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{ Speech of hon. Minister of Agriculture Shri Balram Jhakar, }
In the Lok Sabha on 9th April, 1992 }

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 485

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members for offering their views. Everybody expressed his sympathy/ for the farmers. There can be nothing more important than this for us. Some of our friends say that 70 to 80/ per cent people depend on agriculture. I believe that 100 per cent people depend on it.

If the stomach is empty./ everything appears useless and nothing can be done. Agricultural production is the very basis of bread. If there is production, everything runs smooth. Some of our hon. friends are saying that production has declined and foodgrains are not available. (100) It is not that there was no agriculture policy earlier and there is none now. It is also not that/ we are running the work without any policy. Had it been so, we would not have commended the farmers/ We would not have praised them that they have shouldered the responsibility of the whole country. Earlier, the population/ of the country was 34 crores whereas it has exceeded 86 crores now. Earlier, we required 50 million tonnes/ and now our requirement is 176 million tonnes. It is needless to say that still we require more foodgrains. (200) We are moving ahead and expecting increase in agricultural production. On the other hand, nobody sees that production/ has increased. People will complain that they are not getting sufficient food. It is because every year there is an increase/ of 2 crore people in the country. How can it be checked? We shall have to think over it./ There is no expansion in the land area. It remains static. We shall have to consider all these points./ Everybody asked me as to what is the agriculture policy and what I was going to do. A system is being (300) followed right from the beginning and the production increases at the same ratio. There should be co-operation from both sides./ Nothing can be done single-handedly. Our scientists are busy in research. Had there been no co-ordination and encouragement /from the Government, perhaps we would not have achieved that much progress. My efforts are also aimed at it./

During the course of the debate, there was a reference to Bhanu Pratap Committee. It was alleged that the/ recommendations of the Committee were not implemented properly. They were discussed in the Cabinet but were not implemented because of certain considerations. (400)

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

It is the demand of everyone, including the hon. Members, that the farmers should be paid **remunerative prices** for their produce./ And, at the same time, inability to pay remunerative prices is also expressed. I feel sorry at the burning of/ wheat during the protest staged on 6th. This pained me much because we are equally concerned about the welfare/ of the farmers. You people persistently raise the demand for payment of higher prices to farmers for their produce as if/ we were against it. Agriculture is my only vocation which I did myself and did not pursue another profession. (500) An hon. Member enquired from me about the total land in my possession and whether I have distributed it or not./ I would like to submit that I was the first person to have invited people for distributing land with/ ownership rights. You people can yourself witness how I have converted the barren land into the fertile land. The area/ which was once a desert now abounds in greenery and stands as a beautiful oasis. I love both nature and farmers./ I love plants like my own off-springs. That is why, I do not want to hurt the farmers' sentiments, (600) nor I am against payment of remunerative prices to farmers of their produce. However, besides this we also have to think/ of the interests of the nation while taking care of our farmers. Farmers have voluntarily done a lot for/ the country. Farmers have not got involved in any sort of corrupt practice, i.e., black marketing, hoarding and profiteering./ But if the demand is made for excessive increase in prices of agricultural products, it is not correct. Decision to/ import wheat is also opposed. It is another matter whether the imported wheat has arrived or not. (700) The Ministry of Food has stated that the wheat has not yet arrived. Can the purchasing of medicine for a patient, / suddenly fallen ill, be postponed for the next day if the medicine costing Rs. 5 is available at Rs. 15 in the night?/ You have alleged that as per our promise we could not roll back prices within 100 days. How can it be/ achieved that way? We will have to see things in the right perspective and also to keep a proper check/ and balance between various things. If the farmers' interests are to be watched, then we will have to watch the (800) interests of the common man too. We will have to consider the conditions of the farmers and the poor both./ Therefore, I announced the payment of bonus of Rs. 25 per quintal on wheat over and above the procurement price.

(840 words)

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, including circled words and symbols, corresponding to the typed text on the left.

Speech of State Minister for Rural Development
in the Lok Sabha on 9th April, 1992

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 486

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to all the hon. Members of the House, who expressed their valuable thoughts regarding the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development. They have given very important suggestions. They also referred to the **drawbacks** in the implementation of various programmes of my Ministry. In my reply, I would like to respond to some of these issues. I would like to assure the hon. members that **necessary action would be taken immediately** on all the suggestions given by the hon. Members.

Under the leadership of Shri **Narasimha Rao**, the Government has taken (100) many important steps in the field of rural development in the **past nine months**. The Government is **committed to removing** poverty and **accelerating** rural development. Our policies include the planning and implementation of programmes at the local level, the **involvement** of voluntary agencies in development work and **stress** on providing maximum benefits to the poorest of the poor. It is my firm belief that if the State Chief Ministers follow the path shown by the Prime Minister and answer the important task of rural development themselves, then the rural development programmes would certainly get a **boost**.

The Rural Development Policy (200) of our Ministry has three major components—poverty **alleviation** and provision of maximum employment opportunities, provision of minimum needs/ including **potable water** facilities and motorable roads, and **land reforms** and programmes related to **rectification** of land records. Apart from this, we also have special programmes for **drought** affected areas and desert areas which are facing extreme resource shortage.

The Integrated Rural Development Programme is such a scheme which has direct link with the people living **below the poverty line**. This programme envisages the policy of providing income generating assets by way of providing grants from the Government or (300) providing loans from financial institutions to selected families below the poverty line. Under this programme the families having an annual income/ up to Rs. 4800 during the **Seventh Five Year Plan** and during 1990-91/ and 1991-92 were considered as the **targeted** group. The objective of this programme was to ensure/ that the families provided with income generating assets would get opportunities of self-employment which will boost the income/ of these families and help them cross the poverty line. Now, a decision has been taken to **redefine** the poverty line. (400)

In the Eighth Five year Plan, the poverty line in the rural sector would be fixed at an annual income level/ of Rs. 11,000 for a family. The targeted group would be the families having an annual income/ up to Rs. 8500. The experience gained during the implementation of poverty alleviation programmes has brought to light/ the fact that in the case of these programmes the selection of the targeted group is required to be made/ very carefully and properly. The State Governments have been asked to select the families living below the new poverty line. (500)

In 1991, a provision was made according to which at least 40 percent of the beneficiaries should be women,/ Earlier, the percentage of beneficiaries was 30 in the case of women. The previous target earmarked for the coverage of / Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was 40 per cent. The said percentage has now been increase to 50 from/ 1990-91. At present, both the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes get a subsidy/ equal to 50 per cent of the loan amount, subject to the maximum ceiling of Rs. 5000. (600)

At present, this programme is being evaluated through a large number of non-Governmental organisations. It has been found that 28 per cent,/ of the beneficiaries have risen above the poverty line. Even now 33 percent of rural population/ is still living below the poverty line. Keeping this in view, we will continue to give importance to our objective/ of extending assistance to the poorest of the poor under this programme.

The second aspect of this question pertains to the/ quantum of loan and subsidy that is to be provided. The subsidy amount of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000 was (700) fixed about ten years back. Keeping in view the limitation of the Budget, our Government will consider the question of / raising this amount.

To eliminate the role of middlemen, the Government have issued orders to abolish assests purchase system under the / Integrated Rural Development Programme in 50 per cent blocks of the country through purchase committees. Favourable reports have been/ received regarding the new system. We will consider to implement it in all the blocks of the country after reviewing it./

We have already introduced Group insurance Scheme for all the beneficiaries selected under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. (800) After the death of the beneficiary, his successor will be entitled to get an insurance amount of Rs. 3,000./ The State Governments have been asked to take stringent steps under this programme to curb corruption whenever it comes to light. (840 words)

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, including numbers like 18, 85, 30, 50, 28, 33, 40, 50, 700, 3000, 4000, 5000, and 840, along with various symbols and underlines.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 487 [continued speech of State Minister for Rural Development]

Handwritten notes in Hindi, including dates like 1982, 1986, and 1992, and various numbers and phrases.

Sir, a special programme for women and child development was started in 1982 in rural areas. The aim/ of this programme was to give maximum opportunities to women for self-employment and enhance their reach to social services./ Initially, the programme which was implemented in 50 districts of the country has been extended to 250 districts./ Every year, this programme is being extended to 50 additional districts and it is estimated that all the districts/ of the country will be covered under this programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Under this programme, poor women in 100 rural areas are organised and market support income generating activities relating to them are provided. For this purpose, a sum of / Rs. 15,000 is given as recurring fund.

The issue of providing water to all the 5.8 lakh/ villages is a subject matter of top priority for our Government. The hon. Members are well aware of this fact/ that the primary reason behind the high rate of infant mortality is the use of contaminated water for drinking purposes, / for household chores and for other purposes. The National Drinking Water Mission was established in 1986 to accelerate water supply with the help of improved and low cost technologies. Keeping in view the fact that still/ there are around one lakh villages or settlements which have been partially covered by the facility of clean drinking water supply. / as also the need of the hour to cover these villages entirely, the State Governments have been asked to conduct/ country-wide survey to make a proper assessment. This survey would be completed by July 1992. / On the basis of the results of this survey, the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission will prepare a time-bound programme (300) to cover all the villages and settlements completely during the Eighth Five Year Plan. In the policy of/ providing drinking water facility, we have laid particular emphasis on making available drinking water in those places in the villages/ where Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are residing. The State Governments have been given special Central assistance to the tune of /Rs. 60 crores for providing clean drinking water to 30 thousand settlements of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes facing/ scarcity of clean drinking water under the programmes launched to celebrate the centenary year of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar. (400)

Under the National Drinking Water Mission, the guinea worm problem which is prevalent in only 6 States will now be eliminated by the end of the current year. Similarly, the Central Government has taken several steps to remove the excess quantity of fluoride from drinking water. Alternative sources of clean drinking water and equipment to remove fluoride will be made available to the affected villages. For both the works, a special provision to provide funds to the States is being made. Public awakening campaign is being launched in this regard.

The Government have taken the decision to open laboratories at (500) all the places for the qualitative test of drinking water. The setting up of 110 such permanent and 26 mobile laboratories has already been accorded sanction. I would also like to point out that the constructed amenities provided for the disposal of dirt and dirty water are comparatively very inadequate. This issue will be taken up for discussion at an early date in the National Seminar and the policy will undergo change. I would like to mention that World Bank, UNICEF and many countries of the world are extending their assistance for the implementation of these two programmes. (600)

The programme started to make available drinking water in villages through Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission is the biggest in the world and has become a model for other developing countries.

In order to have systematic agricultural development and to maintain it, an effective system is essential for marketing of agricultural products so that the interests of producers and consumers may be safeguarded. A model Act has been circulated to the States in order to make uniformity in the regulation and management of markets. Till now, out of 7,000 wholesale markets, 6,000 markets have been (700) brought under this regulation. In order to provide basic infra-structure facilities for these markets under a Centrally-sponsored programme, the committees of the trade centers are given an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs per market through the State Government. Under this programme, the total amount given to the State Governments from the inception of this programme till now is Rs. 90 crores.

Now, both the programmes for the development of markets and construction of village godowns have been completely entrusted to the State Governments. Classification and standardization of agriculture and related matters are very important. (800) In order to ensure classification and gradation services, the Marketing and Inspection Directorate have set up a network of regional offices and sub-offices in the country and many Agmark Laboratories have been set up in many of the States.

(840 words)

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

{ Speech of hon. Shri V.P. Singh, former Prime Minister, }
in the Lok Sabha on 5th September, 1991

TRANSCRIPTIONS NO. 488 (Defence Budget)

Madam, before I come to the general issues, I want to take the issue of the pension of ex-servicemen./ This is something which is agitating the ex-servicemen for quite a long time. And recently the Opposition leaders met/ the Prime Minister on his invitation and the hon. Defence Minister was also there. Here, on the floor of the House./ I would pointedly want to put this issue.

