is a socialist cooperative **commonwealth**./ While working for economic **advancement**, we have to preserve the human values for which we have always stood. We have/ to see that the **fundamentals** of democracy are not **impaired**. Progress can perhaps be **accelerated** and we can perhaps march forward/ even more quickly if we **resort** to coercive methods, have little regard for those fundamental values which, after all, (800) matter more than anything material and if we **forget** the lessons that were learnt by us in the days of/ our **adversity**. So, we have to take care that the steps that we take are on **regulated** and sound lines.

840 words

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Handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, covering approximately 25 lines of text.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 421

Speech of hon. Housing Minister

Sir, very valuable suggestions have been made both in regard to the housing policy of the Government of India and/ also in regard to prefabricated housing in the context of this Hindustan Housing Factory. Sir, I would like to say/ a few words about the housing policy of the Government of India because many Members have touched upon it.

Sir, we undertake housing in two particular ways. One is social housing that we undertake through the State Governments and the other/ is contract housing which is undertaken by the Ministry of Housing through the Central Public Works Department. (100) As far as social housing is concerned, I fully agree with Shri Sapru that housing occupies a very important place in our/ society. Food, clothing and shelter—we have always been proclaiming that they are the three tenets of our socialistic pattern/ of society. And I do admit that as far as social housing is concerned, it has not received the same attention/ as it should have received in our Plans. I am not blaming the planners. After all, they have to take/ the finances of a country into consideration; they have also to take the State resources into consideration. But, Sir, (200) it is a fact that while the population of the country has been growing, and growing very fast, during the last/ ten years—there was a rise of over 21 per cent—but in that period the allocation under housing/ was brought down from 34 per cent to 15 per cent under the Tenth Plan. That has been our misfortune./ And, Sir, the States too, in spite of the fact that the allocations have been lowered, have also not/ been very active or enthusiastic about the housing programmes. There have been lapses and some of the houses which were (300) built for the industrial workers have been allotted to non-entitled persons, and when the emergency started even the allocations/ made for housing in the State Plans have been diverted to other projects. They are good projects, important projects, but/ if we concede that housing gives a man a certain amount of satisfaction, security of life, a home, housing has/ to receive some priority, if not a very high priority. I have taken this up with the Finance Minister and/ the Planning Minister, I have also been to the Life Insurance Corporation. The Life Insurance Corporation has been very helpful. (400)

Now, Sir, I come for a short while to the housing which is undertaken directly (by my Ministry). A reference/ has been made to Delhi. A reference has been made to the unfortunate conditions under which Government servants have to live, / and the last speaker very rightly remarked that the rents in Delhi are on a very high side. / I have to accept all those premises. Since I took charge of this Ministry, it is nearly a year now. / I fully examined the problem from all its aspects. I find, Sir, that previously we have been more concerned with paying house rent allowances to our Government servants. (500) We have been taking property on lease. We have been requisitioning properties, sometimes/ paying very heavy rents and at the same time maintaining those properties which belonged to other people. If all the/ money that has been paid as rent or as house rent allowances had been diverted to the construction of houses, / I am sure that the housing difficulties in Delhi and other parts of the country like Madras, Bombay and Calcutta / would not have been so acute. It is a fact that the Government servant who has a house has a different outlook. (600) He works in a different way but nearly 66 per cent of the Government servants in Delhi / have to take houses on high rents, have to pay very heavy rents and sometimes they have to live very far away / from Delhi. During this year, we have sanctioned housing schemes to the tune of Rs. 15 crores. / In the last 5 years of this Ministry, schemes were sanctioned only to the extent of Rs. 7 crores. / I am not casting any aspersions. What I am trying to say is this that I have doubled the (700) programme of housing within one year as compared to what was done during the last five years. I hope that / we should be able, within the next few years, to give a certain amount of satisfaction to the Government servants / who have to work under very difficult conditions in Delhi. It is not a very happy position in which / I am when I am told by the Government servants' who come to see me that every Minister has a house, / every Member of Parliament, more or less, has been provided with some sort of accommodation. Members of the Planning Commission, (800) Judges of the Supreme Court senior officers—every one of them has a house and, that too, very near to / the place of work, but as far as the poor Government servants are concerned, most of them have no accommodation.

(840 words)

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Well-worded language
for speed writing

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 422 { Statement made by hon.
Education Minister }

Handwritten shorthand notes on lined paper, including the year 2004 written multiple times.

Sir, the University Grants Commission has already started making its impact on the Universities and the House will bear with me/ that the Commission has before it the most difficult task of reconstructing and rehabilitating our Universities, and I think/ I am expressing the general opinion of the House when I express my feelings of gratitude to the Chairman as well/ as to the Members of the Commission.

Sir, the Commission had to face certain difficulties during the year under review./ I shall first of all say a few words with regard to these difficulties. The House is aware that the year (100) under review has been a year of great strain and stress. There was a time when there was acute/ shortage of steel and cement and at one time the Ministry of Finance gave a directive that in order to/ save steel and cement for the essential projects undertaken in connection with the implementation of the core of the Plan,/ no new construction programme should be undertaken. As a result of this shortage, unfortunately the construction programme of the Universities/ was hampered. I think it was very unfortunate because just at this time we needed more buildings and accommodation for the Universities. (200) But this is a matter which was beyond our control. The situation is easing and it will further/ ease and thus enable the Universities to go ahead with their construction programme.

Sir, with regard to foreign exchange,/ the House is aware that there was a shortage in this regard also, and the University Grants Commission had to face/ special difficulties in obtaining the equipment and apparatus both for the science laboratories and the technological institutions. I am, however,/ glad to inform the House that we have now been able to secure a special allocation of twenty crores of rupees by way of (300) foreign exchange to meet the requirements of the Universities for the period January, 2004/ to March, 2004 and we have also taken steps to make suitable provision for/ foreign exchange for the period April, 2004 to September, 2004 We have/ already indicated this to the University Grants Commission and I understand, they have informed the Universities about the availability of/ foreign exchange, and I hope that this would now enable the University Grants Commission to go ahead with their plans. (400)

They had also to experience difficulties in dealing with the State Universities, because the latter could not find the matching funds. The grants given by the University Grants Commission are normally on a matching basis, that is, the State Governments/ or the Universities have to find their share in order to utilise the grants allotted by the University Grants Commission, because they were not able to find the matching funds. We are having discussions with the University Grants Commission/ to devise some method to resolve this difficulty. If some arrangement could be made by means of which the State Governments (500) could make their funds available to the University Grants Commission, it would greatly facilitate in developing the Universities. The Central Government/ makes the funds available to the University Grants Commission and if the State Governments could also entrust these funds/ to the University Grants Commission, it would facilitate the development programme. In this matter, we have to negotiate with the/ University Grants Commission and the State Governments, and I hope that in the Tenth Five Year Plan we may be able to/ solve this difficulty.

Sir, the University Grants Commission has suggested that there should be some kind of flexibility (600) in the allocation which is made to them for utilisation. The House is aware that the Plan allocations available to/ the various sectors had to be cut down, as a result of which the allocation made to the University Grants Commission/ was also reduced from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 18 crores for the Ninth Plan Period. The Commission considered/ this matter in July 2003 and passed a resolution urging that in order to enable them/ to perform their statutory function for maintaining proper standards in Universities, the Government should make available to them a total sum of Rs. 19 crores during the Plan period. (700) I have already communicated our decision to the Chairman of the University Grants Commission that we shall divert the remaining fund, that is, Rs. 37 lakhs for development purposes. In fact, I have been trying with the Ministry of Finance to secure an additional one crore of rupees, in addition/ to Rs. 19 crores. The Ministry of Finance have been sympathetic. Though they were not able to make any firm commitment, they have assured me that if the University Grants Commission is able to utilise these amounts, the question will be considered sympathetically in the last year of the Plan. (800) I would also like to inform the House that grants/ were released to the Commission in lump sum allotment and no fund is earmarked by Government for any specific scheme.

840 words

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A vehemently vigorous speech
for top-stratum stenographers

Speech of Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy, former Central
Minister, in the Rajya Sabha

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 423

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, when I was speaking yesterday, I was referring to the problem of devaluation. I said/ that devaluation of the rupee had not been done after careful consideration, that the Government had not learnt any lesson/ from the past when the nation went in for devaluation not once, but more/ than once. Out of ignorance and thoughtlessness, the Government has resorted to devaluation. The foreign exchange position has not improved.

The main purpose of the/ devaluation was to bring about adjustment in the exchange rate. The main intention was to increase exports and decrease imports. (100) The main consideration was to bridge the gap in the balance of payments position. The main objective was not/ realised, and it will not be realised.

It was done at the behest of the World Bank and the/ International Monetary Fund, Sir, devaluation is a very serious matter. Its consequences are serious. If it is undertaken thoughtlessly, or in/ a hurry, it may destroy the very economic system and dislocate our monetary fabric. This is what has happened now./ The benefits of devaluation are less; the disadvantages are more. As a result of the devaluation, what really has happened? (200) The prices have increased. The increase in the administered prices has acted as a catalyst. Already, the nation is/ going through recession. Food production is in the negative. Industrial production has almost registered a zero rate of growth,/ whereas money supply is increasing fast. The Government had undertaken devaluation at this juncture.

The non-Plan expenditure has been growing/ alarmingly. There is wastage; there is misdirection of resources to which I referred yesterday. It requires proper pruning and chopping/ in many areas. For instance, on Government staff alone, we are paying Rs. 12,000 crores every year which (300) constitutes 10 per cent of our governmental expenditure. There are 40 lakh employees and it is said that 50,000 posts/ can be abolished straightaway without affecting adversely the efficiency of the Government. On the contrary, the efficiency might improve./ Sir, we have borrowed money in the past also, but, never, had the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund/ dared to impose such conditionalities. There were conditionalities, I know, but not such conditionalities as they are imposing now./ Today, before these international institutions, before the Western world, India is appearing as if it were a country of Lilliputs. (400)

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

Sir, today the country is standing on, what I call, the escalator of stagnation and corruption. There is stagnation prevailing./ Stagnation and inflation go together with fragile institutions. We have no strong institutions. We have combined these things with fragile institutions./ They cannot absorb the shock. That is the situation today in India. The result is, there will be galloping inflation even in future. There will be escalation of prices in future, but no containment of prices. And your growth/ rate will suffer. Recession will continue. Because there is world recession, demand for our goods will also decline. (500) There is no demand for our goods in the world because of the recessionary conditions in America and Western countries of the world./ Now, countries after countries are dictating to us—I am sorry to make this observation. Japan, which was never/ making political demands on us, had the audacity to say today that unless nuclear proliferation treaty is signed, they will/ not in future give the assistance required. This is the kind of reaction. In the international world, Sir, how do you function?/ In foreign affairs, how are you functioning? This is a great nation in spite of its weaknesses. (600) We are proud of our nation. We have played our role, historical role, in the past on many occasions. When the/ Prime Minister of India or the Head of the State went abroad, I know—and the House is aware—how/ they were respected. Today, what is the situation? The Prime Minister of India has to go to business communities./

He went to individual business people and addressed them in Germany. He voluntarily goes and belittles himself as the Prime Minister/ of India. I say it is shameful and he must keep up his dignity as the Prime Minister. (700) We are not taken seriously at all, maybe in GATT, maybe in UNCTAD or any conference in the world./ We are following a very, very low profile. Why are you doing this? We are devaluing ourselves in our own eyes./

If there is recession in India, there is recession in America also. If we are incurring debts, America is also/ in debts. The only economic super-power in the world today is Japan, and Japan is dictating terms to America./ But America wants us to surrender with bended knees. This is what the Americans are expecting us to do. (800) Sir, I am making a very sad observation. In the international world, in the international gatherings, our delegations are not/ taken seriously. Sir, what is the reason for this denigration? What is the reason for this decline in our status?

840 words

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Handwritten notes in Urdu script, including the year 2002-03 and 1997.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 424

Budget Debate

Sir, I rise to support the Budget which has been presented by the Finance Minister for the year/ 2002-03. The Budget is bold, innovative and pragmatic in introducing many steps for restoring the economy/ to its proper path. We have got to see why this budgetary policy was introduced. This House knows what was/ the economic scenario at the time when the present Government came to power in June, 1991./ The economy was going to be bankrupt in the international sphere. Our reserves of foreign exchange for the imports were not (100) even for two weeks' requirements. Internationally, the world was not at all giving any credibility to the Indian economy/ and the foreign banks stopped lending money to India. The NRIs were withdrawing their deposits because they had/ lost confidence in the Indian economy. That was the position which was being brought about by the 18 months' rule/ and in 11 months the Government of the National Front had brought the economy to such a position that the/ inflation in the country reached its high water mark in July, 1997 at 16 per cent. (200) The Government have to face this impending crisis because if the international banks and institutions stop supplying funds to India,/ what will be our position, our credibility before the world? Faced with this situation, the Government took the bold step/ of devaluation and took certain important immediate measures for restoring the economic strength and vitality of our country. The result/ is that the present position is that the foreign exchange reserves of our country have increased to Rs. 12,000 crores./ We are not to depend upon charity now because we have our own strength of our foreign exchange reserves. (300) The inflation is arrested; it cannot be reduced overnight. Economic reforms cannot be made by the magic wand of only/ the Finance Minister. The budgetary policy only can create certain conditions to which economy has to respond and the response/ cannot be made like the Alladin's lamp overnight and hence we have got to wait for the results of the/ policy which has been introduced by the Finance Minister. We have to see today what are the objectives that the/ Government had in view for introducing the various measures, some of which are really innovative and beneficial to our economy. (400)

The objective before the Government was to tide over the crisis in the balance of payments position and/ at the same time to control the inflation in the country. The twin objectives were achieved by the Government by introducing our/ new industrial policy, monetary policy, trade policy and fiscal policy as well. The budgetary policy reflects the economic philosophy, / the fiscal policy of the Government and the Government thought, and rightly so, that if the economy is to be/ restored from its impasse, one of the major objectives will be to liberalise the economy and to unshackle the economy from the cobwebs of bureaucratic control. (500) It is precisely because of this reason that the new industrial policy, excepting in certain/ basic sectors, has now freed the economy from the licensing and other requirements which created artificial bottlenecks in developing/ the country on its own.

The Finance Minister has introduced various measures to give relief to the different sectors of/ the economy. He has introduced a drastic cut in the rate of taxation. Today, there are only three slabs of/ income tax. The people whose income is up to Rs. 50,000 are to pay 20 per cent; the people (600) whose income is between Rs. 50,000 and one lakh are to pay 30 per cent and for above/ Rs. one lakh, it will be only 40 per cent with a surcharge, which, as assured by the Finance Minister, will continue only for one year./ He has also raised the taxation exemption limit from Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 28,000./ In other words, the small income group will get a relief of Rs. 6,000 as their/ tax exemption limit is increased. I would appeal to the Finance Minister to see whether this raising of the exemption (700) limit will really give substantial relief to the middle or the lower income groups in our country.

The Finance Minister/ has introduced a better liquidity on the basis of the recommendations of Narasimham Committee./ The liquidity ratio is to be reduced from 38 per cent to 30 per cent. It is a very welcome measure. For, the commercial banks/ are not to keep much of their deposits locked up in unproductive investments. Now they have been released and this will/ give encouragement to the investment in productive sectors. The Finance Minister has introduced a very important measure for dealing with (800) inflation and evasion of taxes. He is giving encouragement for the gold bond which he will be/ introducing as he has announced. As a result of this, unnecessary locking up of gold for non-productive purposes will be done away with.

840 words

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 425

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, covering approximately 25 lines of text. The script is dense and cursive, typical of shorthand used for rapid transcription of spoken words.

Now, I would refer to some of our economic and other problems indicated or not referred to in the Address/ of the President. It is true that the per acre yield of wheat, paddy and other food articles has increased./ It is also accepted that industrial production has increased. It is also admitted that the national wealth has also increased/ but the question that has always disturbed the mind of this House and the other House has been how this/ national wealth has been distributed. I do not subscribe to the position that during this period of progress and development, (100) the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer. But I do feel that the distribution of the wealth/ has not been equitable and on the demand of Parliament, a Committee was established to go into the matter and report./ We have been long awaiting this report. I do hope the Finance Minister will see that the report and the/ recommendations of the Government are placed before the Parliament without further delay. In this connection, I might express our satisfaction,/ satisfaction regarding the policy adopted by the Finance Minister about the declaration of the stocks of non-ornamental gold and (200) the issue of Gold Bonds so that we may stop the prevalent smuggling and reduce the invisible and continuing waste/ of our foreign exchange, I feel, this policy has had good effect inside and outside the country and it has/ also helped to weaken the deep-rooted social habits of gold hoarding which, in the present context, is neither/ in the interest of the hoarder nor the public at large. I do feel in this respect that the sale of/ Gold Bonds has not been as one would have wished it to be but I hope better publicity will be (300) adopted so that we may have greater sale of the Gold Bonds and other securities which are intended to help/ the development of our country.

I would refer in the same connection to the question of trade. By the breakdown/ of the talks by the U.K. regarding the European Common Market, several questions have arisen and it is felt/ in our country and in other countries that some international organ should be established to look after the matter of/ trade and tariff. The GATT provides a forum to contracting parties which is a specialised international body governing world trade. (400)

It is a matter of satisfaction that the United Nations is contemplating to have a world conference on trade in/ March|2004 for which preparations have already been started. I do hope this conference will consider/ the position of the countries which have recently become independent and which have a long way to go to build/ up their economic position. The prosperity of the world does not consist in exploiting the weaker elements of the international/ society but in giving them all opportunities to develop and strengthen themselves. Similar sentiments have been expressed by world statesmen. (500) I do hope that our Government will also emphasise in the coming conference the necessity of helping the under-developed countries./ The Government of the United Kingdom is also contemplating to have a Trade Ministers' Conference shortly and I have no doubt/ that the question of preference to Commonwealth countries and other matters will arise and well considered decisions will be taken/ in the matter of trade and tariff which will strengthen the United Kingdom as well as the other Commonwealth/ countries. Let me make it clear, Sir, that unless we reduce the cost of production of our export commodities and (600) are able to compete in price with other countries, no matter of trade facilities will help our exports which have to be/ considerably increased to meet our foreign exchange requirement.

As regards education, I would like to emphasise that/ as we have to educate our masters in order to have a healthy democracy, we should not grudge expenditure in spreading compulsory/ primary education as early as possible but I am more concerned, Sir, with the question of the quality of education./ I have stressed many a time and I would repeat again that the education that is being imparted to (700) our young generation does not contain the material to develop our patriotic urge on national scale and our moral urges/ to feel or make our children feel one with humanity. The Education Ministry will have to take into consideration/ the question of prescribing certain standard text-books so that the education that the younger generation will receive will be different/ from that which has been given so far with communal and sectarian bias. I would also appeal to the Education/ Ministry to see that the text-books are made very cheap. (800)

The cost of text-books and other exercise books is becoming very heavy and it will not be possible for a person of moderate means to supply these/ necessary articles to the students. Nothing is more detrimental to the interests of the country than the education which creates prejudice.

840 words

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Can you find such a passage
in any other magazine ?

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 426

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I have no hesitation in lending my full support to the Resolution which has been moved in/ the House. This Resolution is very timely and the Government will be well advised to take into consideration the various/ factors which the Mover has already enumerated in support of his Resolution.

Sir, as this House knows very well, the/ Government always has thought it necessary to come out with a statement of policy regarding the control and planning of/ economy at the beginning of every Plan. The First Plan was preceded by the Industrial Policy Resolution of (100) 1948 and when experience was gathered during the working of the First Plan, the Government thought it necessary/ to come out with another Resolution again on Industrial Policy in 1956 and at that time/ it was stated by the Government that that Resolution had become necessary because of the experience that was gathered during/ the working of the First Plan. Similarly, we are now on the threshold of the Tenth Plan and it will/ be necessary for us to consider again the Industrial Policy of the Government in the light of the experience (200) that we have gathered during the Second Plan period. It is true that the 1948 Resolution and/ the 1956 Resolution emanated from the Government and no Committee was appointed at that time/ to examine the various aspects of these industrial policies. But we must also remember that the entire responsibility for the formulation/ of the nine Plans was taken by the Government itself. When we are on the threshold of the/ Tenth Plan, responsible Government spokesmen and even the President have expressed the desire that all the various elements of the (300) nation should combine together at the very outset to apply their minds to the formulation of the Tenth Plan and/ that cooperation from all sections is welcome by the Government. When various sections of the community are trying to apply/ their minds to the problems of the Tenth Plan, it will be necessary for the country to know exactly/ what should be the industrial policy, what should be the economic policy, that should govern the formulation of the Tenth Plan./ It is because of this that this particular problem should not be left to be tackled by the Government alone. (400)

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It may be argued that the 1956 Resolution is fairly clear and nothing has happened/ during the Second Plan period so far, which requires any re-examination of this problem. I respectfully beg to differ from that/ position. Enough had happened during the Second Plan and even so far which might make it necessary that we should/ re-examine the 1956 Resolution. The Reserve Bank year after year has drawn attention to the fact that the/ savings of the community are not keeping pace with the requirements of the economy. (500) We have been told even by Government spokesmen that one of the problems which creates great anxiety in the mind of the Planning Commission/ is the fact of the non-availability of savings. Savings today are in the hands of the banking system/ and we have only the Reserve Bank and the State Bank which are nationalised. The other banks are still in/ private hands and it will be necessary to examine whether it is desirable that the other scheduled banks should also be/ nationalised or should be brought under more effective control of the Government if the savings drive is to be given impetus. (600) The Mover of the Resolution has very wisely kept the thing quite open for the Committee to discuss/ all the issues.