The ex-servicemen have been agitating for 'one rank one pension' / for quite some time. The usual argument that was being given is that it will not be possible to make (100) a reasonable distinction between ex-servicemen and the other Government employees, civilian employees. In this regard, I had a consultation/ with the Attorney General Mr. Soli Sorabjee, when we were in the Government and he had told us that a/ reasonable distinction can very clearly be made. The tenure of the Jawan or the Army man is much shorter than the tenure/ of the civilians. In fact, for the Jawan, it is only 17 or 18 years and it is a very short/ tenure of employment. So, the duration of employment opportunity is small. The risk is much higher. Certainly, the last (200) risk that one takes is when one goes to the Army or the Air Force or the Navy. Also, / the time of stay away from his family, you have to calculate in the Defence service. So, the hardships are much/ greater than any other service. At the same time, even in the Constitution, it is given that the President of India/ is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. This is a very very special provision. This specific provision itself distinguishes this force from the other.

I want to assure the hon. Minister that if any legislation is required or anything (300) of that sort is required to protect the ex-servicemen, we are ready to cooperate with the Government and the Government/ can bring a legislation where there can be no doubt about their separate classification.

In this regard, the National/ Front Government had taken a decision in October, 1990 to give benefits of pension to the ex-servicemen. The CCP had taken the decision of/ giving benefits from sepoys to subedar major level. The Government had in mind to give it to all the officers also./ The commitment of the Government for the officers was made clear through a press release on behalf of the Government. (400)

I want to state it clearly on the floor of the House that in matters of public interest there is no question/ of secrecy because we are all concerned with a matter in which the ex-servicemen are emotionally involved. / May I state that from the meeting we had with the Prime Minister in the presence of the Defence Minister, / we clearly understood and we were given the assurance that the benefits that will accrue to the ex-servicemen will not be/ less than what the National Front Government had agreed to give them? Here also, we were given the assurance (500) that a statement to this effect would be made on the floor of the House by the Defence Minister. / I look forward to that statement and that clarification on the floor of the House. I want to make it clear/ on behalf of the Janata Dal that unless this clarification is coming forth very clearly and categorically that the benefits/ to the ex-servicemen will be not less than what had already been decided, it will not be possible / for the Janata Dal to further get into any commitment or any other proposal of this nature because this is the (600) minimum assurance that we look forward on the floor of the House. Governments may come and Governments may go. / But any assurance given on the floor of the House has much greater weight. This is what we have understood. / If there is any difference in understanding between the hon. Minister and what I am saying, it may be clarified. / But this is what we demand on the floor of the House today. The announcement must come right now from/ the Defence Minister that the benefits will not be less than what had already been decided upon by the Government. (700)

Now, coming to the general debate, though there is a 4 per cent increase, a nominal increase, in the Budget provisions/ of the Defence Ministry, if we take care of global inflation and devaluation. In real terms there is a cut/ in the Defence Budget. We know that there is an economic hardship. We are in difficult times, But import of real cut in real terms should be fully understood.

It is necessary that a holistic view is needed / when it comes to the defence and security and we cannot take only a fiscal approach to it. (800) Security is not merely a matter of the Defence Ministry because of international environment, foreign policy, economic situation, various social forces in the country, / any elements of alienation that may be taking place in any part of the country, drugs and their connection with terrorism.

(840 words)

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A substantive topic,
never to become old
TRANSCRIPTION NO. 489

{ Speech of hon.
Education Minister }

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, including dates like 1950, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1966, and 1965.

This is a Bill to give further effect to the programme for the expansion and improvement of technical education in/ the country which this Government undertook some twelve years ago. When India became free, facilities for technical education were limited, / both in quantity and quality, but in the last 14 or 15 years, considerable progress has been made. Today, / we can say with some confidence that technical education in this country compares not unfavorably with perhaps that of any advanced country/ in the world. In the last five years, there has been quite a phenomenal expansion. In other words, (100) the target which had been approved for the Third Plan and which was to be realised in 1966, / we have practically realised this year.

There has been also considerable improvement in quality and one of the major/ measures, in this improvement of quality of technical education has been the establishment of the higher technological institutes. Here, we/ have to remember the services of the late Mr. Sircar because it was under his inspiration and on the basis of/ his Committee's report that the proposal to establish these technological institutes in different regions of India was first mooted. (200) Accordingly, the Kharagpur Institute came into existence in 1950, the Bombay Institute in 1958, / the Madras Institute in 1959 and the Kanpur Institute in 1960. / I think this House will note with pleasure that while in the case of the Kharagpur Institute, the major initiative was taken/ by the Government of India itself, we received assistance from a number of countries through UNESCO. In the case of the/ Bombay, Madras and Kanpur Institutes, we received very substantial collaboration and help from three major countries of the world. (300) For the Bombay Institute, we received very considerable assistance which would approximate to something like Rs. 2 crores/ or more from the Soviet Union through UNESCO. In the case of the Madras Institute, comparable assistance was received from the / Federal Republic of Germany and this help is also continuing. In the case of the Kanpur Institute, the United States/ of America came with an even more generous offer and the order of help may be something like Rs. 10/ to 11 crores. For these three Institutes, we have received very substantial assistance from three friendly countries of the world. (400)

Then, the British came into the picture and perhaps there was a feeling that they should also make a comparable contribution. / When, according to the plans of expansion of technical education in the Third Plan, we decided to establish the / Delhi College of Engineering Technology, Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, personally came here to lay its foundation and also / offered very substantial help which was initially of the order of about £250,000 in terms of / equipment and material, the services of ten British members of the staff for five years and training a comparable (500) number of Indians in British institutions so that they could replace the British teachers when their term was completed. / But after the Institute was established, they were so impressed with the progress of this Institute that they made a further / and more generous offer. At present, we have, in addition to the earlier assistance which was offered, the promise of / £400,000 of equipment and material so that the total equipment and material offered will be of the / order of £650,000, services of five additional professors and also training facilities for our teachers. (600) In addition, they have also suggested that there should be a relation of collaboration between the Imperial College of Science / in London, one of the foremost scientific and technological institutions in the world, and the Delhi College. They only made / a request that this assistance should be reciprocated by us by giving the Delhi College the same status as one / of the higher institutes of technology and the freedom to develop in its own way. It is for this purpose / that this Bill has been brought before this House. The purpose of this Bill is to amend the original Act, (700) by adding to the four Institutes, which are already mentioned there, the Delhi Institute. The name of the College of / Engineering and Technology, Delhi, will be changed to Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. That is the major purpose of the Bill, / and I am sure, hon. Members will welcome it. There are one or two minor amendments: they are mostly / of a clerical nature and we are taking advantage of this opportunity to have been corrected.

I would, in conclusion, / express my appreciation of the officers of my Ministry who have done very commendable work in this field. (800) My former Secretary, Prof. Thacker, who is now the Chairman of the Governing Body of this Council, has worked very hard for / the development of the Institute and its expansion. Mrs. Chandramani has rendered yeoman service to the cause of technical education. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 490

(Coal mining industry)

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the speaker's original speech or additional commentary. The notes are dense and cover most of the left side of the page.

Sir, the coal-mining industry is a sick child. An attempt is being made by this Bill to increase the / coal development rebate and inject some health into that sick child. This remedy, in my opinion, would have limited effect, / for, as pointed out by the previous speaker, the problems raised by the condition of the coal industry are of / a wider and different nature and need solution on a wider canvas. It has already been pointed out that the / World Bank promised a loan of thirty-five million dollars to the coal industry with the condition that matching rupee (100) finance should be forthcoming from the industry itself. It is some time now that that promise was made by the / World Bank but because the local coal-mining industry has not been able to raise the rupee finance, the sum / promised by the World Bank has not been utilised so far. This is an effort now by the Government to give / some inducement to the local coal mining industry to invest more money in plant and machinery by raising the development rebate, / But then the coal industry is faced with a peculiar situation. The demand in this country for coal, the (200) potential demand and the actual demand, is of a very higher order. The production falls far short of the potential demand / but then we find that there is glut, there is stock-piling, of low-grade coal at the / pitheads which leads to many complications. Therefore, the Government, while trying to inject this incentive in this mining industry, should / be aware of the other connected problems, because life is an integrated whole, modern economic life also is an integrated whole. / You cannot take steps only in one sphere and leave other spheres untouched. If a problem has to be solved, (300) it has to be solved on a broad front. Suitable matching measures have to be taken in the other / fields as well. This concession no doubt is large but, as the previous speaker has rightly pointed out, we do / not know what amount of money, what amount of rupee finance, this concession will make available to the coal mining / industry in the next three or four years. In the absence of figures in this respect, we seem to be / in the dark. Why has the dollar loan advanced by the International Bank for Development not been utilised so far? (400)

Moreover, for raising internal finances it is not proper to assume that the coal mining industry should tap only / its own resources. Modern mining is really carried on by the finances advanced by commercial institutions, banks, financial institutions, investment institutions / and the like. Now, in India these banking institutions have not so far got a developed technical wing. It is difficult / for them to know what the condition of the mining machinery and plant in a particular mine is; / it is difficult for them to assess whether, in future, a mine in spite of some investment would be a paying proposition, or not; (500) whether a mine would be in a position to pay back the loan after some time or not. / In the absence of that technical wing, in the absence of accurate knowledge of coal mining, these financial institutions / are at a disadvantage because when they do not have this knowledge, they naturally do not like to take any risk. / Therefore, even if the State Governments would give the permission required under the Mineral Concession Rules, even in that / situation, I do not feel it would be possible for these coal mines to raise adequate matching rupee finance. (600) How is then the situation to be tackled? There is a Coal Board which is having a technical wing and which / possesses expert knowledge of mining machinery and mining conditions. One of its duties is to judge the efficiency and the / future profitability of a mine. Now, if the technical know-how that is at the disposal of the Coal Board / is somehow connected with the private commercial institutions, in that case, it may be possible for the coal mines to / raise the matching rupee finance. I do not know if the Government have applied their mind to bring the Coal (700) Board and the financial institutions together into some scheme. Unless that is done, unless the State Bank or some other / banking institution or even the Government set up their own technical machinery to adjudge the efficiency and effectiveness of a / coal mine, I feel that in spite of the relaxation of the Mineral Concession Rules, in spite of the willingness / of the State Governments to sanction assignment and mortgage, adequate finance won't be forthcoming. Therefore, I feel that the Government / should pursue an enquiry on this line.