It need not be taken for granted that merely because a Committee is appointed, that Committee would/ be biased in favour of nationalisation only. It will be necessary for it to examine all the pros and cons/ and to see whether the time has come for nationalising the entire credit system. This House and the other House/ have already discussed the L.I.C. investment policy, but the comments in both the Houses as well as in the (700) public make it quite clear that that investment policy also is still not quite clear. Will this investment policy lead/ to nationalisation by the backdoor? Will that policy ultimately lead to the control of the various industries by the Government?/ Will it lead to a greater participation in the profits that the economy as a whole has created? These are/ the problems which exercise the mind of the public. This Committee will have to go into that aspect also and/ evolve a consistent investment policy not only with reference to the L.I.C. funds, but also with reference to (800) the other funds that are at the disposal of the Government and which can also be utilised for productive purposes./ This Committee should also tap some other sources of financing our Five Year Plans for the development of our country.

(840 words)

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Handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, consisting of approximately 25 lines of dense, cursive characters.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 427

I support this measure wholeheartedly and I am especially glad to find that the silk industry which has received protection for the last 65 years is being given this concession further. Silk, as you know, Sir, is considered by many to be an article of luxury and they think it is not necessary for a person to wear silk. / But we must not forget the fact that the silk industry in India is a cottage industry and it has to be encouraged in order to give employment to people in the countryside. This industry, at present, is confined to (100) a few States only where silk can be produced. Valuable work is being done in this regard in the States of Karnataka, Assam and West Bengal. The State of Kashmir too has a very fine silk industry which could be developed to a great extent, but the misfortune is that the price of cocoon which the State has fixed is not such that it can give any encouragement to the cultivators to take to the cultivation of mulberry in preference to the cultivation of foodgrains and other cash crops. When I was a member of the Central Silk Board, (200) I had occasion to visit Kashmir to attend one of its meetings of the Standing Committee and I had a talk with the Director of Sericulture there, as also with the Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir and I, along with other Members of the Board, tried to impress upon the Chief Minister that it was very essential for the development of the silk industry in Kashmir that the purchase rate of cocoon should be increased by the State, which was a monopolist in its purchase and he had agreed to look into the matter. I do not know whether any (300) improvement in raising the price has been made during the last one and a half years or so or not. / Some of the finest varieties of silk can be produced in Kashmir. For example, silk of a quality which can be used for parachutes, could be made, and during the last war a considerable quantity of silk was produced in the State for that purpose. Unfortunately, now the Army is not getting the silk for that purpose from Kashmir to the extent that it needs. At that meeting, when I was in Kashmir, we had a talk with the people. (400)

Sir, very valuable work is being done by the Central Silk Board, and the Board s pares no effort to impress/ upon the various State Governments the desirability of increasing their sericulture industry. In fact, the amount which the Central Government/ has placed at the disposal of the Central Silk Board for the industry in the Eleventh Five Year Plan is/ a very handsome amount of Rs. 500 crores and much can be done in that amount, if only the States,/ which have that industry or the possibilities of it, could be persuaded to take greater interest in its expansion. (500) The fact is that the Central Silk Board sanctions amounts to the States, but these States are unable to make use/ of all the funds. On enquiry, it has been found that their main difficulty is that they had not sufficient/ personnel at present well trained for that kind of work and, consequently, it is not possible for them to develop/ the industry to the extent it is desired. Recently, various institutions for training have been established in the States/ under the aegis of the Central Silk Board, and people are being trained and they are being sent out. (600) But even then, with the arrangements so far made, it is not possible to get the trained personnel to the extent that/ is required for development of the industry in the various States.

There is one other thing I would like to mention./ Some of the States have been wanting for some time past to instal spinning mills in their States./ For instance, Assam had desired the establishment of a silk spinning mill two years ago and the Central Silk Board had/ sanctioned the amount also. But when the State pressed its claim before the Central Government, difficulties of foreign exchange were placed before it, (700) and on account of this, it was not possible for that State to establish a mill./ The Central Government had mentioned to the State that it might make effort with foreign countries to get machinery on a/ loan basis or on a long-term payment basis. But so far, I do not think anything has been done./

Then, Sir, there are three other States—Bihar, West Bengal and Kashmir—w h i c h pressed their claims to set up spinning/ mills during the time I was on the Standing Committee of the Board. (800)

I thought that it would be useless sanctioning a mill for any one of these States unless the Government of India was prepared to spare the/ foreign exchange for import of machinery. A sub-committee was formed by the Central Silk Board to decide this matter.

840 words

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 428

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, consisting of approximately 25 lines of text.

My suggestion is that one of the functions of the Commission as envisaged in clause 11 should further be amplified/ by the addition of a new clause, namely, that all such agreements which the Government of India would enter upon, / must be referred to the statutory commission for its opinion before they are finally accepted, ratified or confirmed by the / Government of India. The reason for this is that it is an expert body; it is a body which will be / dealing with such matters on the technical side from time to time. It will have a well-equipped technical (100) personnel at its disposal to avail of and to pronounce such an opinion. It will consist of persons who will / be well-versed in matters of industry and commerce. This is one of the conditions of appointment for membership. Consequently, / my submission is that the Government should think and the Select Committee should think why a particular clause to that / effect be not added amongst the normal and ordinary functions of this Commission. Without such a clause, I submit / it will be greatly hampering and restricting the activities and recommendations of the Tariff Board. Take the case of the Havana Charter, (200) It is not today within the functions of this Commission. The Government will not be bound to refer / this question of Havana Charter before it ratifies the opinion of this Commission. It is an essential matter. Suppose the Government / ratifies that. The decision of the Government of India will have a great effect upon the day-to-day working / of the Tariff Commission as also upon matters that will come for decision before the Tariff Commission. Now, Sir, / the Fiscal Commission by its majority have recommended that this Havana Charter may be ratified. Though it is not an occasion (300) for me to enter into the question as to the merits of this proposition, I think it my duty that the / view expressed by the majority is entitled to the greatest respect at our hands but still it is a / view which must be accepted with the greatest caution. We are an exceptionally under-developed industrial country and we have / to see what advantage we will have by ratifying the Havana Charter. It pre-supposes the question of the regimentation / of all domestic economics under the guidance of an international trade organisation like the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. (400)

I submit that this international trade organisation will be bound to be dominated by vested interests, by those countries which/ are at the pinnacle of their industrial glory today and their interests are in direct conflict with our interests as/ an under-developed country. They will naturally be interested in stabilizing the existing pattern of industrialisation in the world,/ so that the markets which have been the markets for their products for so many centuries may be preserved for them/ in future. It has been stated by the majority of the Fiscal Commission that our being a party to this (500) Havana Charter will necessarily imply surrender of our commercial and fiscal autonomy to the jurisdiction of an international tribunal and/ we have to see whether such a surrender of our fiscal autonomy in such an under-developed stage of our/ industry will be in the best interests of the country. Sir, what is the positive gain that we are likely to have/ by entering into an agreement or by ratifying this Havana Charter? Is there any guarantee that the international/ trade organisation will afford chances, facilities and resources for the development of the under-developed countries? (600) There is no such guarantee; there is no guarantee given by the international trade organisation to arrange for the inflow of foreign capital within/ our four corners; there is no guarantee for making the technical personnel available to us; there is no guarantee for/ making available capital goods to us. If there is no such guarantee, I think that it will not be/ in the interests of the country to ratify the Havana Charter and my submission is that it should be the normal/ duty and function of the Tariff Commission that all such questions must necessarily be referred to the Tariff Commission for (700) its consideration, discussion and recommendation and it is only after going through the views of the Tariff Commission that the/ Government should take a decision whether it is to act in a particular manner or not. Similar is the question/ of Imperial Preference. I ask a specific question of my hon. friend, the sponsor of the Bill. Will it be/ incumbent hereafter for the Government to enquire about the views of this Commission on this important matter? Now this Imperial/ Preference has been before this country for a number of years, from 1932 up to the present time. (800) But, the policy of the Government has not changed in that respect. I say it is a humiliation,/ a stigma on our commercial autonomy, and the sooner it is brought to an end, the better it would be.

840 words

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 429

A beautiful speech

I very much welcome the Budget that has been presented by the hon. Finance Minister. In doing so, I would like to address myself to one important aspect of budget-making. The Budget goes a thousand ways to the root of the prosperity of individuals, to the relation between classes and to the strength of the Government themselves. The present Budget, apart from the arithmetic of it, must also solve the problems that are facing the country today and I am certain that we shall go the right way in solving them. The Congress Governments are in charge of the country. (100) We have got a name, an ideal and a programme and we have to reach the ideal. The Congress has stood all these years for the creation of a cooperative commonwealth which was called Ram Rajya by the Father of the Nation. Now, in this Budget if we can find anything that will go towards that ideal, we shall be very much satisfied. The present Budget, I feel, is good in one way, in that it is establishing a new precedent, that is, taxing in order to meet the capital requirements of the country. This is a very important (200) feature to which every well-wisher in this country ought to subscribe.

The Congress Working Committee some time last year passed a resolution requesting the Government of India to appoint a National Planning Commission. Its objectives are: a just order of society, progressive increase in the standard of living, best utilization of the resources of the country and regional and national self-sufficiency. The Government and the country were good enough to respond and today we have a National Planning Commission which is striving hard to give us a short-term plan and a long-term plan. My hon. friend, (300) Dr. Mookerjee, was bitterly complaining that there is no short-term programme for the Government. Anybody who has seen the Budgets of the State Governments as well as that of the Central Government will find that they are not devoid of such plans. Really, there are a number of schemes which have begun to fructify or which are going to fructify in the very near future and therefore the complaint that everything has been left to starvation is not correct.

Then, there is no gainsaying the fact that the country is really in a bad economic situation. Everybody knows it. (400)

We know that there is poverty and that poverty is increasing on account of a number of circumstances, including the/ pressure of population, which is peculiar not only to our country but to a number of other Asian countries./ This is resulting in the falling off of the standards of life. There is another difficulty;—perhaps due to historical circumstances—that/ many of our people are vociferous about their rights and are not at all mindful of their duties./ Therefore, if we want to solve the problems that are facing us in the economic field, there are only two things to be done. (500) Firstly, we should take to austerity and secondly, we should also look to greater production. About this question/ of austerity, on behalf of the Government, the Congress Working Committee and the All India Congress Committee have appealed/ to the country more than once. People feel that some magic can be done and that tomorrow morning we can/ find our Ram Rajya established. The Father of the Nation when he started his great movement for the freedom of/ our country taught us to fight and also taught us the need for the constructive programme. (600) We heard him about the former and responded but had we responded with equal vigour as regards the constructive programme, the country would not/ have been facing the economic situation with which it is faced today. I feel that we should now accept this position./

Criticism has been made about the need to save and invest. It is estimated that while we are producing/ to the tune of Rs. 6,000 crores a year, we are consuming about 98 per cent and we/ are only saving two per cent out of it. Unless we save at least eight per cent, we will not be able to (700) get the money necessary both for our mid-term projects as well as our long-term projects./ In order to achieve this object, we should make less use of scarce products or we must find alternative products/ to satisfy our needs. I would like to narrate an example from the history of Japan.

Now, as I told you,/ I do not like to go into the other details in the Budget. One important feature is about taxation./ I am very glad that the Finance Minister has made use of taxation to meet the capital needs of the Budget. (800).

I very much support him in that matter. But, I agree with Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee to this extent / that the taxation measures of this country must be re-examined so that they will not impinge upon the middle classes.

840 words

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 430

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, consisting of approximately 25 lines of dense, cursive characters on a dotted background.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, in connection with this controversy, I may mention that I am one of those persons who feel/ that the present context of conditions in the country is not suitable for the purpose of discussing a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, / which should be given necessary thought in a very calm atmosphere, and the democratic norms, which are held very high/ in our mind, should be the guiding principles. At the present moment, when the very democratic ideals are being/ attacked and obstructed from outside, it may perhaps be not possible to consider these matters in a very detached and calm atmosphere. (100) For that purpose, I should have liked if this Bill had been postponed or withdrawn from discussion. / Sir, under Article 53 of the Constitution, the President is the executive head of the State, and under / Article 74 the Prime Minister is appointed by the President; and the Council of Ministers is appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister. / In defining the relationship between the President and the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers, the words used are, / "to aid and advise". I have been of the opinion, having read some of the commentaries about the British Constitution, (200) that the position occupied by the President or the British Monarch is more or less the same. It has been the / opinion expressed by various jurists not only in this country but outside also. If I had not listened to / the speeches, I could have, without the least hesitation, said that probably the amendment was uncalled for. But having listened / to these two speeches, irrespective of the merits to be considered, there seems to be some controversy or at least / some difference of opinion in interpreting a particular statute.

It has been even told that once a statute is passed (300) by Parliament or a Legislature and it is placed in the hands of the lawyers who are to interpret it / before courts, the intention of the statute, the purpose with which it is passed, is completely forgotten, and in relation to / interpretation you find something else interpreted and decided by the courts, other than what has been sought to be / passed by Parliament or a Legislature. Being a clever lawyer, he has given an interpretation in relation to the prerogative / of the President or the Head of the State and the powers that would exist in relation to the President. (400)

Therefore, the concept is divided into prerogatives on the one side and the powers on the other side. When once/ we take into consideration the question of prerogatives, the prerogatives are not defined under the Constitution. The prerogatives come into/ existence only under a convention but not under the Constitutional powers that have been so far defined. As far as the/ Constitutional power is concerned, I am one of those, Sir, who believe that as far as the Articles of/ the Constitution and their interpretations are concerned, the position of the President of India cannot be other than the position (500) of the British Monarch in England. Therefore, the opinion of the Council of Ministers is binding on the President as/ it is binding on the Monarch of England.

Certain very concrete illustrations have been cited by a number of speakers/ who have spoken on the subject. Suppose, after the general elections Parliament assembles, then the President is to call somebody/ from the Parties to form the Government. In clear cases where a Party has got absolute majority, probably it leaves no doubt./ But in cases where sometimes the Parties are so delicately balanced that the President is not in a position (600) to make out which Party has the majority, there would always be Members going from one side to the other,/ changing the fortunes of the Party to which they belong. In such cases, what is the role of the President?/ Is the President to call somebody within his discretion or leave the matter to Parliament itself? The convention so far/ known to the Constitutional democracy is that the President or the Governor, by his own subjective opinion on objective considerations,/ if he came to an opinion that a particular Party had majority, used to call the Leader of that Party (700) and ask him to form the Government subject to approval by Parliament later on. If the Party has a majority,/ the Government would go on, otherwise the Government would fall.

Again, they have raised certain questions about Emergency, when there/ is, what is called, Constitutional vacuum in relation to the executive, whether in such cases the President is to act/ or not. All these, no doubt, are highly debatable points. But normally speaking, as far as the interpretation of the/ Constitution is concerned, it is one of the attributes of law that there must be a certainty in interpretation. (800)

Mr. Bhupesh Gupta has raised the question of certainty of interpretation, and I am one with him. Any matter relating to/ interpretation of law should be referred to the Supreme Court and its ruling should be taken as the correct interpretation.

(840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 431

Handwritten shorthand notes in Gurmukhi script, including the years 2001 and 2006, and various symbols and characters.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I confess that while the Bill before us has one or two good points, I am not/ at all happy about the form in which it has been placed before us. It does not seek to remove/ any of the major defects in our existing election law. We all know the serious imperfections of the Representation of/ the People Act, 2001 that is in existence now with such amendments as were made in/ 2006. But this Bill which seeks to remove defects does not touch any of the major (100) defects that are found in the measure. Of what use is this Bill which deals with only minor points?/ It deals with one or two major points also and I shall refer to them. But, by and large, the Bill/ is of a minor character and I do not think any harm would have been done if the Government had/ waited one or two years more, studied the report of the Election Commission and given us time also to study/ it and then had come with a final decision with regard to the amendments that should be made in the existing Act. (200)

I shall refer only to one point in this connection. In the Act of 2001 / as it was before it was amended in 2006, election expenses meant all expenses incurred/ in connection with the election of the candidate, whether authorised by him or his election agent or not./ In 2006, however, this restriction was removed. I mean this connotation of the term 'election expenses' was altered and/ the return of election expenses was relate only to the expenses incurred or authorised by the candidate or his election agent. (300) That meant that unauthorised persons could spend money in the interest of a candidate, but the expenditure incurred/ by them was not to be shown in the return of election expenses. If the limit prescribed in the rules/ is to have no meaning or if it is to be of such a character as not to limit the/ maximum expenditure that can be incurred in connection with the election, it is obvious that the wealthy will always stand/ a better chance in a contest than a meritorious candidate who is poor. But that feature has not been touched. (400)

I should like to deal with two or three new provisions that are sought to be introduced in the Act/ by this Bill. The Law Minister, while explaining the provisions of this Bill, referred only to clause 8 of the/ Bill which deals with the question of 'ordinary residence' of a person. I am surprised that he did not refer, / along with this, to clause 6 of the Bill. What is the significance of this omission? The candidates to the/ Lok Sabha are not affected in the least by this deletion of the words. (500) Under the law as it stands at present, a man who is qualified to be a candidate in a particular State by virtue of his registration/ as a voter in that State, can seek election to the Lok Sabha from any other State and from/ any constituency in the county. But the effect of it will be felt only by a candidate for election to/ the Council of States. I can very well understand the Lok Sabha readily making the change, because its Members are not/ at all affected by it. But I should like to understand the reasons that led the Government to acquiesce in this change. (600) Indeed, perhaps the Government themselves proposed it in the Bill. What are the reasons that led the/ Government to suggest this change? What harm would be done if the name of a man is entered in two/ constituencies in two different States? It is obvious that he cannot vote in two different States at the same time. /

The last point that I come to is regarding the amendment of Section 118 of the Representation/ of the People Act, 2001 that is Clause 36 of the Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha. (700) The Law Minister told us that under the definition of bribery, as it exists in the/ 2001 Act, the Supreme Court had decided that in a particular kind of cases, the offence of/ bribery does not exist. It might be interesting for Government to note that the present state of the law is/ due to the amendment that was made in 2006. Till that time, Sir, corrupt practices were/ divided into two categories, major corrupt practices and minor corrupt practices, (800) and the receipt of a gratification, that is a bribe, was a minor corrupt practice which could make the Election Tribunal declare the election of a returned candidate to be/ void under certain circumstances. Government themselves did away with that Section which dealt with minor corrupt practices in detail.

840 words

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A standard passage for
practice for becoming
supreme stenographers

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 432

Sir, I know that the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 2008 is only a further elaboration of the/ Act of 2002 and what has already been laid down in the Rules regarding the composition/ of the Board of Film Censors and the constitution of advisory panels is sought to be brought into the principal Act./ Therefore, Sir, there is not much to be said on this amending Bill, which is the result,/ as has been pointed out, of the experience gained in the working of the Act for the past six years. (100) Nevertheless, I would like the hon. Minister to consider the following two points for being suitably included in the amending Bill,/ and I hope that this can be done.