Sir, while these remedies may be suggested, if we take the economic situation (800) in the coal industry, that is, if we take into account the fact that there are private coal mines in / the coal industry in India, it seems that the only solution of the problems of the coal industry is nationalisation (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 491

{Debate on the Ministry of
Commerce and Industry }

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Sir, I know for some time past how this Government is functioning. Take, for instance, the Commerce and Industry Ministry. / Since the last one decade, this Ministry has faced many changes. It has been changed, re-organised many times, sometimes inflated / and sometimes deflated, to suit the particular individuals who occupy the place of power. In the beginning, as the House / is aware, there was the Commerce and Industry Ministry. It had within its fold external and internal trade, many of the / public undertakings, private sector companies and small industries too. But, from time to time, as I said, (100) this Ministry has been cut and changed and suffered because of a particular person in power. So, the Ministry became weak / and small as time went on. The net result was that no effective functioning was possible. It is amazing how / a vital Ministry, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has been subject to such vicissitudes, has been subject to such changes. / We all know that no Ministry can function in an atmosphere of instability and uncertainty. There has got to / be some continuity, otherwise the Ministry cannot develop its own character, its own personality. But, unfortunately, there is a continuous (200) disintegration of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. And what is the picture today? Today, Sir, the different limbs of this / Ministry have been scattered among various Ministries and Departments. The net result is that if you go to the Secretariat, / you will have a perfect picture of confusion. We, Members of Parliament, are at a loss to know what is what / in this Ministry. We are amazed that even the officers functioning in the various sectors have no sense of responsibility / because they themselves do not know their powers and responsibilities. The picture is very confusing. As a consequence of (300) this confusion which is increasing, the work has suffered, efficiency has suffered and the importance of the Ministry has considerably / gone down. It has lost character and personality. We talk of industrialisation of the country, we talk of rapid economic development. / Unless the Ministry is clear-headed or properly organised, it would be difficult to bring about rapid economic transformation / or quick economic development. So, my first remark is that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has to be properly / reorganised so that there can be effective functioning, there may be far better co-ordination and there may be fruitful work. (400)

Take, for instance, the huge number of complaints about **licensing**. We do not know what is the policy of licensing. / In certain sectors, there has been over-licensing, in certain others there is not much of licensing. Also, we see / that the licences which have been granted have not been properly utilised, partly because the Government has not been able / to remove some of the official **bottlenecks**. Take the instance of **collaboration** agreements. In the matter of collaboration, we find / considerable delay and lack of quick decision. As a result, the licences issued by the Department have not been utilised. (500) Again, take the Import and Export Wing of the Department and there you see the same **slackness**, the same **indecision** / and the same **indefiniteness** about anything. Therefore, for the Ministry to function effectively, it is necessary that the Ministry should have / a stable future and should have adequate powers and responsibilities. No modern country in the world can cut or / **slash portfolios** or Ministries without **rational** basis but, unfortunately, here and particularly in this Ministry, **slashing** or **cutting** has been / **going on** without **heed** being paid to the needs of development and to the needs of efficiency. I am afraid (600) if this process were to continue, it would be difficult to create the climate and confidence which are so necessary / for running industries in this country.

My friend was speaking about State trading. On this question I feel that no / **precise** policy decision has been made by the Government so far. I say this because any policy decision should be / **preceded** by a lot of thinking and it has to be done **preferably** at the Budget time or before that. / Now, a decision has been taken by the Government that instead of one **State Trading Corporation**, there should be two. (700) The reason given is that there is **enormous** increase in the work and range of activity and therefore another Corporation / is necessary and there should be more allotment of grant for that purpose.

I should like to know what are the / important sectors of trade which will come under State trading in the future and if there had been planning / or a policy, certainly there should be **perspective** for the next ten or fifteen years as to how State trading / will develop but by looking at the history of State trading, I feel that no attempt has been made to (800) **systematise** the work and no planning is there and the country does not know what would be the extent of / State trading and what would be the schedule of commodities which the State trading is now going to take up. (840 words)

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

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

Sir, I should like to deal with some of the recommendations of the Committee, particularly their observations in regard to / closer co-ordination between the Central Government and the State Governments. The question of making Health a Central subject was discussed / in the country's Constituent Assembly and the Members did not accept the suggestion made at that time that Health / should be made a Central subject. It is primarily a State subject but it is also in the Concurrent List. / But, Sir, we feel that this was reflected this morning in the answers of the Minister of Health to a short (100) notice question on cholera in Orissa that there is not sufficient co-ordination between the Central Government and the State Governments. / Cholera has broken out in Orissa. The Orissa Government has not asked for the help of the Central Government, / and the Central Government on its own initiative has not offered any help to the Orissa Government. That was brought out / in the answers which she gave this morning. Sir, if we have to maintain a fairly high standard of health / in our country, it is necessary that there should be a much closer contact between the State Governments and the (200) Central Government and my suggestion in regard to the recommendations of this Committee is that whatever might be the Constitutional / position, there should be a Central Government Health Adviser at every State capital to advise the State Government, to find out / the difficulties of the State Government and to seek remedial measures if it is within the power of the / Central Government. The Committee makes a suggestion about Regional Directorates. That may not be feasible but certainly it is possible / for Government to appoint an Adviser to represent it in the State capital.

The second suggestion that I would like to (300) make in regard to the main recommendations of the Committee is that whatever might be the difficulties, we must / make a start with regard to the evolution of a national health scheme on the basis of the scheme which / is in force in England. In England, any person who makes a contribution of five shillings a week can get / all the benefits under the National Health Scheme. That is not the rate at which we can get comparable services / in our hospitals. A question may be raised that a national health scheme may not be financially feasible in India. (400)

The Committee has made a recommendation that the Life Insurance Corporation, for example, should periodically check the health of persons / who get themselves insured by the Life Insurance Corporation. If this recommendation is accepted, probably life insurance business will lapse / because many people are afraid of getting themselves examined by the Life Insurance Corporation. I would like to make a / suggestion that on the basis of co-operative health schemes, which are in force in the United States and elsewhere, / the Life Insurance Corporation may make a beginning in regard to a national health scheme. It is not difficult. The difficulties are not insuperable. (500) The Employees State Insurance Corporation is going to add about 11 lakhs in the State of Gujarat / this year and if the 11 lakhs are added to the number of those who are getting the benefits of / the Employees State Insurance Scheme, at the end of the next year, there will be as many as 83 lakhs / covered by that Scheme. If that is possible under the Employees State Insurance Scheme, it is quite in order / for one to make a suggestion that the Life Insurance Corporation should make a beginning in this direction. (600) It may not be possible for the Life Insurance Corporation to cover the whole country but a beginning can be made. /

I would like to refer also to the recommendation made by the Committee in regard to the medium of instruction / in the medical colleges. The Committee has recommended that English should be the medium of instruction in medical colleges and English / should be the medium of instruction for nurses also. I am not in agreement with the Committee's recommendation that the / nurses should be taught in English. Nurses have got to deal with people who may not know the English language. (700) As far as doctors are concerned, if this country has to keep itself abreast of other countries in the world / of medicine, it is necessary that the English medium should be retained. The House will watch with great interest what / the Minister has got to say in reply to this salient recommendation of the Committee because on the stand that the / Government of India is going to take on this subject will depend the future of medical education in our country. /

I would like to make an observation that somehow doctors feel that the standards of medical education are going down / (800) in every State on account of the forces of nepotism and favouritism being at work in regard to the / selection of professors in medical colleges and in regard to the general apathy of students to receive instruction from teachers. (840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 493 (nationalisation of banks)

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, covering approximately 15 lines of the page. The notes appear to be a transcription of the printed text, with some corrections and additional markings.

Mr. Chairman, the resolution under discussion raises a very important matter which merits careful consideration on the part of hon. Members / of this House and of the Government. Questions will be asked and have been asked as to where is the / necessity of nationalising commercial banks. What is wrong with our banks today? Banks accept deposits from the poor / as well as the rich. They support and enrich the economic activities of the nation, and what is wrong with them? / Some time ago, there was a series of bank failures in West Bengal culminating in the failure of the Lakshmi Bank (100) and the Birla Bank. May be when such things occur, doubts arise in our minds as to whether the ordinary man / who deposits in the bank is really safe, whether we have sufficient guarantees for the safe working of the banking system. / But then the answer is that we have tightened the provisions of the Banking Companies Act and given more and more control to the Reserve Bank, and therefore the Reserve Bank is in a position today not only to / insist upon all sorts of safeguards for the floatation of banks but also for the conducting of banks. (200) It has the powers of supervision, control and direction and, therefore, as the hon. Members were saying, banking today is far safer / than it ever was. So, where is the need for nationalisation?

Sir, in order to answer this question, one has, to probe a little deeper and examine the function of banking. It is not a question of public sector or / private sector. It is not a question of relating banking to private industry. We have to look at this question / from the point of view of the goal we have adopted. Our goal is the creation of a socialist society. (300) This, we adopted some seven or eight years ago, and I am amazed to see that not a single step I has been taken which is calculated to lead us to that goal.

One important factor which helps to take us / towards that goal is the removal of inequalities of wealth. This is a goal to which possibly no hon. Member / can have any exception. If we have to remove inequalities of wealth, then we have to remove the opportunities which / create concentration of wealth. Now, I wish to show that these commercial banks do help in the concentration of wealth. (400)

Now, we have to really root out all chances of a man unlawfully enriching himself. By the position of the / strength of money, by the position of the strength of influence that he commands in the society, he is able to / exploit others and create a position of wealth for himself. Now, in these opportunities, the banks have a very great place. / Sir, if we have to realise the important place that banks have in our society today and the vital role / that they are playing in our economy, we have to probe, as I was saying a little before, a little deeper, (500) How do they work? I am an agriculturist. I grow cotton and I bring it to the market. / In the market, there are two or three buyers and they are rich people. Any number of people are willing / to buy but they have no money to buy that. These two or three persons have influence with the banks. / They get any amount of loan from the banks or overdraft. Others cannot have that opportunity. These two or three persons / will corner the produce in the market. They do not demand it when there is a lot of produce, (600) and they make the produce rot in the market until at last the peasant is tired out and then they will / dictate the price in spite of the Government's regulated market. They will have to sell at the price dictated / by these two or three purchasers. I have this experience myself. We started a cooperative society, the Consumers and Producers/ Co-operative Society, of which I was the President. It was just to counteract this that I started it because mine / is a cotton-growing area. We have only two cotton purchasers in the entire cotton area. They are playing havoc (700) with the cotton producers. But what are our resources? How can a co-operative society raise enough funds to buy / one day's produce, one day's supply in the market? No banks lend me because I have no security to offer and / I have no influence with them. These two people can do anything with the market, and this is going on today / in spite of our regulations. What I say with regard to cotton applies with regard to oil-seeds. / It applies with regard to every commodity that comes to the market. Now, this has an indirect effect. (800) If I am able to corner the oil-seeds today because I can export them with the help of my money, then I am / indirectly raising the price of oil-seeds at home. So, every man will have to pay a higher price. (840 words)

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

[What a pleasure of writing brewed in this passage !]

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 494

(rural credit)

The Rural Credit Survey Committee, which looked into the entire question in 1951 had made certain / recommendations. In the drafting of our Plans, the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee were given due weight. / You know that in the First Five Year Plan, it was stated that at least 50 per cent. of the villages / should be brought under co-operatives. According to the Third Plan, all the villages and all the peasant families are to be / brought under co-operatives. This is the perspective with which the Planning Commission has looked at the problem. What prompted (100) them to do that was that in the Rural Credit Survey Committee's Report, they have said that both through the / Government and co-operative sources credits were available to peasants only to the tune of 6 per cent. Through co-operatives alone, / it is, I think, 3 per cent or so. The other sources of credit to the peasants are the original / money-lenders. They have elaborately described all that. One point which they stressed in their report is that even the / co-operatives do not cater to the needs of the weaker sections of the village community. They have stated that in (200) villages where the money-lender, the trader and the village chief function through one person, even the co-operative movement is / controlled by them in many places. If they are outside the co-operative movement, they will sabotage it from outside. / If they are in control of it, they will sabotage it from within. So, even the 3 per cent credit / which had gone to the peasantry in the name of the co-operative movement did not reach them really. So, they made / it a point in their report to stress that in future we should see that the credit really goes (300) to the weaker sections of the village community. Now, Sir, after the Report of the Rural Credit Survey Committee, we have been / working for the last few years. I do not think that a proper evaluation has yet been made / as to how the present-day co-operative societies are working. As far as extending the facilities to a larger section / of the rural population is concerned, the co-operative movement has succeeded. My point is whether this emphasis that the Committee had / laid on taking special care to see that these facilities reach all the lower sections has been properly worked out. (400)

Another point is that even in the matter of extending the activities of the co-operatives, we have not reached the / target which was fixed in any of the Plans. Now, they want to make it universal, but even during the / First Five Year Plan or even during the Second Five Year Plan, the target that was placed before the country / was not reached. It was estimated that Rs. 2,000 crores are needed for agricultural operations every year, of which / Rs. 800 crores would be financed from their own earnings. The other Rs. 1200 crores they have (500) to get either through co-operatives or through other agencies, and this is needed for their short-term, medium term and / long-term loans. For all this, of course, the Co-operative Department have made certain plans and they have made certain / studies under the leadership of the V.L. Mehta Committee, and they have really made certain concrete and helpful suggestions / to improve the working of these co-operatives. But even here, in spite of all the recommendations, in spite of all / the studies, things are not working in the proper direction.