The first point is that there should be some carefully thought-out criteria/ for the selection of the Chairman and members of the Censor Board as well as of the advisory panels. The Minister/ may kindly say if any set of rules has already been laid down for fixing qualifications for such membership./ I feel, Sir, that this is a very vital point to be considered, especially when we are considering the question of children's films. (200) I am interested in children's films as an educationist, and therefore, I am very anxious that nothing/ that would be harmful to children should be released in cinema houses. I also feel that certain eminent persons in the/ field of education and culture and personalities commanding people's confidence should be requested to serve on such Boards and Panels,/ so that certain proper standards might be set up in the selection of films. Films, as we all know,/ whatever may be said by certain sections of critics, have come to stay and it is a mighty weapon, exercising its (300) influence on the minds of young and old, for good or for evil. Hence, in all countries it has been/ realised that children's films should be different from films for adults and that the themes, background and projection of ideas/ and ideals should be chosen with extreme care and for all this, expert educationists, persons with insight into the child/ mind and experts in child psychology are necessary. Artistes also should be of the right kind, for directing the form/ and content of films for children. We have in our education distinct stages from nursery schools to the secondary schools. (400)

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The Hoover Commission was appointed to study contemporary modern trends in the U.S.A. and it observed as far/ back as 1933 that films had injurious influence on the minds of the young. Research conducted/ by various social scientists, psychologists and educationists in Western countries reveals that the impressions received by the young, by seeing/ pictures made primarily from the adult point of view and especially with sex crimes, tend to inculcate in their conscious/ and sub-conscious minds an urge to live the type of experiences that they visually witness on the screen. (500)

In our country, Sir, similar efforts have been made to prepare films suitable for children. The Cultural Film Society, a voluntary/ organisation in Delhi, was started in '20 G2 for showing foreign films in Delhi and to/ focus the attention of the Government and of the people on the need for special films for children and also their value. This society, I must say here, thanks to the keen interest evinced by our hon. Minister and the support/ given by the Government of India, established a Children's Film Society in 1955. (600) I take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Minister on the good seed he had been instrumental in sowing in this direction, because/ the Children's Film Society is progressing from strength to strength. It only requires more and more support in order to/ release suitable films for children. I need not go into details. I shall mention only the main objectives of the/ Children's Film Society. Its purpose is to produce films for children and adolescents, to bring out adaptations of foreign children's/ films for our requirements and through Children's Films Clubs to create or inculcate a sense of appreciation in the minds (700) of children for such films and establish children's film theatres. The Children's Film Society, Sir, has taken a great deal/ of interest in this work. Many films have been produced and adaptations made.

Finally, Sir, may I appeal to this House/ that in the interest of our younger generation and sound education and to build a happy and healthy nation,/ a special classification of children's films should be made? This positive approach should be made instead of merely a negative/ one of including children's films in the universal category. (800)

In order to promote this separate classification, I feel that sufficient direction should go from the so-called film censors. We should have highly qualified people as censors and they should/ give proper direction in regard to the type of films that should be produced for the children of our country.

840 words

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 433

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, consisting of approximately 25 lines of dense, cursive characters.

Madam, I should like to refer to some of the Votes on this Bill, particularly Vote No. 50 regarding the Ministry of Home Affairs. A good deal has been said about the need for the relaxation of the present state/ of emergency. I would not be one of those who would like to weaken the Defence effort of the Government, / and I think that the time has come, in view of our experience of the proclamation of the emergency, / for us to think in terms of amending the Constitution increasing the powers of the Union Government in respect of the (100) control of the economic life of this country. This should be a part of our regular Constitutional framework. / What I should like to see is the incorporation of a large number of provisions of the Defence of India Act in/ the Constitutional powers which the Union Government enjoys at present, particularly those powers relating to the economic life of the community. /

I am not very happy at the large number of persons who have been detained in jail, and/ in view of the general relaxation of conditions on the border, I think that the time has come for Government (200) to release all persons unconditionally. At present, by-elections are being held in various States, and it means that the Election Commission/ as well as the Government of India have come to accept the position that the conditions are so far improved/ that the ordinary democratic processes can function. If that is the case, there is no need whatever for the detention/ of persons in jail on account of the emergency. What I should like to recommend to the Government is that, / barring the provisions that they have in respect of the control of the economic life of the community, they should allow (300) normal conditions to return.

Now, I should like to refer to Vote No. 9 on the Defence Services. / I believe it is generally known to this House and the country that recruitment to the Army has not been satisfactory / and that a large number of young persons have not come forward to offer themselves for recruitment. There have been/ pockets of grievances in many States that persons who could not answer in English at the interview have been rejected/ and a deputation waited on the Prime Minister to urge upon him the need for review of cases of rejection. (400)

In view of the fact that Hindi has become the official language of this country since 1965, I think that the time has come for the Army authorities to conduct the oral examination at least in the regional languages of the country—the regional languages, recognised by the Constitution—and in English and in Hindi/ so that we try to see how far the candidates who offer themselves for oral examination come up to the requirements/ of the Army test. I do hope that as a result of the efforts that Government will make in this connection, (500) a large number of persons will come forward to offer themselves for recruitment to the Army, Madam, I should like/ also to refer in this connection to the feeling that persons who offer themselves for recruitment from among the/ Government servants are uncertain of their future prospects. I believe that under the present laws that exist, if a member/ of the civil service of the Government offers himself for recruitment and is discharged from the Army, he gets all/ the benefits in respect of his pension, but he has got to return his gratuity and other emoluments (600) which he receives from the Army and his seniority in the civil service, when he reverts to the civil service after discharge,/ is not protected. On that ground, a large number of persons who are civilian employees of the Government are not/ prepared to offer themselves for recruitment to the Army. Persons who are in the civilian employment of the Government,/ persons who have the necessary administrative experience, can be usefully utilised for the running of the Supply Corps and the administrative/ service of the Defence Ministry. I think that Government should waive the present restrictions in respect of civilian employees offering (700) themselves for recruitment to the Army and give the civilian personnel the right to seniority on the basis of/ their Army service when they revert to their civilian employment after their discharge from the Army. I hope that the/ Defence Minister will look into this matter.

I would also like to refer to the general feeling of disquiet that is/ there in this country about Defence expenditure. The report of the Defence Ministry does not give adequate information about what/ is going on in the Defence Ministry. My good friend, who was a member of the old Central Legislative Assembly, (800) will bear me out when I say that under the British Government we got more information about the Army than/ we have from our own Government. I know that we have got to protect an independent country from external aggression.

840 words

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A very useful exercise
on topics relating to Railways

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 434

Debate on
Railway Budget

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Urdu script, covering approximately 25 lines of text. The text is dense and appears to be a transcription of a speech or debate.

Mr. Chairman, first of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Railway Minister for proposing no increase in the passenger fares/ and also for proposing no increase in the freight rates. Of course, the freight rate increase has come into/ operation only very recently, namely, on the 1st October, 2008. I would like to congratulate/ the hon. Minister for this that in the current year, there had been no major accidents. I would also like/ to appreciate in this regard the due care and caution taken by the Railway administration in so far as (100) there have been no major accidents this year.

There is also another aspect that if we examine from this point of view,/ we will find that the increase of 50 per cent in the net earnings is not after all a/ very bad performance. Here, we might remember that the net earnings could be much more but for the two factors/ about which the hon. Minister has complained and about which many times questions were asked in the House. I am/ referring to the ticketless travelling.

This ticketless travelling has assumed a very large proportion. In answer to a question in this hon. House, (200) it was suggested that the detected cases ran into some lakhs and undetected cases were bound to be/ perhaps much larger than those that have been detected. This has assumed such a large proportion that there must be/ a concerted effort to eradicate this evil. The hon. Minister has appealed to the public to help in the eradication/ of this evil. I would make two or three suggestions in this regard. One is the progressive use of/ inter-communicating coaches, what are known as vestibuled coaches, in the train so that even during the running of trains, (300) checks could be carried out without delay in running. Another is, just as we have propaganda pamphlets regarding properties of the/ Railways, we might also have propaganda pamphlets regarding ticketless travelling, inviting public cooperation or passengers' cooperation and saying that wherever/ they detect any ticketless travellers, they might at once convey the information to the authorities concerned. Another suggestion is that/ a more deterrent punishment than is given hitherto to the ticketless travellers, should be given. After all, it is/ at the cost of those who are paying fares that this ticketless travelling takes place or the ticketless travellers are enjoying. (400)

I would also suggest that but for the connivance or active help rendered by the Railway officials, this would not have/ assumed such a large proportion and a concerted action must be taken with regard to that also, namely, instantaneous/ action should be taken to punish the persons who are involved in helping the ticketless travellers.

The other thing which/ creates this gap in earnings is the goods traffic. There has been a complaint that the goods traffic, particularly the/ high-rated goods traffic, is diverted to motor transport. I was reading, Sir, a statement made by the President of the Road Transport Association the other day. (500) Of course, the hon. Railway Minister has said that this diversion is because/ of certain reasons, that it occurs mainly in such articles that are rated high in so far as the Railways/ are concerned and, therefore, there is diversion. There is also the facility in the case of motor transport, that deliveries/ are door to door mainly and so there is less of handling and, therefore, there is less expense.

There is also/ another reason that, by and large, on the Railways, there is pilferage, whereas in the case of road or motor transport, there is less pilferage. (600) The hon. Minister has stated in his speech that with regard to this particular/ problem, the Railway Ministry is considering what steps should be taken so as to bring about an increase in this/ goods traffic on the Railways. Apart from these, I would also submit that this problem of pilferage should also be/ tackled a little more vigorously. Apart from the public taking part in it, I would suggest that a considerable/ portion of the blame lies with the railwaymen in this matter. (700) With regard to these evils that are existing, an easier and more speedy method of punishment and bringing to book the persons who are guilty should be taken in hand./ At present, the manner and the method in which these inquiries are held produce delay with the result that/ all the evidence is destroyed or manipulated and the result is that the guilty people get away with it./ I would suggest that in the matter of these inquiries, a minimum period should be provided within which time the inquiry/ should be over. I find that in the matter of these inquiries, the method followed is that wherever there is (800) criminal offence involved, firstly, the matter is sent to the criminal court and after securing conviction, departmental action is taken./ I would suggest that the departmental action should precede, rather than follow, the criminal action and it must be instantaneous.

840 words

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Selective Debate
on Railway Budget

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 435

1999-00
[Handwritten shorthand transcription of the speech]

At the very outset, Sir, I might submit that I have no hesitation in offering my congratulation to the Railway Minister/ for the good financial position of our Railways, as indicated in his speech on the Railway Budget for the year/ 1999-00. There has also been a fall, as speakers have mentioned before, in railway/ goods traffic, and in income from passenger traffic. The fall in goods traffic has been attributed by the Railway authorities to/ unfair competition from private operators of transport working on lines parallel to the Railways, and the passenger traffic decline (100) has been attributed to natural economic conditions prevailing in the country. In regard to the fall in goods traffic, I agree that/ it is the concern of the Railways to ensure that the income should not fall but it should be/ seen that they do nothing so that the private operators of transport who do a national service would go/ out of existence. It is true that the private operators have been able to defy competition by the Railways but it/ must have happened because the private operators have given economic and operational advantages which the Railways could not give, and (200) I incline to say that if the Railway authorities give the same advantages, economic as well as operational, I am sure/ that they will get back all the clients who have gone away from them. I hope the Railway authorities/ and the Government would look into this matter in this view and do nothing so that the private operators go/ out of existence. There is great need for these private operators and so I repeat that the Railway authorities should/ think twice and should give their due attention before taking any wrong step that would drive these operators from their operations. (300) The fall in passenger traffic, I hope, is a temporary feature and I hope also that it will be/ all right when we recover from the conditions which we passed through last year.

The speech of the Railway Minister,/ introducing the Budget, has been a very pleasant and good one. There has been improvement in every sphere and activity/ of the Railway administration. The rolling stock has increased considerably and practically we have met all the demands in this respect./ I make a special mention of the engines and locomotives which come out of Chitranjan Workshop and Telco Workshop. (400)

There has been increase of amenities to passengers which is evident every day when we travel on the Railways./ The welfare of railway officers working in the Railway administration has been considerable and all our thanks are due to the/ Railway administration for this care of their officers. This happy position should not however lead to a sense of complacency/ and undue safety on the part of the Railway authorities. The Railway Minister has already many problems which have defied/ solution up to date and he has to work hard and long for solving them. (500) I would only refer to over-crowding in trains, failure of trains to travel in scheduled time, increase in accidents, ticketless travelling, insanitary condition of/ rest houses for lower class passengers and poor quality of food.

As regards over-crowding in trains, it is plain to/ everybody who goes by train that there is overcrowding today everywhere. This is especially noticed in suburban trains./ Sights of passengers hanging on whatever support is available in the trains or travelling on foot-boards are not rare, and during/ the holiday season and on special occasions, the roofs of trains are also taken into service. (600) I know that some passengers take to these dangerous modes of travelling to avoid payment but it can be safely said that these would/ disappear if there was no over-crowding. I referred to amenities to passengers provided by the Railway administration but they do/ lose their value when we see the travellers being huddled together in condition, which are more fit for animals than/ human beings. I hope this question, which is of very great importance to the Railways, should be seriously looked into/ by the hon. Railway Minister. The failure of trains in reaching at the scheduled time is a matter which has been, (700) more than once, before the House and elsewhere and when the Railway Minister tried to explain the situation,/ there were peals of laughter which showed that the Minister had not satisfied us. I would not like to speak/ much on it but this should also be attended to seriously and the sooner it is done, the better./

The railway accidents have increased, which is most unfortunate. I know that the Railway authorities do realise the importance and gravity/ of this question and are trying to consider the matter seriously from a three-pronged attack, namely, psychological, educative and punitive. (800) If punitive measures are required, I feel that such measures should be taken severely and effectively. Any light-hearted/ punitive measures will not help. At the same time, I feel that something is lacking in the Railway organisation.

(840 words)

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

Dear teachers and parents, after dictation of passages like this, what do you like - 30% discount in price or brain sauce ?

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 436

Budget discussions

Madam, the hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech has admitted that the taxes he has levied are of an/ exceptional character and he himself has stated that the taxation proposals of the Fifth Budget of his career total the/ additional taxation proposals of the other four put together, and he has justified his rather heavy taxation on the ground/ that the defence and the development needs of the country require such a heavy burden. Madam, I entirely agree with the/ hon. Finance Minister that exceptional efforts for resources mobilisation have to be made in view of the critical situation through (100) which we are passing and, therefore, I have no hesitation in supporting the general approach which has guided the Bill/ which is now before this House.

At the same time, Madam, it is necessary to examine the conditions/ that will be necessary in order to mobilise these resources so that ultimately it may not be in our efforts to mobilise/ resources, and the generation of additional resources which would be needed in future for our defence and development purposes/ may become very difficult. It is in this regard that it will be necessary, while considering the proposals contained (200) in this Bill, to review the general health of the economy and the impact that these proposals are likely to/ make on the economic conditions in our country. We were told again and again by the Agriculture Minister that everything/ was all right as far as the agricultural sector was concerned, that the food position was very sound, that the/ other agricultural products were making rapid progress and that there was no need for any anxiety. It was, therefore, with/ some shock that the country read about the proceedings of the AICC which met in New Delhi (300) wherein this question was pointedly referred to by the Planning Minister as well as by the Minister of Food and Agriculture./ From the discussions that appeared in the newspapers, we found that there was something very seriously wrong with our/ agricultural sector and that it was not making that headway which it was expected to make and which it claimed/ it was making and, therefore, as a result of the stagnation in this sector, the entire economy was stagnating./ Some detailed considerations regarding the reasons why our agriculture was not making any progress were also considered according to the reports. (400)

From the discussions, it becomes quite clear that the administrative machinery was not geared to the very big tasks that/ were ahead in the agricultural sector and even today it has become more and more difficult to find out exactly/ on whom the responsibility for developing the agricultural sector is to be fixed and who is to be held responsible in/ case the targets which have been prescribed for the agricultural sector are not fulfilled. We had some general discussion regarding/ what needs to be done in this matter but so far we have not been given any assurance (500) or any clear picture as to what the Government proposes to do in order to put the agricultural sector on a sounder/ footing. This is all the more regrettable because for the last four or five years we are continuously hearing of/ the determination of the Government to see that the agricultural sector is put on a sound footing and also the/ declaration of the realisation on the part of the Government, and especially of the Prime Minister, that so far agricultural/ sector was a neglected sector of our economy, that it was a mistake, that it was a great lacuna in (600) our planning and that the Government was henceforth determined to see that this sector developed as rapidly as possible./

Madam, we want resources. We want resources for our Defence; we want resources for our development. And how is the community/ to find these resources in case the economy is not developed at even the prescribed rate? When the Tenth Five Year Plan/ was prepared, obviously the emergency which suddenly overtook this country in October-November, 2002 / was not in their consideration. The targets were fixed mostly in terms of the development of the economy (700) and not so much in terms of Defence of the country. After that, this country has suddenly been called upon to assume/ a further responsibility of finding resources for the Defence of the country. Now, if Defence were taken out,/ for the time being, of our consideration and if purely the question of development and the needs of development were kept before/ our eyes, even then the targets that were fixed in the Tenth Five Year Plan ought to have been realised./ And the Report on the

Tenth Five Year Plan clearly mentions that even if those targets were realised, if progress (800) was made as prescribed, even then it would be rather onerous on the part of the community to find adequate/ resources for the development of our economy. Therefore, the development needs require tremendous efforts on the part of the community.

840 words

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the typed text, written in a cursive style on a lined background. The transcription covers the entire right side of the page, corresponding to the typed text on the left.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 437

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, covering approximately 25 lines of text. The script is dense and cursive, typical of shorthand used for rapid transcription. It includes some legible words and numbers such as '1998', '2000', and '100'.

Sir, I am afraid I am not in a position, to support the Resolution which has been moved by my/ friend. I am not opposing this Resolution because I am unmindful of the large number of abuses that exist in/ the corporate sector or I am less enthusiastic myself in seeing that these abuses should be removed as early as possible./ But the method that he has suggested is so dilatory and the problem before us is so acute that/ no useful purpose will be served by appointing one more commission to investigate into the working of the corporate sector (100) when we have got enough data and, to my mind, we have already got enough statutory powers to see that/ these abuses are checked and, if possible, completely eliminated. I do not see what this commission can do, whether it/ can throw more light on the malpractices that are rampant in the corporate sector. We all know that any commission,/ that deals with the particular problems of a particular industrial concern, gives ample evidence of the fact that malpractices exist/ in the corporate sector and the Government is aware of it. I was one of the members of the (200) Joint Select Committee on the Company Law (Amendment) Bill, 1998 which ultimately became the Company Law (Amendment) Act,/ 2000 and in that Committee also, enough evidence was brought forward to show that malpractices existed/ in the corporate sector and certain salutary amendments in the Company Law were made. In spite of these amendments and/ in spite of the original Companies Act, we do find that abuses still persist and the question before us is/ how to deal with the abuses rather than investigate further into the nature of the abuses and the extent of the abuses. (300) To my mind, the real remedy for us is not that of appointing commissions and committees and thereby/ postpone the solution of an urgent problem but to deal with the problem here and now with the agency which/ is at our disposal. This agency is the Department of Company Law Administration, which is working under the Ministry of/ Commerce and Industry of the Government of India. This agency has again and again, year after year, in its reports/ complained that they have not got enough personnel to deal with the large responsibilities that have been placed on them. (400)

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 438

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, consisting of approximately 25 lines of text.

In the first place, so far as this Resolution is concerned, it has been worded in such a way that/ it is likely to lead to results other than desirable, and he has put in certain expressions which call for/ very strong remarks. In the first place, may I point out here, as some hon. Members have rightly pointed out,/ that this question raises two points? One is whether he has found any flaws in the Government rules, regulations or/ executive orders. Now, all these orders are before Parliament. We have got the Government Servants (Conduct) Rules; we have got (100) Rules relating to disciplinary matters; we have got rules for safeguarding the national security; and we have got certain other/ rules dealing with the filing of petitions or appeals. So far as the wording in all these rules is concerned,/ my friend or rather our friends opposite have not pointed out any single defect or any expression that is likely/ to be misused. Under the circumstances, Sir, I fail to see any necessity for scrutinising all these Rules because they/ have stood the test of time, and the omission by my hon. friends to point out any particular defect or (200) any expressions of a sweeping nature is itself some evidence to show that the wording of these rules, regulations and/ executive orders is proper, is unexceptionable. I shall deal with this aspect later on again.