Now, apart from these credit facilities, much has been said (600) here about the processing factories like sugar factories, etc., which should go to help the peasants. I fully agree that / apart from credit societies, marketing societies, processing societies, all these put together will be of great help to the peasants, / But are they really serving the real agriculturists? I have heard some people speaking about the successful functioning of certain / co-operative societies. I know one co-operative sugar factory. Among its members, not even one per cent are actual agriculturists, / Just like a joint stock company, shares are sold, capital is raised, and they are running a proper factory. (700) My point is that such factories should not be brought within the purview of the co-operative movement. They should be treated as / ordinary joint stock companies. I will quote another example which is to be followed and that is the weavers' society. / There, they have made it a point that among its members at least 80 per cent. or 90 per cent. / should be weavers themselves. They have made that a strict rule. If that is so, if such principles are accepted / and adhered to, then these processing societies will be of immense help to the peasants. Otherwise in the name of (800) helping the peasants, some people escape the other obligations that may accrue from running a joint stock company and are / taking the benefit. I do not feel it proper to invest money in large-scale enterprises on a co-operative basis. (840 words)

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

Where can you get such a beautiful passage ?

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 495

(Food shortage)

The food situation has been eluding solution for a long time. We have had deficits for a long time. / We have had to import three to five million tonnes a year. In a country which has about 300 to / 320 million acres under crop each year, where 66 per cent. of the population at least / is engaged in active agriculture, this sharp shortfall should not have been there. It is a challenge to us; / it is a challenge to the whole population. It is a challenge as well to Shri Bhupesh Gupta, to the patriotism (100) of his party, to people who say that unnecessarily a scare should not be created and it is their bounden duty / to see that they help in the process of increasing agricultural production, food production. It is a challenge not / only to the Government; it is a challenge to the people as well; it is a challenge to our intelligence; / it is a challenge to the intelligence of the Government Departments; it is a challenge to the efficiency of the / Ministers; it is a challenge to the patriotism of the people as well. We have to accept this challenge. (200) After all, you cannot go on continuing imports from foreign countries for a long time. Imports may not be always / to our disadvantage as I am going to show.

As the House knows, P.L. 480 is not entirely to / our disadvantage because those P.L. 480 funds are used or deposited within the country and are used to / our benefit on a corresponding amount being deposited by the Government. Although in the food account they are a debit, / for the country they are an asset because they got spent for the use of the country, for libraries, (300) for universities and for other things. So, in that way, it has not been a disadvantage but the very fact that / we import foodgrains is a challenge to us, which challenge must be met. There was in 1959, / I think, a Ford Foundation team which went into this. They called it a crisis, a food crisis in India, / the Indian food crisis, and they submitted a report. They say that freedom for India does not count much / if there is no freedom of food. If people do not have their food, they do not value their freedom. (400)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the typed text above, written in a cursive style on lined paper. The transcription includes numbers like 3.15, 3.32, 1959, and 400, which correspond to the word counts in the original text.

As the House knows, the Prime Minister sent out a circular to all the States two or three years ago / requesting that the portfolio of agriculture in the States should not be neglected; it should be entrusted to an important / Minister. I think the National Development Council considered this question and they said that as far as possible, the Chief Ministers / in the States should handle the portfolio themselves. And then, they have started a Food Production Board in the / Cabinet itself at the Centre, and the National Development Council has decided that an agricultural production board should be started (500) in each State with the Chief Minister as the chairman, and an agricultural production co-ordination committee or board should be / started in each State with the Chief Secretary as the Chairman. They have started an agricultural machinery board for supplying / machinery. They have taken many steps in addition to the normal measures. The Government have been doing their very best / in this regard. But with all that, it is not kept up in the first two or three years of / the Third Plan, and we doubt very much whether the progress and achievement of the Second Plan could be kept up (600) in the Third Plan as well, unless earnest and vigorous attempts are made. I wish to throw out my own / suggestions in this regard. They may not be very pleasant but I wish to be excused because I am / speaking from experience.

Madam, the first thing is that so far as the producing agency is concerned, its voluntary interest / and its enthusiasm must be won. For instance, in industrial labour relations, we go out of the way to invite / labour and give it even participation in the management and to do everything for labour. This is just to see (700) that the industrial relations are good and the industrial output will be increasing day by day. Should we not show / some consideration for this producing agency, namely, the farmer? Mr. Thomas has shown how agricultural products, even today, even at / these increased prices, are not paying to the agriculturist. He has shown that very correctly, and everyone who has intimate / connection with agriculture at least will agree to that, and if at all anything, that is an under-estimate, not / an over-estimate. When that is so, how can we expect the farmer to produce unless he is enthused? (800)

Madam, in the nation's councils the farmer is nobody. The Planning Commission has nobody to assist it in this regard / —one who can bring to bear practical experience of rural conditions and of agricultural conditions on the deliberations of the Commission. (840 words)

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

Tr. No. 485

commended = praised, appreciated (Don't transcribe it as **commented** which means remarked.)

shouldered = borne, taken upon (जुमेवारी उठाना)

needless to say = no use saying

static = remaining the same, not increasing or decreasing

single-handed = by one person alone

had = **had** is used as a helping verb like 'has' and 'have'. But **had** has another meaning, i.e. If. When it is used in the meaning of If, it comes as the first word in the sentence, but that sentence should not have question mark (?) at the end but **shall**. Otherwise, one mistake shall be counted.

remunerative prices = prices having profit

staged = organised, demonstrated

persistently = firmly continuously

produce = generally this word is used as a verb; but it is noun also, meaning thereby **production**

vocation = profession (Don't confuse it with **vacation** which means holiday.)

pursue = follow, adopt a particular kind of education

enquired = asked (Don't confuse it with **inquire** which means investigate a criminal case like corruption, accident, theft, murder. If you mis-spell it with ① instead of ② or vice versa, one full mistake shall be counted. So, learn their different usage thoroughly, otherwise your shorthand remains defective.)

barren = not fertile (बंजर), not fit for growing crops.

fertile = fit for growing crops (उपजाऊ)

abounds in = to be in plenty (भरपूर होना)

greenery = full of green crops, plants, trees (Remember its spellings. Don't confuse it with **granary** which means area full of food grains.)

oasis = fertile spot in a desert

off-springs = children, progeny

hurt = injure (Don't transcribe it as **heard**.)

sentiments = emotional feelings or expression

beside ② = excepting (इसके अतिरिक्त) (There is another word **beside** without ② at the end, which means near or close to (पास में, साथ में). Don't confuse them, i.e., with ③ and without ③.)

voluntarily = of one's own (स्वयं इच्छा से)

Tr. No. 486

drawbacks = defects

committed to = obliged to have, made the promise for

accelerating = speeding up

involvement = association, full engagement in

boost = push, upward growth

alleviation = reduction

potable water = water suitable for drinking, germ or microbe-free water

rectification = Making correct, removing mistakes or defects

drought = absence of rains (सूखा) (pronunciation is (झरूट):

below the poverty line = condition of human living when even two square meals a day are not available. No clothes to wear even in winter; abject poverty

targeted group = particular group

brought to light = (idiom) disclosed, made known.

beneficiaries = those who get the benefit of

earmarked = fixed for (निर्दिष्ट किया हुआ)

ceiling = maximum limit

evaluated = assessed, estimated

pertains to = relates to (It is always followed by the preposition (to).)

eliminate = root out, abolish

Tr. No. 487

enhance = increase

reach = approachability (पहुँच, राकित)

recurring = happening regularly or frequently

infant mortality = death of new-born babies

contaminated water = infected or polluted water

for household chores = for various uses in the house, e.g. for kitchen, drinking, bathing etc.

around = about (Don't confuse it with **round**.)

time-bound = according to fixed or decided time

to the tune of = of the order of, about, around

launched = started

centenary = ceremony for completing hundred years

guinea worm = parasite (or dangerous germ) in human skin in the tropical region (i.e. areas near the Equator) (pronunciation **geenee**, (गीनी)

prevalent = existing (Remembering its spellings is more important than its meaning.)

fluoride = a kind of poisonous chemical found in natural water

awakening = awareness, consciousness

accorded = given (sanction or approval)

infra-structure = such basic requirements as are essential for creating some useful structures for efficient economic development. For example, here it means roads etc. connecting villages with markets.

Centrally-sponsored = supported by the Central Government

inception = beginning

entrusted to = assigned to, handed over as a duty. (Don't confuse it with **interested**. **Entrusted** is always followed by the preposition (to) whereas (to) is never used after **interested**.)

Tr. No. 488

issue = question, problem

pointedly = with emphasis, very particularly

distinction = visible difference
tenure = period of service
distinguishes = shows difference, makes one thing superior to other things
commitment = promise, responsibility
look forward to = expect, hope to get something asked for (This idiom is always followed by the preposition **to**.)
categorically = particularly clearly
coming forth = emerging, become available (Guard against your wrong spelling of **forth**.)
global = throughout the world
devaluation = refixing the exchange rate of the currency of one country with that of the other. For example, Indian rupee with the American dollar.
import = the second meaning is importance
holistic = ethical

Tr. No. 489

advanced = modern (Don't confuse **advanced** with **advance**. Both are pronounced and heard alike. **Advance** means before time, e.g. advance action, festival advance, but **advanced** country, and not **advance** country. This mistake is commonly committed.)
phenomenal = remarkable (Practise its outline.)
mooted = argued, debated
UNESCO = United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
collaboration = working in combination with
reciprocated = mutually exchanged
clerical = adjective of clerk (Remember its spellings and practise its outline.)

Tr. No. 490

canvas = scale, size (Don't confuse it with **canvas** which means to persuade a voter to cast a favourable vote or urge a customer to purchase the goods shown.)
matching rupee finance =

contribution in Indian rupee equal in value to the external financial aid
Inducement = encouragement, attraction
potential = possible, expected
glut = excessive availability of goods when buyers are not willing to purchase
stock-piling = gathering of stock over stock and there is no lifting or demand of such stock
pitheads = mouths of the mines from where coal etc. are brought out of the mines
inject = give forcibly
incentive = attraction, impetus
integrated whole = a full unit made of different kinds of parts. Here, **life is an integrated whole** means that human life is dependent not only on coal but also on various goods.
matching measures = similar action
tap = find out (water tap also)
carried on = (idiom) continued, done
a paying preposition = (idiom) profitable business (Mind your spellings of **preposition**)
know-how = working knowledge, operational knowledge (Don't confuse its outline with that of **anyhow**.) In **know-how** h stroke shall be below the line... and in **anyhow** h stroke shall be on the line...
adjudge = estimate, assess (This word is different from **judge**. Secondly, its pronunciation is (एजज). @ at both the places is silent (not pronounced).
assignation = (it is a legal word) formal transfer of one's rights to the other. (Pronunciation is (रसिमनेशन)
mortgage = pledging as security for a debt (गिरवी रखना)
pursue = proceed along

Tr. No. 491

decade = 10 years (दशक)
inflated = increased (the strength of the staff)
deflated = decreased

fold = grip, power
vital = important
vicissitudes = big changes (Remember its spellings and outline.)
instability = lack of permanent life, uncertainty
disintegration = division, breaking into parts
limbs = parts
as a consequence of = as a result of (Practise its outline which should not be transcribed as **sequence**.)
licensing = when this word is used as noun, its spellings will be **licen@e**; but when it is used as verb, the spellings should be with (s) i.e. **licen@s.e**. (ing) is always suffixed (added at the end) after verb and not after noun. Other examples are **practi@e**, **practi@s.e**; **advi@e**, **advi@s.e**; **devi@e**, **devi@s.e**. (Learn it; otherwise one mistake shall be counted.)
bottlenecks = hurdles, difficulties (बाधायेँ)
slash = cut, reduce
portfolios = Ministry or Ministries under the charge of one Minister
rational = logical, reasonable
heed = attention (ध्यान) (Don't transcribe it as **head**.)
preceded = happen before something else (Don't confuse it with **proceeded** which means went forward.)
perspective = link (Don't confuse it with **prospective** which means relating to future.)
systemise = verb of system (practise its outline.)