The next question that arises/ is whether there are actions taken by the executive by not interpreting the Rules properly or by abusing the Rules/ for the purpose of what they call victimisation or discrimination. So far as this question is concerned, some hon. Members/ have given a few instances in their own way, and my hon. friend suggested that the facts have been given by him,(300) They are not the facts. They are his colouring of certain happenings. Had the hon. Members given me/ all the instances, wherever they found them, in which there was any attempt at victimisation or discrimination, certainly/ I would have been in a better position to effectively answer all those points. All the same, may I point out that/ in this connection we have to be careful? I could have understood the hon. mover's speech, a vehement speech, before/ the General Elections, when his Party was in the happy position of being members of the Opposition here or elsewhere. (400)

It is not merely a question of opposition but they have also to consider that whatever they say here, whatever/ action is taken by perhaps the misguided members of their own Party will have repercussions of an absolutely undesirable character/ so far as even that State is concerned. That is the reason why I would request my hon. friend to/ note, if he is prepared to accept my advice, that whatever he says against the Congress Party has its own/ repercussions in the first place upon his Party members, because naturally there are bound to be overzealous members of his Party. (500) Secondly, you and I and all of us have to understand that party affiliations or party feelings should not/ interfere with the loyalty or the allegiance of our Government servants, be they in the Kerala State or in the/ rest of India, because certain principles have to be accepted when you are going to govern a particular State./ Then, naturally, you have to be careful. What is happening today might be convenient, might be proper, might be expedient from/ a particular point of view, but it will recoil upon the heads of these people later on. (600) That is the reason why party considerations have to be kept entirely apart from considerations of administration.

May I point out here that/ when under the present parliamentary system of government, a Government is formed, then what the party has to do is/ to work amongst the electorate and try to send to the Parliament or the Legislature as large a number of/ its members as possible so as to enable them to form a Government. That is one function of the party./ The second function of the party is to lay down broad rules of policy, especially rules regarding the manner in which the interests of the country are to be advanced. (700) So, after a Government has been formed by the majority/ of the members, that Government naturally, wherever it is, to whichever Party that particular Ministry or Cabinet or Government belongs,/ has to take the interests of all the people into account. It is really a Government by the people and/ of the people. Under the circumstances, we should not at the administration level bring in party considerations at all./ I know, Sir, that there are certain countries where this party affiliation goes even up to the administration level (800) and to be an anti-party man is an offence against the administration. That is not our case. Here, though we have/ certain parties, the moment a Government is formed, all the people in the land are entitled to the various amenities (840 words)

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

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, covering approximately 25 lines of text. The script is dense and cursive, typical of shorthand systems used for rapid note-taking.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 439 (Re. educated unemployed)

Madam Vice-Chairman, I wish to raise before this House a serious and burning issue which is causing great concern/ in Indian society, namely, the educated unemployed in India. The educated unemployed in this country are estimated to be 40 million / as per the statistics taken in 2000. The educated unemployed youth, if not properly admitted to jobs, / get frustrated in life. In their frustrated mood, they fall prey to anti-social elements who whip up their frustration/ against society. We find most of the outlaws, militants and Naxalites are produced from amongst the educated unemployed youth. (100) They go hand in glove with the miscreants in society and do all sorts of violent and turbulent acts of terrorism/ under the cover of liberation movement in their misguided enthusiasm and become the enemies of the society. These misguided unemployed youth/ are called 'militants' and 'terrorists' in various parts of the country. We have to take immediate and effective steps/ to wipe off unemployment, especially among the educated masses. It is time that all politicians cutting across party lines evolved emergent steps/ to work out for the redressal of the unemployed, failing which people will lose their faith in the democratic system. (200)

It is, of course, a sorry state of affairs that there is no specific allocation or scheme for the/ educated unemployed in the annual Budget presented by the Finance Minister. The Government should start setting up more medical/ and engineering colleges as well as job-oriented industrial outlets in rural districts. Social service activities can provide good job/ opportunities. For this purpose huge funds are not required.

The opening of children's nurseries, medical and nursing facilities in every/ village and urban locality would almost offer more than five lakh jobs. Youth force is a timely need of our country (300) since the future of this great nation is to be handled by this generation. It is suggested by experts/ that the Government should think of creating a National Service Force for all able-bodied and unemployed citizens. The aforsaid National Service/ may be further divided into five compartments for the satisfactory working of the scheme.

First comes the Education and/ Scientific Division. This branch should concentrate on adult literacy throughout the length and breadth of the country. Exploration of natural resources/ and their efficient utilisation should be its motto. Agriculture should be further modernised by adopting agro-industrial technology. (400)

There should be development of renewable resources. Propagate scientific attitudes for public and personal hygiene and educate the public about/ civic responsibility through adult and mass education.

Engineering and construction division has to look after the maintenance and repairs of/ canals, dams, public schools, hospitals, digging of tube-wells and construction of solar and bio-gas plants and all public/ works wherever required. This category of persons should attend to conservation of soil erosion, maintenance of environment, reclamation of fallow/ and infertile lands and afforestation as well.

The next division is civil administration. This should act as an ancillary force (500) to the police to supervise city traffic and keep an eye on anti-social elements.

Another division has to look after/ the health condition of the public and their general fitness. This division should cater to the needs of the ailing public./

There should be one cultural division which will rouse the artistic approach of the public and impart further knowledge under/ this scheme. Rural areas should be visited by them once or twice in a calendar year. They may educate the/ illiterate public in rural areas about economic plans, regarding Government loans and subsidy and impress upon them about unity and (600) discipline and other social advancement and about family planning. Since brain drain in recent years is disturbing us, we should/ have a complete change of policy and make it a point to see that no one is enamoured of the/ privileges enjoyed abroad and should not stick to their stay but return home to raise their country in the world arena. Right to work should be a Constitutional guarantee and in that event the aggrieved individual can move the appropriate court/ to seek relief. This will create more employment to unemployed youth. By adopting such tactful measures we can (700) prevent the mass exodus of the educated youth to other countries and develop our country. In the above circumstances, my suggestions/ may be considered and the Government may announce good schemes to retain our educated unemployed at home to work for the progress of this great nation.

Having failed to export any of our products, having invested crores of rupees, we are now/ going back to the same thing as exporting iron ore, manganese ore, and we try to export our jute products,/ so that we are going back to the same old stage even after making planning and development for the last 12 years. (800)

It is time that we thought seriously about our investment, why we are lagging, why is it that/ our industries cannot compete with foreign countries although we take collaboration from Britain, America, Russia and so many other countries.

840 words

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 440 disinvestment of PSUs

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, covering approximately 25 lines of text. The script is dense and appears to be a shorthand system used for rapid transcription of spoken words.

Madam, I wish to draw the attention of the Government, through you, to the disinvestment of shares in the/ public sector undertakings. As we all know, last year in the Budget there was a provision to disinvest shares of selected/ public sector undertakings to the extent of 20% and the Government had calculated that they would receive by way/ of revenue Rs. 2,500 crores. What has actually happened is that the realisation from the shares, which were/ decided to be sold, has been much more. The Government has got Rs. 3,000 and odd crores. The companies (100) which are selected are companies which are doing well, whether they are the Indian Oil Corporation or the Steel Authority of India Limited/ or the Oil and Natural Gas Commission or MTNL. These are the companies which/ the Government has earmarked, where part of the equity will be sold just now, to begin with, to the Mutual Funds/ and later on to the public. There are a few points to which I want to draw the attention of the/ Government. While there may be nothing objectionable in disinvesting part of the Government equity, now there is talk that (200) in view of the experience, the disinvestment may go up to 49%. Since the Government is considering disinvestment/ to such a large extent, a few points should be borne in mind. When you sell your own shares/ to the public, it is a one-time revenue that you get because once you sell the shares they have gone for ever./ It is, therefore, necessary on the part of the Government to ensure that you get the best price,/ actually you get your worth of the shares. I don't know why the Government has not come forward to tell us (300) what is the method of calculation of the price at which they are selling their shares./ Even when a private sector company goes public, it fixes a premium which is vetted by the Controller of Capital Issues of the/ Ministry of Finance. In public sector undertakings, there should be a method by which the Parliament must know what price the/ Government has fixed for the shares of those public sector undertakings and it would be much more advantageous/ and it would be a correct procedure to follow if there is some sort of a tender or public issue of these shares. (400)

Why should there be secrecy? There should be total transparency in the transaction. Government should come out with a position paper giving details such as what are the names of the undertakings; whether they have already sold the shares/ which they proposed to sell; what are the number of shares they sold; what is the price fixed; who were/ the buyers and what was the method followed in selling those shares. I understand from the speech of the Finance Minister/ in the Budget that for the next year they are going to evolve some guidelines and procedures. (500)

My request to the Government is that they should come out with a clear-cut procedure where the Government realises the best/ price for the shares and the shares are widely distributed to the public in case they are going to make/ it a public issue. Madam, my other point, apart from the high realisation, is the use of money so collected./ It is very well known, when any private entrepreneur sells capital assets, the proceeds are used either to buy another/ capital asset or to repay debts. Unfortunately, because of the difficult financial situation of the Government, the money collected last year has been spent on expenditure. (600) It is a very dangerous thing. Madam, if you sell all your premium shares/ of public sector undertakings and use that money for your current year expenditure, then it is a very bad way/ of financial management. I request the Finance Minister, through you, that this year whatever realisation they will make out of the/ proceeds of the shares of public sector undertakings should be strictly used either to acquire another asset or/ to repay debts so that liabilities of the Government come down to that extent. (700) It is prudent financial management to use the accretion on capital account for either another asset on the capital account or a debt repayment on the capital account./

Sir, this is a very serious matter and if we are going to amend the Constitution and oust the jurisdiction of/ the High Court and the Supreme Court, there may be other people who would like to amend the Constitution for/ certain other purposes. Going up to the High Court and getting writs is not a right provision. You know people/ are going to the High Courts and getting writs. Are we then to amend the Constitution to make it impossible for people to get these writs? (800) That will be a very serious matter and it will be a wrong thing/ if we begin to amend the Constitution because it does not please a particular section of the people of India.

840 words

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Vocabulary (Meanings)

sericulture = breeding of cocoons
parachutes = umbrella-shaped apparatus used by troops to jump down from the flying aeroplane

Tr. No. 428

amplified = explained
statutory commission = commission appointed under a law
ratified = officially approved
well-versed = fully familiar with
consequently = as a result
hampering = restricting (बाधा डालना)
regimentation = integration, unification
pinnacle = highest point
stabilizing = strengthening
imply = mean
sponsor of the Bill = mover of the Bill
incumbent = necessary

Tr. No. 429

to address myself = engage myself in
arithmetic = figures, statistics
in that = because (idiom)
precedent = previous example
subscribe = support
just order = justified system
respond = to act upon
striving = trying
devoid of = to be without (बिना होना) (this word is always followed by the preposition of)
fructify = to bear fruit, make fruitful
vociferous = bold to speak, vocal
austerity = strictness in expenditure
constructive = useful
vigour = zeal (जोर)
scarce = in shortage
narrate = mention

Tr. No. 430

norms = principles
detached = not attached
commentaries = explanations (विवरण)
monarch = king or queen
uncalled for = not required
interpreting = translating

statute = law (Don't confuse it with statue)

prerogative = exclusive right (विवेक अधिकार)

concept = idea

convention = custom

concrete = very strong

illustration = explanation, example

cited = mentioned (Don't confuse it with sighted which means seen.)