Tr. No. 492

closer = 1. more intimate (अधिक घनिष्ट) 2. an instrument which closes the door, e.g. **door closer** (Don't confuse it with **closure** which means action of closing, i.e., **closure** of shops at 7. p.m.; otherwise you commit one mistake)
Concurrent list = There are three Lists in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Concurrent List is one of them. It means List of those subjects over which both the Central Legislature

(Parliament) and the State Legislatures can make laws.

broken out = (idiom) 1. spreading of an epidemic disease like cholera, plague, dengue fever, etc. 2. spreading of sudden and unnoticed fire 3. spreading of war.

remedial measures = corrective steps or action

feasible = possible (Don't transcribe its outline as **visible** meaning which can be seen.)

evolution = (noun) of evolve devising, formulating a new scheme (Don't hear it as **evaluation** which means assessment of the performance e.g. evaluation of exam. Paper in terms of marks. Or don't transcribe it as **valuation** which means calculating the value of the property in terms of its sale price.)

shillings = one of the three denominations of the British currency—pound, shilling and pence. (Master its outline.)

lapse = 1. end, stop functioning 2. mistake, defect 3. ending of the period of validity, e.g., my driving licence shall **lapse** tomorrow (Don't confuse it with **elapse** which means passing of time (समय का बीत जाना), e.g., 50 years have **elapsed** since India got Independence.)

insuperable = which cannot be overcome or solved. (Don't transcribe it as inseparable which means that cannot be separated, e.g. inseparable relation of husband and wife, or an inseparable friend (means extremely close friend (लंगोटिया वर). Outlines of both the words are same; base your transcription on meanings.)

to keep abreast of = (idiom) to be aware of, to be seized of

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

Tr. No. 493

merits = (verb) deserves (Don't transcribe its outline as imports.)

enrich = strengthen, help in

improving immensely

some time ago = type **some time** as two words. **Sometimes** is always typed as one word

floatation of banks = establishing or instituting new banks

conducting of banks = proper or honest functioning of banks

probe = (verb) investigate, enquire into (pronunciation प्रोब)

exception = keeping oneself away from

concentration of wealth = accumulation or acquisition of wealth with a few people or with the elite and not with the proletariat

root out = eradicate, abolish

overdraft = This word is used in banking business. It means power to draw money much more than one's balance in the bank account, e.g., drawing of Rs. one lakh when the balance is only Rs ten thousand. (Never type it as two words.)

corner = (verb) hoard (माल को अधिक लाभ पर बेचने के लिए छुपाना)

rot = get damaged or unusable (Its outline shall have two strokes like that of **right**.)

tired out = become helpless (तंग आ जाना)

dictate = Its second meaning is to offer price or terms according to one's own wish

regulated market = market controlled by government

counteract = to make other's action ineffective

play havoc = to bring to bear huge loss (बर्बादी कर देना)

Tr. No. 494

weight = here it means importance

prompted = persuaded, incited (Don't transcribe it as **promoted** or **permitted**. In **prompted**, put dash

vowel after **in** **promoted**, put vowel after **m**; and in **permitted**, no vowel.

Otherwise one mistake every time, **elaborately** = in detail (विस्तार से)

stressed = emphasised, gave importance to, drew special attention to

cater to = satisfy (This word is always followed by the preposition **to**. Don't transcribe its outline as **cadre** which is never followed by **to**.)

sabotage = damage (pronunciation is (सैबोटाज))

peasantry = class of peasants or kisans (Practise its outline and spellings.)

target = aim, fixed point of achievement

universal = generalised, commonly applicable

concrete = strong, constructive

processing factories = factories which refine the raw product and make it easily usable, e.g. turning paddy into rice or rice into basmati or sela rice

marketing societies = societies which purchase agricultural produce from the farmers and sell them

within the purview of = under the authority of (Remember the spellings of **purview**; **preview** is a different word.)

adhered to = stuck to, applied strictly in every action. (This word can never be used without the preposition **to**.)

immense = great, sizeable

Tr. No. 495

eluding = evading, escaping from (Don't hear it and transcribe it as leading.)

scare = fear

bounden duty = essential duty

challenge = accusation, defiance (चुनौती)

corresponding amount = equal amount

earnest = sincere (दिल से)

vigorous = powerful

output = production

enthused = encouraged

Tr. No. 496

enunclated = proclaimed, expressed authoritatively

Incentive = impetus, source of encouragement

impact = effect

embrace = accept openly or gladly
chalked out = framed

especially = particularly, (regarding one part out of the whole unit as here—particularly Communist members out of all Opposition members); **especially** is absolutely different from **specialty**. If you transcribe one for the other, you commit one mistake in your transcription. **Specialty** means in a special way (विशेष रूप से), e.g. I came to you **specialty** (and not **especially**) to meet you. Whereas, we should respect all the elders, **especially** (and not **specialty**) our parents. (Learn their usage masterly to acquire accuracy.)

curb = control, check

cosmetics = articles used for beautifying. Here, it means **artificial praise**

factual = real, based on facts

matter = Here, as a verb it means **prove important**

beneficent = kind, good (Remember its spellings.)

forthcoming = ready availability

decentralising = spreading to various hands

envisaged = considered

conducive to = beneficial to (Conducive is always used with **to** after it.)

sagacity = wisdom (Pronunciation is (सेग्रेसिटि))

foresight = (noun) wisdom (Don't transcribe it as **farsight** which is no word in English language. Also don't confuse it with **farsighted** which is adjective which means seeing far or seeing before happening.)

implementation = execution, putting into action

wiped out = removed, eradicated

have-nots = poor people

incessantly = continuously without any break

effect = 1. as a verb it means bring about or put into operation (लाना करना) 2. as a noun it means impact (प्रभाव) Its verb is **affect**. (Don't confuse **affect** with **effect**;

otherwise one mistake.)

national integration = unity of the country

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Mid-term Appraisal = appraisal means assessment (अनुमान) of the progress made. And Mid-term means any period, whether one year, two years or three years, out of the span of five years of a Five Year Plan. So, **Mid-term Appraisal** is made by the Planning Commission to assess how far or not the targets of the Plan have been achieved or are being achieved.

accrue = to be of advantage to any person (e.g. what benefit accrues to you of the daily transcription.)

significant = remarkable

shortfalls = defects, deficiency

glaring = striking to the eye, easily noticeable

kept pace with = (idiom) to go along (साथ-साथ चलना)

cultivate = educate practically, create the habit of

befit = verb of fit

despite = notwithstanding, in spite of (Remember : Despite is never followed by **of**; whereas **in spite of** always includes **of**. Both are same in meaning.)

reorientate = reshape, revise to the benefit of receivers

livelihood = sustenance, keeping body and soul together (जीवन का निर्वह करना)

subserve = to help for improvement of

detriment = disadvantage, harm

stress = emphasis, importance

confess = admit one's mistake

khandsari = (Hindi word; unrefined sugar (खंड))

decline = fall, going down

sizable = measurable, large, immense (Remember : This word is also spelt as **sixable**. Both the spellings are correct. Similarly—milage, milage; secretariat, secretariat; proletera, proletera)

industrial estate = industrial area

want = Its second meaning is **shortage**.

onset = start (Practise its outline.....)

imbued with = inspired with (किसी भावना से भरपूर होना)

according = giving (This word is present participle verb of accord. It has no relation to the phrase according **to** the. Its outline will also be full.....)

step-motherly = intolerable, discriminatory

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derailment = getting off from the railway track of the train.

metre gauge = It is one of the three different width railway lines. Metre is equal to 100 cm. and is used for measuring length, e.g., kilometre or one metre of cloth. There is another word **meter** which means instrument, e.g. taxi meter, thermometer, electric meter. Learn the difference; otherwise add one mistake.)

incurred = suffer, to become liable to (Remember it is spelt with double **rr**.)

phased programme = a programme to be implemented in phases (parts), and not the whole at one time.

full-fledged = complete in all respects (Mind your spellings.)

liaison = link (Its spellings are very confusing. Remember one **l** is before **a** and another **l** is after **a** (Pronunciation is (लाएज़न))

seconded = recommended

cadre = a particular service scheme e.g., I.A.S., I.P.S. etc.

collisions = dashing against (टक्कर) (This word is different from **collusion**)

rolling stock = passenger coaches, goods wagons and railway engines are collectively known as **rolling stock**.

tracks = railway lines

watch-dog = supervisor, vigilation keeper

rectitude = honesty, righteousness (Remember its outline.....)

distinguished = very eminent

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 496

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, covering approximately 25 lines of text on the left side of the page.

With regard to the various policies **enunciated** in the Budget and the taxation and the various **incentives** offered, I have / nothing more to comment on, as the entire subject has been covered by the hon. Member analysing each and every / taxation, the incentives and the **impact** of such measures on the entire nation. It is an admitted fact that when / we **embrace** both the private and public enterprises, and we plan according to the policy by accepting these two together, / we cannot satisfy the entire lot of the people by any measure that has been **chalked out**, to plan our future. (100) So, it has been extremely criticised by the hon. Members opposite, **especially** the Communist Benches, that the entire Budget / represents what they, in their standard critical way, call the Anglo-American capitalists. With such a tendency to criticise, / even if a measure is introduced to **curb** the use of **cosmetics** or something of that sort, the same type of / criticism you can hear from that side, because it is a section which does not make a **factual** study of / a measure that is introduced in the House; it is a section which supports only those measures that **matter** to its interests, (200) and not otherwise, and thus it directs all its criticism against otherwise **beneficent** measures.

Madam, there are certain measures / in the Budget, which **concentrate on** help to the **forthcoming** of capital for the development of industries. In the same way, / we have certain measures introduced, which are aimed at **decentralising** capital so that the economy may be a socialist one / at a later stage. All these are mixed up and so, all of a sudden, we may not be able to / say what will be the impact of all the measures that are **envisaged** in the Budget. (300) So, Madam, I have again to congratulate the Finance Minister for having chalked out certain policies that are **conducive to** a socialist economy. / Now, Mr. Mishra has given an analysis of the various measures and their impact. That is his view. / But the Finance Minister has also taken into account the impact that they would have on the nation as a whole / after the introduction of these measures. I congratulate the Finance Minister for his **sagacity** and **foresight** in chalking out policies / that will be conducive to our economy—the socialist economy to be established in our country within a short period. (400)

Madam, I do not wish to talk much on the taxation and other measures, but I wish to bring to / the notice of the hon. Minister some of the important needs of the country which should be given priority when / we consider the working and **implementation** of the Budget that is placed before us. It has been said to be the / policy of our Government that primary education should be made compulsory throughout the country, and to see that within / a short period illiteracy is wiped out from our country as a whole. (500) Madam, as a result of the great efforts that we had made, we have been seeing that the children of the 'have-nots' are attending schools, / which are now open to them with all sorts of privileges. But still, all the children of the 'have-nots' are not / attending the schools, because these children are also asked to work for the maintenance of their families. So, Madam, / it is my suggestion that, along with the implementation of the existing schemes, we should have the residential system for those / children of the 'have-nots' so that they may be brought under some (supervision), so that until they complete their primary education, (600) we may have these children under some discipline.

Similarly, Madam, when we think about the implementation of the / educational schemes, we will have to think in a national way. It had incessantly been brought to the notice / of this House that it is highly necessary that we should have a national scheme for secondary education. This national scheme / is absolutely necessary to effect national integration. If, according to the present policy, each and every State is permitted to / have their own regional language as the medium of instruction, I fear, Madam, that at a later stage the people (700) from the South may not be able to understand what the people of the North say at a joint conference / about the various aspects of education with the various changes that have taken place in this country in the matter / of education. And suppose some people educated in the South go to the North for a conference at the national / level, the people in the South and the North may not be able to understand one another, what the different / people have to say on matters of education and some may not be knowing the languages in which the other people speak. (800)

So, Madam, it is my contention that there should be one and the same language as the medium of / instruction throughout the country. So, I do not say that the present medium of instruction should be continued for ever.

(840 words)

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

Dear shorthand teachers/ parents, may you possess the sense of discrimination to judge my 35-year long experience concocted in the presentation of such a luscious passage! And that too, only for 50 paise, not even the price of half a cup of roadside tea.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 497

{ discussion on Sixth Five year Plan }

The Planning Commission has repeatedly emphasised in its Sixth Plan Report the importance of ensuring that the backward classes get / adequate benefit from the general progress and that the special programmes financed from Plan provision should not be used as / substitute for the measures necessary to enable these classes to get due advantage from the general progress. But no attempt / is, however, made in the Mid-term Appraisal, to assess how far this recommendation of the Planning Commission, was effectively/ implemented by the Central and the State Governments. There is reason to believe that as before, adequate benefits did not (100) accrue to the backward classes from the general progress. No doubt, some significant progress has been made in the field / of education. But here too, shortfalls are very glaring. Our speed in the direction of literacy has not kept pace with the / increase of our population, and today, there are more illiterates in India than there were in 1951. / The Mid-term Appraisal itself confesses that the standard of education, both at the primary and at / the secondary stages, has gone down. There has been no improvement, so far as the discipline of students is concerned. (200), No attempt whatever has so far been made to cultivate in the students the democratic spirit, to educate them in / the art of democratic citizenship to benefit them for discharging their duties as democratic citizens. Despite the recommendations of the / Radhakrishnan University Education Commission and of the Mudaliar Secondary Education Commission, the social ideals of education are yet to be / determined by this Government and attempts are yet to be made to reorientate our educational system on the basis of / those social ideals. The Directive Principles of State Policy required that by January, 1961, provision for (300) free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen was to be made by the State. I do not know if even by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, it would be possible for us / to provide free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of fourteen.

It is but obvious that / in the last two years we have not made any significant progress in achieving the social objectives of the Constitution / laid down in the Directive Principles. It might be maintained that I have enlarged the scope of the special objectives. (400)

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the typed text on the right. The notes are written on lined paper and cover most of the left side of the page.

The Planning Commission had no business to limit the scope of the social objectives of the Constitution. It has only / to implement the Directives for the State. Secondly, I wish to point out that in the Sixth Five Year Plan, / special attention was invited to three objectives: first, as citizens, men and women equally have the right to adequate means / of livelihood; second, the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to / subserve the common good; and third, the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth (500) and means of production to the common detriment. I beg to submit, Madam, that no progress whatever has been made / even in regard to these three social objectives chosen by the Planning Commission for its special consideration in the Sixth / Five Year Plan Report.

Madam, I may point out that the Directive Principles of State Policy also require the State / to pay special attention to the promotion of cottage and rural industries and even in the Sixth Five Year Plan Report / considerable stress was laid on this matter. But, have we really made any significant achievement even in this matter? (600) The Mid-term Appraisal confesses that there has been a certain decline in the production of gur and khandsari and / vegetable oils. In great many other village industries, relatively a marginal increase is reported. The production of handloom cloth and / khadi, no doubt, showed a sizable increase, but at the same time production is estimated to fall short of the Plan target / at the end of the Sixth Plan period by about 100 to 150 million metres / in the case of handloom cloth and 50 to 60 million metres in the case of khadi. (700) It is admitted in the Mid-term Appraisal that small industries and industrial estates generally suffered for want of certain raw materials, especially / since the onset of emergency. I beg to submit, Madam, that while our Government claims to be imbued with the / spirit of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, and claims to stand for the promotion of small-scale industries, / cottage and rural industries, as required by the Father of the Nation, this Government is according step-motherly treatment to the cottage / and rural industries as well as to other small-scale industries. Take the case of gur and khandsari. (800)

Sometimes, the Government becomes very enthusiastic about promoting khandsari. Sometimes, all sorts of restrictions are imposed on the production of gur and / khandsari. The Defence of India Rules were used to regulate the supply of sugar-cane for producing gur and khandsari.

(840 words)

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, covering the right side of the page. The notes are dense and appear to be a transcription of the typed text on the left.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 498

(about **Railways**)

Handwritten shorthand notes in Gurmukhi script, corresponding to the typed text on the right. The notes are written on a series of horizontal lines, with some lines being blank or partially filled.

Sir, I should like here to mention that the Railway Accidents Committee has referred to the fact that derailments are / more on the narrow gauge and metre gauge sections. Now, it has also been pointed out that the narrow gauge / sections over a period of five years have incurred a loss which works out to about Rs. 22 crores. / It is the total sum invested in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. If we are running the metre gauge and the / narrow gauge lines at a loss and if we are not able to maintain satisfactory efficiency of operation which the public (100) have a right to expect, I would like to ask the Minister whether political consideration should come in the way of / our closing down the metre gauge and narrow gauge lines. I know that the question will be asked :/ what would the public have by way of transport if metre gauge and narrow gauge sections are closed down? / My answer to that is that this has got to be a **phased** programme. If we are not in a position / to operate them at a profit, the Railways themselves can run bus services. It is always open to the Railways (200) to expand their field of operation. I may mention, Sir, that recently I had been to the United Kingdom and / I had stayed at some of the hotels run by the British Railway Administration. They were extremely well run and / well conducted hotels. It shows that the British Railways are not bound down only to running of railway transport. / It is open to the Railway Administration to run transport services in those areas where metre gauge and narrow gauge lines / were working and which had to be closed down because they were uneconomical to run. I would suggest to the (300) Railway Minister to have a **full-fledged enquiry** conducted into the efficiency of operation of the metre gauge and / narrow gauge lines.

Sir, I would like to go on to another aspect about the efficiency of working of the Railways. / The Kunzru Committee has referred in detailed terms to the work of the Railway Inspectorate. I know that the Railway / Inspectorate is working at the moment under the Ministry of Transport and Communications and they keep very close (**liaison**) with / the Railway Ministry. Unfortunately, the Committee itself mentions that the work of the Inspectorate has been unsatisfactory at all times. (400)

I feel, Sir, that the time has come for us to suggest to the Government that the Inspectorate of the / Railways should be placed directly under the President in the same way in which the Auditor-General functions today and / the Attorney General functions today. There is no reason why the Inspectorate should be under the Ministry of Transport and Communications. / If the Railway Inspectorate is placed directly under the President, it means we have to recruit separate staff / for the purpose. I am not happy with the present arrangement under which officers from the Railways are seconded to the Railway Inspectorate. (500) A question may be asked whether the Railway Inspectorate can discharge its functions if its members do not have / practical experience of the working of the Railways. I may here quote the British example, I was told that / in the United Kingdom, the Railway Inspectorate is staffed largely by Army personnel. What is required is not that a / person should have worked for 30 years in the Railways but a person who is alert and who has / a critical mind. It is open to the Government to see that a separate cadre is recruited for the Railway Inspectorate. (600) Unfortunately, the Railway Inspectorate has not been functioning properly and, that is why, so many collisions and derailments have / taken place, that is why the rolling stock has not been properly kept and that is why also the tracks / have not been properly supervised. The Report contains many details about defective maintenance of tracks in the various Railways which / they have investigated. I hope that the Government will be in his mind about the future of the Railway Inspectorate because / it is the Inspectorate alone that can be the watch-dog of the public and see to it that the (700) Railways maintain a satisfactory rate of efficiency of operation. Sir, some of the previous speakers made a reference to the / need for reserving 25 per cent of the posts in the Railways for the children of railway servants. / I am behind none in paying my tribute to the loyal work done by the railway servants in the various zonal / Railways and to the rectitude with which many of them have discharged their duties but I must confess that / I am not in agreement with the distinguished Chairman of the Railway Accidents Committee and his colleagues when they make this recommendation. (800)

If 25 per cent of the posts are going to be reserved for the children of the railway servants / in the Railways, what about the Army? They are the people who have sacrificed their life for the country. (840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 499

The demands of science are very great indeed and we should not grudge making the requisite allocations for scientific research. / I think Mr. Humayun Kabir was quite right when at the conference of scientists and educationists, he suggested that / at least one per cent of the national income should be allocated for scientific research and so on. I think / it is not a very big demand. At present, we spend only Rs. 40 crores and that is not by any / account an adequate sum which is needed in order even to implement what has been spelt out in the (100) Scientific Policy Resolution of 1958. What is the use of passing a Resolution and declaring from the / top of the house to the world and, at the same time, not making adequate financial allocations in order to / carry out the tasks set out in that Resolution? Therefore, the blame in this matter largely lies with the Government. / and the Cabinet. The Cabinet, I do not know, has very many Committees under it, but it should pay a / little more attention to scientific research and I think everything should be done in order to meet their financial requirements. (200) The Finance Minister of the country should be asked to find money for scientific research because here if you spend / money, you extend your exploration of the uncharted resources of our country that will lead to an increase in production. / Also, in various other scientific fields the scientific urge for work will lead to increase in national wealth. Therefore, / whatever we may spend today out of our financial resources or even by deficit financing, if you like, that will be / more than rewarded by the rapid strides that we would be making a few years after as a result of (300) scientific investigations, discoveries and so on. That is very important. We should have a far-sighted view in this matter / and we must try to see beyond our nose. As far as the Finance Minister is concerned, when it comes / to science, he certainly does not see beyond his nose and that is the trouble with him. Will the / hon. Minister in charge of scientific affairs kindly pull up his colleague in the Cabinet meetings and tell him as to how / he should pay a little more attention to the problems and requirements of science in the progress of India? (400)

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

We have today, for example, 25,000 persons engaged in scientific work. This is not adequate at all for a / vast country like this and a developing country like this. We want to develop apace. Therefore, that number is far too / inadequate in proportion to the size of the country. The number of science graduates and technical graduates, again, / is not very large. Therefore, these figures can be gone into. I do not wish to take your time by giving / these figures, but I think any scientist will tell you that in this matter we have been rather deficient (500) and we are not aware that in order to go ahead in bigger strides, we must put on the field a / larger number of scientific workers and how can it be done unless the entire system is properly organised and the / resources are found? Additional funds are, therefore, particularly essential to put into commission a larger number of scientific workers for / carrying out the tasks even as they have been set out in the Scientific Policy Resolution.

Here, then comes the / question of utilisation of funds in the most economic manner. I regret to say from a layman's study of some (600) of the things that the funds are not being properly utilised. I am not blaming the scientists in this connection / It is the job of the administrators to see that funds are properly utilised and for one thing they should be / based on definite projects within the framework of the national programme. There should not be any desultory flow in this / or that direction. It should be given a purpose and based on a certain project, apart from other things. / Therefore, research work has got to be project-oriented in a developing economy such as we have. (700) As I said, the question of co-ordination is very important and compartmentalisation must go. Not that there should not be branches but there / should not be what we understand as compartmentalisation. A Scientific Policy Commission should be appointed. I am not in favour of / having a Minister.