Sited is no word in English

absolute majority = much more than 50% of the total strength

delicately = critically, sensitively

make out = understand

subjective = expressive of one's own consciousness (अपनी आत्मा के अनुसार)

objective = uncoloured by one's own emotions

vacuum = defect, gap, (remember its spellings)

attributes = qualities, essential features

Tr. No. 431

confess = accept one's mistake or crime

imperfections = defects, deficiencies

by and large = on the whole, generally speaking

connotation = translation

return = (second meaning) statement of expenditure or income

significance = importance

deletion = removing, erasing

by virtue of = on the basis of

acquiesce in = to agree (Remember its spellings. This word is always followed by the preposition in)

bribery = graft (दोहन), gratification

corrupt practices = practices which generate bribery

Tr. No. 432

cinematograph = making of films

elaboration = expansion

composition of the Board = constitution or framing of the Board or a panel

panel = 1. committee 2. list

principal Act = parent Act, main Act

Nevertheless = however (फिर भी)

criteria = (plural of criterion) principles

theme = gist, preaching summary of a story (संक्षेप, निबंद)

projection of ideas = showing of ideas through audio-visual media like movies and T.V.

insight = deep study (अन्तर ज्ञान)

psychology = natural thinking, instinct (मनुष्य की प्रकृति)

artistes = those persons who perform arts, like singing, dancing

and acting in a film (There is another word artist which means expert artisans like painters, sculptors, even an accurate stenographer who commits no mistake. Don't confuse these two different words, one with e and the other without e at the end; otherwise one's mistake)

distinct = very clearly different

inculcate = imbibe, to create habit

conscious minds = awakened minds

sub-conscious minds = not fully developed minds (कच्ची बुद्धि)

visually witness = to see with one's own eyes

thanks to the = (idiom) due to the

evinced = shown

instrumental = to become the cause for

sowing = to put seeds in (बीज बोना)

adolescents = persons between the age group of 16 and 25 years

bring out = publish (Don't confuse this idiom with another idiom bring about which are generally misheard vice versa because of poor English. Bring about means to effect (लागू करना))

adaptations = copies

film theatres = cinema halls (Guard your spellings of theatre).

universal category = film meant to be seen by all

Tr. No. 433

proclamation = official declaration
detained in jail = imprisoned
detention = keeping in jail
barring = excepting, other than
pockets of grievances = some persons having complaints
urge upon = to ask or request insistingly
review of cases = reconsideration of cases, revising the previous decision in cases
prospects = bright hopes
gratuity = a special lumpsum payment given to an employee on retirement
emoluments = total salary
reverts to = shifts to
corps = a regiment in Army like National Cadet Corps. Pronunciation is core (कोर).
waive = remove (Don't confuse with wave)
personnel = staff (pronounced as परसोनल) (Don't confuse it with personal)
disquiet = dissatisfaction, protest
Tr. No. 434
fares = transportation charges for passengers. The second meaning is to perform in the exam. or duty in office. For example—How did you fare, and not fair. in the exam. or interview.
freight = charges for transportation of goods
caution = warning, care
assumed = taken the shape of
proportion = share
detected cases = caught out cases
concerted effort = all-out effort
eradicate = root out (जड़ से नाश करना)
inter-communicating coaches / vestibuled coaches = such train coaches in which one can go from one coach to another in the moving train
carried out = made, executed

pamphlets = leaflets, small brochures (पत्रहार)
deterrent = very strict or harsh
hitherto = till now (Type one word)
connivance = illegal help
rendered = given
instantaneous = immediately on the spot of action (Do you know its spelling)
the other day = some day in the recent past (उस दिन)
handling = unloading of goods
pilferage = stealing small part of goods, such as taking out one or two kilos of sugar out of the full bag of sugar.
vigorously = zealously (जोश के साथ)
manipulated = made or changed to one's benefit

Tr. No. 435

attributed to = to be the cause for (किसी बात का कारण होना) (This word is always followed by the preposition to)
decline = fall, reduction
incline = wish
to think twice = (idiom) to consider seriously
locomotive = railway engine
evident = clear, easily seen
complacency = a wrong feeling that one is efficient but, really speaking, one is not (झूठी शान्ति)
defied solution = kept solution away
up to date = when this phrase means till today and used as adverb it should be typed as three words, but when it is used as adjective, it should be hyphenised up-to-date, e.g. up-to-date record or knowledge (otherwise one mistake shall be counted)
scheduled time = fixed time
insanitary = unhygienic
plain = clear, honest
sights = scenes (दृश्य)
taken into service = used

take to = adopt
modes = methods
huddled = seated in a squeezed way, over-crowded
lose = to be without (सो देना) (Don't confuse it with loose which means not tight (ढीला))
peals of laughter = series of bursting laughs (कहकहे, जोर-जोर से हँसी)
gravity = seriousness
three-pronged = from three sides
psychological = emotional (भाव आत्मिक)
punitive = punishing, deterrent
Tr. No. 436
exceptional = rare, not common
career = profession
total = (used as verb) to be the sum of (जोड़ करना)
resources mobilisation = collecting funds or money required
all right = (Don't type as one word like alright otherwise one mistake)
sound = strong
pointedly = specifically, specially
headway = progress (type as one word)
stagnation = absence of progress, not going forward
geared = streamlined, made more efficient
ahead = which have to follow soon (शीघ्र होने वाले)
sounder = (comparative degree of sound) stronger
lacuna = defect
henceforth = from now onwards
community = nation, country
realised = Both s or z in spelling is correct (Second meaning fulfilled, achieved)
Tr. No. 437
unmindful = not knowing
abuses = (second meaning) lapses, mistakes
corporate sector = limited companies
dilatory = leading to delay

Vocabulary (Meanings)

Volume 20

eliminated = rooted out, removed completely
 malpractices = corrupt practices (Don't spell it as ~~acc~~)
 rampant = in existence
 salutary = beneficial (Don't confuse it with solitary which mean single)
 persist = exist
 inquiry = investigation of criminal matters (Don't spell it as enquiry which mean asking about what is not known e.g. enquiry counter)
 root out = abolish, eliminate
 licensing = Don't spell it as licencing. As a verb the spelling is with l and as a noun the spelling will be with l
 compelling = forcing
 entrants = those who have joined an office or college recently
 entrepreneurs = industrialists
Tr. No. 438
 flaws = defects
 scrutinising = examining (निरीक्षण करना)
 stood the test of time = well tried or experimented without any difficulty
 sweeping = powerful
 unexceptionable = unobjectionable
 abusing = misusing (दुरुपयोग करना)
 victimisation = making a victim of, unjustified torture
 discrimination = undue differentiation (भेदभाव)
 colouring = misrepresenting, telling wrongly
 all the same = even then (फिर भी)
 vehement speech = powerful speech
 repercussions = consequences (प्रतिक्रिया)
 over-zealous = over-enthusiastic
 affiliations = association (संघी)
 allegiance = loyalty
 expedient = necessary
 recoil upon = hit back (उलट कर चोट मारना)
 electorate = all the voters of a country
Tr. No. 439
 frustration = disappointment
 fall a prey to = (idiom) to become a victim of

anti-social elements = goondas
 whip up = cruelly use against (डराकर गंदे काम कराना)
 outlaws/militants/Naxalites = terrorists (उग्रवादी)
 go hand in glove = (idiom) to join hands with
 miscreants = goondas, mischief-mongers
 turbulent acts of terrorism = very serious offences of murders, looting, dacoity, etc. (मार-घाट)
 wipe off = remove
 cutting across party lines = without any consideration of party affiliation, ignoring their belonging to different parties
 evolved = devised, found out new methods
 emergent = urgent
 job-oriented = which facilitates in getting jobs
 industrial outlets = industrial training centres
 children's nurseries = day-care and education centres for children
 aforesaid = mentioned before
 compartments = divisions throughout the length and breadth of the country = everywhere in the country
 exploration = searching, finding out
 motto = aim
 personal hygiene = keeping one's body clean without anybody's help
 solar plants = plants for producing energy from sun rays
 bio-gas plants = plants for producing energy from animal waste (गोबर गैस बनाना)
 conservation of soil erosion = protection of soil from being damaged by floods, etc.
 reclamation of fallow and infertile lands = making infertile or barren land cultivable (बंजर जमीन को उपजाऊ बनाना)
 afforestation = growing trees
 ancillary = helping, subsidiary
 ailing = sick, diseased

rouse = create spirit
 calendar year = year starting on 1st January and ending on 31st December (Don't spell it as calender which means refined)
 brain drain = professionally educated persons like doctors and engineers, leaving India and settling in other countries for better employment
 enamoured of = fond of (This word is always followed by the preposition of)
 world arena = global competition
 exodus = outward movement of the masses from their own country
Tr. No. 440
 disinvestment of shares = selling of shares owned by the company itself to the public
 realisation from the shares = money collected by the sale of shares
 earmarked = fixed
 equity = equity shares
 borne in mind = kept in mind (Don't spell borne as born)
 goes public = sells the shares to the public
 premium = over-charge on the original price
 vetted = examined (Don't confuse it with waited or wetted which means to make wet (गीला कर देना))
 tender = auction, bid (बोली)
 transparency = making known to everybody, not secret
 liabilities = responsibility to pay debt, etc.
 prudent = wise
 accretion = addition (प्राप्ति)
 oust = to get something out, to remove
 writs = special petitions (written request) made directly to the High Court or the Supreme Court).

OUR STUDENT/READER SECURES **FIRST RANK**

The Director,
Rajesh Gupta-Naresh Gupta Shorthand Institutes,
F-35, East of Kailash,
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I am glad to inform you that I have secured **FIRST RANK** in the all-India merit list of Stenographers Grade 'C' Exam-2006 conducted by the Staff Selection Commission, the result of which was announced on 23rd July, 2008.

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Sir, you are and will always remain the mentor of my life.

Thanking you,

Yours most obediently,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'V. Kumar'.

(VINOD KUMAR)
Roll No.1231223

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