In this connection, I must mention about our great private sector. There are some gentlemen of / the private sector sitting on this side of the House and that side of the House. We are mixed Parliamentarians / just as we are a mixed economy outside. Mr. Chalman, the private sector is suffering from a class bias in (800) the matter of science. That is what I say. They direct the scientific research and activity within their sphere / from a narrow range of interest and from a narrow motive. I am not advocating a class war in this House. (840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 500

Under the circumstances, it is only natural, Sir, that we should have some measure by which the university education can be / co-ordinated into something which will cater for national unity and for national recovery in the sphere of education. / But, unfortunately, this Bill, with all the fine things that the mover described yesterday, does not attempt to do anything. / For instance, it has gone far beyond the terms of reference, if I may say so, of the University Education Commission / with regard to the constitution of a University Grants Commission. From the very little, it is obvious that the (100) University Grants Commission will deal with the allocation of funds that will be permitted by Parliament for educational purposes. That is / how it is done in other countries. In England, for instance, the British Parliament makes a grant, and the University / Commission distributes it among the 19 universities. Here, this is not a compulsory measure; this is not an obligation.

Now, this is not the way to reorganise education even at the university level. Sir, I quite agree that universities / should maintain their autonomy and they should be independent bodies, and their purpose in our society is that of, say, (200) the Supreme Court or the independent judiciary in the sphere of individual rights, i.e., they stand for academic freedom. / All these things are essential for a university organisation and all these things can be done by better co-ordination and / better control by the Central Government.

But the question is: Does this Bill, as it has been presented to us / now, make any attempt for or does it even make provision for attempting these things? My humble opinion, Sir, is / that it does not. To begin with, Sir, it has gone far beyond, as I said, the duties imposed (300) on the University Grants Commission by the University Education Commission itself. Secondly, it has failed to understand the reasons why / there is a fall in the standards of education, and the reasons why there should be a co-ordination of efforts and / for determining the standards of teaching and examinations in our Universities. Sir, the standards of teaching and examinations can be / maintained only by the University itself. It is not legislation that determines the standards of a university. It is not the / inspecting bodies that determine the standards of a university. The standards of a university are determined by the teaching staff, (400)

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

by the university authorities, by the academic bodies, and by the morale of students which also depends upon these factors. / Now, there is nothing in this Bill, nor is this the kind of a Bill which is needed to / ensure these things. Already, in this country, we have other educational bodies. We have from time to time, / our Vice-Chancellors' Conferences; we have the Inter-University Board, and we have the Central Advisory Board of Education. All these bodies / deal with the problems arising in universities, the problems arising out of this **amorphous** growth without any rule or without any order (500) or without any plan or without any design or without any policy. Now, these things have not been dealt with / by these advisory bodies. Therefore, if the Government thinks that a statutory body should be created, then I should / say that this is not the kind of Bill that should be produced.

Secondly, Sir, what is the means of / control that the organisation will have, when it is **constituted**? The means of control is finance, and finance that it has / is very, very inadequate indeed, as it is evident from the financial memoranda. Now, we may agree that the (600) University Grants Commission is likely to get huge grants, as it should in my opinion, because one **recalls** the statement / made by the Minister in the British Parliament. After distributing 12-1/2 million pounds to 19 universities, / he said, "if there is a demand for university education, I will not hesitate to grant more funds." That should be / the spirit in which our Parliament should work with regard to the encouragement of university education. Now, there is no / **obligation** on the Government to supply funds, nor is there any on the universities to apply for funds. (700)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the speakers who have **preceded** me have given a very **grim** picture of the economic situation, / employment situation and a very **depressive** situation of the country. I am glad to know that Shri Vasant Sathe was speaking / in 1979 in favour of this sort of a Bill and I am very glad that / he has again contributed to the debate in a very **constructive** manner.

Well, we have figures **galore**, statistics galore, / but figures and statistics would not solve our own problem. Every year, the figure of 8 million unemployed is added. (800)

We are sending **rockets** into the sky, but we are not spending enough money for the poor and the needy / people of this country. We have made serious mistakes in various fields as has been pointed out by Shri Vasant Sathe.

(840 words)

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

(A substantial topic)

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 501

{ Speech of hon. }
{ Law Minister }

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, covering approximately 35 lines of text on the left side of the page.

Sir, I consider it a privilege to place this recommendation of the Lok Sabha before the hon. Members of this House. / The motion for reference of the Constitution Amendment Bill was adopted almost **unanimously** by the Lok Sabha. So, this recommendation / has the backing of more than 97 per cent of the **Members of the Lok Sabha**. The motion / for reference of this Bill which is of more than ordinary importance was made by the Prime Minister himself. He / dealt with **this subject in his own lucid and inimitable** way in his opening and concluding speeches. **I do not think** (100) **it is necessary** for me to go into matters of detail. Here, even ordinarily **at this stage, we would be** / concerned only with the broad principles of the Bill. It **has already been** discussed at great length **in the other House**. / I only hope that it will be viewed in a similar spirit of understanding and sympathy by the / hon. Members of the Rajya Sabha. They are perhaps **reputed** for greater **sobriety** and **wisdom**. Sir, I fully realise that / the amendment of the Constitution stands entirely on a **different footing from any alteration** of the municipal or domestic laws of **administration**. (200) Here, we are concerned with matters of a basic and vital character **and it is necessary** to weigh / every proposition **dispassionately** in an objective manner so that our decisions may be sound. Our Constitution was framed by the / **choicest** of the chosen in our land. So, it has to be treated with **tenderness**, with **profound** respect and / **so far as possible, it should not be** disturbed except for very adequate and even for only compelling reasons. I feel / that the amending Bill satisfies these tests **and that is why**, I am making this Motion. Our Constitution **enshrines** the (300) main purpose and objective of our national policy. Our society is to be based on the **two pillars** of social / and economic justice. The **Preamble embodies** the main objective for which the Parliament is designed and intended to function. / It has, besides the Preamble, the **Directive Principles** which **in a way** chalk-out the road which will lead to the / goal which has been defined in the Constitution. Still, in greater detail **we have** also certain Fundamental Rights which are / equally entitled to every consideration and regard. Besides, the Constitution provides for an independent judiciary and the **Supreme Court**. (400)

The function of the Parliament is the most important. It has an unlimited scope and it can, if it so chooses / and if circumstances so require, make far-reaching changes in the Constitution. The Parliament alone is capable of making a / comprehensive and all-round survey of things and events, and after assessing them in their proper value and aspect, / it alone is in a position to decide authoritatively as to what steps should be taken to give effect to the / central purpose for which it exists. The events of the last few years including the decisions taken by the Parliament, (500) by the Legislatures in other places and those by the Supreme Court, have made it imperative that a Bill of / this type should be placed before the Parliament. The Supreme Court deserves every respect. Its decisions have to be carried out / but, according to the formal rules governing the process and the procedure of a court, its orbit is circumscribed. / Sometimes perhaps it is not expected even to look at the debates that are held in Parliament or even at the / Preamble or the Directive Principles. According to the formal rules of interpretation, it has to construe the articles that come before it. (600) It is, from the very nature of its Constitutional composition and the method of work prescribed for / it, limited to the wording of the clauses which come under review before it. So, it takes its decisions and / those decisions have to be carried out by us. Occasions, however, are bound to arise and have arisen, when the / decisions of the Supreme Court have not been in conformity with the declared verdict of the Legislatures in the land. / It is embarrassing to the Supreme Court that it should have to declare the laws passed by Parliament ultra vires. (700)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bill introduced by Shri Thomas is a step towards fulfilling those promises and assurances which were / given to the people of India by our great leaders, great freedom fighters, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. / I think that this is the need of the hour.

To my mind, first of all, the subject regarding employment and / right to work should be included in Chapter 3 instead of Chapter 4 of the Constitution so that the Government / is held responsible for this.

In the Communist countries and even in non-Communist countries, the unemployed are given (800) some sort of doles to enable them to sustain themselves to a particular standard of living. Apart from all Communist countries, / social security system prevails in Britain, Canada and America where the unemployed are helped at the time of unemployment.

(840 words)

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

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, covering approximately 25 lines of text on the left side of the page.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 502

{ Speech of hon. }
{ Food Minister }

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this opportunity which has been provided by this honourable House to discuss this statement which I made the other day before the hon. Members. I welcome this opportunity for two reasons. Firstly, it gives me / an opportunity of removing some **misgivings** which are entertained by the hon. Members. It will also give me at the / same time an opportunity to clarify some of the details of this statement which I have made before this House. / Before doing that, I would like to make a few observations, and these are that some of the hon. Members have (100) expressed views that, so far as the matter of food is concerned, it has to be treated as a national problem. / I do agree with those hon. Members who have suggested that so far as this problem is concerned, let us / have a national outlook and let us not bring politics into it, and let us try to see how / we can overcome the difficulties with which we are faced, how we can make food available to our people at / a reasonable price and how we can help in the increased production of foodgrains and **cereals** and other commodities (200) so that we may not have to face this kind of difficulty in the future.

The second thing which I would / like to point out is this. I think the time has come when we should be clear in our mind / that this is not because of **pre-conceived** ideas or ideologies that we had placed a certain policy before this House / and before the country last year. We thought that the policy of take-over would help us in having an effective / control over the surplus so that there may be no scope for **speculators** / on the one hand and there may (300) be no **distortion** of prices on the other hand, and it may be possible for us to provide the foodgrains / which are the essential commodities for the existence of our people at a reasonable price to our people and particularly / the **vulnerable** sections. That was the main objective or idea underlying this policy. So far as procurement is concerned, that / was a procedure in order to implement that particular policy. And today when some people say that we have **reversed** / our policy or that we have surrendered our policy regarding foodgrains, I do not agree to such a view. (400)

So far as my friend, Mr. Mishra, is concerned and so far as my friend, Mr. Madhu Limaye, is concerned, they / did not expect much good out of the policy which we had initiated last year and they also did not / expect any good out of the policy which we have **enunciated** this time but they have not told us what / is the better policy which can serve the objective which we have placed before ourselves.

Now, Sir, I would like / to point out one thing. There is no question of surrender and there is no question of **reversal** in our policy. (500) I can **reiterate** and emphasise that so far as this Government and our party are concerned, we accept the / socialist path as the proper path for the purpose of development and progress of this country. We are very clear / about this. We shall **pursue** this path. Maybe that we may have to change the emphasis from time to time; / maybe, we may have to change the direction from time to time. But, we hope that the goal / that we have set before ourselves will be achieved in the long run.

Now the question before us is this. (600) Why did the policy which we had placed before the House and was accepted by it was not a success ? / I can give you a number of reasons for this. One of the main reasons why the policy had failed / is this. The very hon. Members who are now **criticising** us had created such a **psychology** in the country and / on the basis of which, it was not possible for us to obtain foodgrains from the cultivators. I would like / my hon. friends to realise one thing. This was the policy placed before the country by us. (700)

Sir, it is not possible for the farmers to earn their livelihood from **farming** alone as they do not have the / facilities to grow crops throughout the year in every area. They remain idle for several months in a year. / How can they meet their family expenses when they have no work? In order to generate employment as well as / purchasing power, the Government should create jobs of some kind or the other. In this connection, I would like to **stress** / on **dairy** development. If the rural people get facilities like loan to buy good variety of **cows and buffaloes** (800) and also some help under the Centrally-sponsored scheme, they will be able to produce milk and milk products. / Therefore, I urge the Government of India to pay adequate attention to promote dairy in different parts of the country.

(840 words)

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

(A very impressive selection)

{ Speech of Shri Sunil Dutt, renowned hero
of filmdom and Member of Parliament }

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 503

(on Agriculture)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Rural Development, Civil Supplies / and Public Distribution.

I compliment our hon. Minister, Shri Balram Jhakar, who is keeping in view the dreams of our / Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, who always felt and said that the progress of India lies in the / progress of rural India.

We have to fulfil the aspirations of the people of rural India. We have to make / their dream come true. More than 80 per cent of the people dwell in rural India. Therefore, a new democracy (100) was introduced after the Independence of India and all our stalwarts who came and adorned this august House, whether / they were in opposition or in position, they also felt that agriculture is one of the most important aspects of livelihood / of the Indian people.

I do not deny the contribution of the Opposition leaders and the Opposition stalwarts who adorned / this House and contributed to the welfare of India but I will be failing in my duty if I do not / pay my compliments to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. If Mahatma Gandhi is the Father of the Nation, I will call (200) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the Father of India's Democracy. He had capable colleagues with him and with the capable colleagues / and stalwarts in the Opposition, he built a modern, self-reliant India and he dreamed to make India beautiful and / self-respecting. Like a true Gandhian, he started his movement and he thought of rural India. He knew what the / land of India needs. There used to be famine earlier, but he said what India needs is water. So, he / started programmes to harness the rivers. He knew that we need power and so he started power stations. (300) That is how we started building up our India with the help of our great leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We started / building up a self-reliant India, the fruits of which we are now reaping in this august House. We are / discussing the progress of Rural India. After Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri started a movement called Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan. / This movement also picked up. We started growing more food for the people of our country. Shrimati Indira Gandhi / completed the task of Green Revolution. Shri Rajiv Gandhi felt that still the rural poor is being neglected. (400)

[Handwritten shorthand transcription of the speech, written on lined paper.]

Sir, about agriculture, I would like to say that the farmers of India always **stood by** the needs of the country. / If the Green Revolution is successful, it is because of the sweat and blood of the farmers of our country. / In the same way, I would like to say that so far as our fishermen are concerned, if the / farmers grow food for us from the soil, the fishermen go deep into the sea and fight with the waves / and strong currents of the sea and bring food for us from the sea. But unfortunately we give incentives to them (500) to produce more and we do not give many incentives to them to earn more. A farmer needs good seeds, / favourable weather, fertilizers, **pesticides**, water, electricity, tractors, diesel, bulls, labour and his own hard labour and work. In the same way, / a fisherman needs good boat, good nets, diesel, good weather, favourable sea, suitable places to **anchor** his boat. / All these things cost money, labour and a lot of risk to life. But the price fixed for their labour and / yield is much less than the labour and money involved. We should not forget that a farmer or a fisherman (600) has to raise his family, educate his children, take care of their health and see to it that they / attend festivals, they have proper clothing and he has to see to it that he gets his children married with / respect and dignity. He can manage all these things from the yield of his fields or the **catch of fish** / from the sea. Today, with the essential commodities of life becoming very expensive, it will be fair on the part / of the Government to give a reasonable and fair price to the yields of the farmers and the fishermen. (700)

Our farmers **toil** in the villages. They cannot provide full, proper, **nutritious** diet to their children. I am sure, our / hon. Minister, being a farmer himself, will do the needful. I know that he has many programmes and he will / definitely take care of the smallest of the farmers.

About Civil Supplies and Public Distribution System, I feel that / everything looks very **rosy** on paper, but at the **grass-roots level** the enthusiasm **fades away**. What we need is a / social and moral **commitment** from the members of the Government, politicians or bureaucrats, and the shopkeepers who have got licence (800) to distribute the various essential commodities of life. They all must have a commitment that any food-stuff that reaches the poorest / of the poor, any food-stuff that reaches the villages, will be pure, of good quality and **wholesome**.

(840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 504

(condition of labour)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Labour being headed / by a **dynamic** leader and young Minister.

In a vast country like ours, where we have a very large population, / labour force is a very important **ingredient** for the development of our nation. This particular human resource has not been / utilised to the extent possible. This is indeed **regrettable**. We should look upon population not only as a liability / but in the given circumstances, our population or the manpower should be utilised to the best possible extent by giving suitable training. (100) I think, the Labour Department and the labourers deserve a great deal of respect because whatever we do in this country, / the whole process of national re-construction revolves around the work of the labourers.

In our country, unfortunately, the labour / force is not well organised. Only a very small percentage of the labour force, about 10 per cent, is in the / organised sector whereas about 90 per cent of the labourers are in the unorganised sector. About 27 crore labourers are / in the unorganised sector and only 3 crore labourers are in the organised sector.

For the welfare of a (200) large number of people, various laws are being made. We have been talking about labour legislation for a long time. / A lot of legislations have already been made. But we have to consider seriously whether all the legislations have helped the / labour class. I am sorry to say that a lot of these laws are just **accumulating dust** and they have not been / really useful in many circumstances. Unless the law is **practised** in the proper spirit, the workers will not be / **benefited**. Thus, particular aspect has to be taken into account while making the legislation. Now, there has to be (300) a great deal of political **will** and **enthusiasm** to see that the labour laws are really implemented and benefit the people. /

Our dynamic and young Minister has recently said in a meeting in Pune that in this session, a new legislation / is going to be presented. It may not be completed in this session but certainly it is going to be / introduced and it is for the benefit of the organised sector. A new comprehensive and **integrated legislation** is going to be / introduced by our Government for the sake of **guaranteeing** minimum wages and for providing pension for people in the unorganised sector. (400)

The condition of the labourers is indeed very bad in our country. Look at any factories or any of the / big public undertakings. How much care does the employer take for the benefit of the labourers on whose integrity and / hard work, the whole enterprise of that particular industry is flourishing. You will find that a very few industrialists / really look into the different welfare aspects of the labourers. Take the example of families and children of the labourers. Do their employers / make proper arrangement for their health care and education, leave aside their cultural upliftment or their cultural life? (500) Such efforts are not made even in the organised sector. What happens in the unorganised sector is anybody's guess. / The families of the labourers are not looked after properly and a great deal needs to be done and / in this regard voluntary organisations can play some role. A small amount of 3 lakhs of rupees has been provided for the / welfare of children and women in the unorganised sector. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that the allocations / to the voluntary organisations for the betterment of women and children in the organised as well as unorganised sectors should be increased. (600)

As regards the lockouts, wherever there is a lockout of the industry, the labourers have a great deal of suffering. / They do not know what to do. They are just left to their lot. But the employer does not / suffer as much. Just look at the employers of different big industries. Their standard of living does not change after / locking the industry but the people in the factories are left on the street. I suggest that whenever the question of / lock-out in a particular industry comes up, the question should be considered whether the labourers will be able to (700) run a particular industry and a lot of consideration should be given to this particular aspect and, if possible, that / particular industry should be kept alive.

Migration is a very important problem of labourers and it has got multi-dimensions, / i.e., labourers within the country and those who are going outside the country. Lot of labourers are exported outside / the country and they are facing lot of problems because of the agencies. I would like to mention here one thing / that we have entrusted this work to many of the private agencies. But there is need to consider (800) whether we can have a manpower corporation and assign this work to the corporation. Also, there are problems of inter-State / migration of the labourers. There is an Act but it is causing difficulties to the labourers who migrate to other States. (840 words)

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

A rarely available Test passage for the Grade C and D Exams.

(Speech of hon. Finance Minister on 15-5-1990)

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 505 (Debate on Rise in Prices)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, let me express my regrets that there is such a delay in replying / to the debate on the rise in prices. But as you may recall, when Prof. Das had initiated the discussion, / I was expected to reply on the same day in the evening. But since a number of speakers were to / make their speeches, I had my difficulty as I had to go for the meeting of the World Bank / and IMF to plead the case of the developing countries. I sought the permission of the House that (100) I might be permitted to reply to the debate on my return and, Sir, the presiding authority and the House were / kind enough to permit me to reply to the debate on my return. I propose to give an elaborate reply / to the various points of view which were expressed by various Members.

Let me assure this House, at the very / outset, that though I was not present during the speeches of some of the Members of the House, I have / carefully gone through the record of the entire proceedings of this debate and I have taken note of various suggestions (200) and the concern expressed by the Members.

Let me make it clear that I do not propose to undermine and / under-estimate the problem of the price behaviour of the essential commodities in the country. I also deeply appreciate the / serious concern expressed by Members on both sides of the House regarding the price behaviour of various commodities. They have made / concrete and constructive suggestions to check the rise in prices. I shall take note of it and also try to / place before the House the viewpoint regarding various steps that are being taken.

In the beginning, let me point out (300) to the House that before the behaviour of the price manifested itself in a particular form, the House should consider / the various constraints that existed while we tried to conduct and manage the economy in a specific direction. On 1st December, / 1989, unfortunately the deficit was of the order of Rs. 13,800 crores / and by the end of December, it was of the order of Rs. 11,800 crores. The House may / recall that in the last Budget, the deficit projected was of the order of Rs. 7300 crores. There was a substantial rise. (400)

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

By the end of November, 1982, the foreign exchange reserves were only Rs. 5,000 crores / and the balance of payments position in 1989-90 was of the order of / Rs. 7,700 crores in terms of trade deficit. The inflationary rate at that time was almost 8 per cent. / That is, on the annual basis under these constraints, we had to start functioning and as a result of that, / certain pressures on our economy were visible right from the very beginning.

Sir, I would like to refer to the post-Budget situation. (500) I cannot pass on the entire responsibility and burden on what happened in the previous Government. / I must fully take up the responsibility of the post-Budget situation and I would like to place before you / what were the alternatives that were available in the face of such an alarming situation when the country had to face / various severe financial and economic constraints.

Sir, almost all the economists, almost all the trade unionists, leaders of kisan movement / —all of them had warned, before the presentation of the Budget, that unless you are able to restrain the deficit (600) to a great extent, you will not be able to check the inflation in a longer range. Therefore, the first / important task was to see that the deficit is restrained to as small value as possible. There were two possibilities. / One softer option that was open to us was that we should not try to have much of resource mobilisation, / should not try to raise taxes, should not try to have the levies even on the luxury goods, should not / try to have the direct taxation in such a manner that a highly intensive capital industry might be disturbed and (700) their wrath might be invited. Then our job would have been to see that we should not have much of / resource mobilisation and, on the other hand, try to allow deficit to expand. If that had happened, no doubt / there would have been greater impact as far as inflationary pressure is concerned and in the long range that inflation would / have survived for a longer time and to a greater extent.

The second option was harder option. It was that / we should try to have resource mobilisation, try to have more mopping-up from the industrial houses, try to have (800) additional resource mobilisation from the rich, and again try to tax the luxury goods of elite's consumption. As that was not adequate, / an unpopular task, an unpleasant task, of mopping up certain resources even from the petroleum products was taken up.

(840 words)

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, including dates like 1982, 1989-90, and various numerical notations and symbols.

Handwritten notes in Hindi, likely a shorthand transcription of the speech, covering the left side of the page.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 506

{ contd. speech of hon. Finance Minister }

Without being modest, I may narrate to the House one experiment that we had tried in the Railways to check / and monitor the performance of the Railways. In 1977, I tried to introduce a new idea / of not only projecting the Budget for the entire year, not only the revenue and expenditure for the entire financial year, / but I had split up the Budget in advance into twelve mini Budgets—revenue and expenditure for each month / and targets were fixed. Every month we went to the nine Zones, tried to sit with all the concerned officers (100) and tried to find out whether the targets for expenditure and, revenue in particular, were fulfilled because all the months / are not identical months. For instance, when crops are cut, the food movement will be better; when sugar is manufactured, / the movement of sugar will be better. Therefore, all months not being prosperous or lean months, we had broken up / the entire Budget into twelve parts. Every month we tried to monitor. Fortunately, my experience was that in the first / Budget of the Railways, I had projected a surplus of the order of Rs. 80 crores; and at the end of the year, (200) I was able to get a surplus of Rs. 126 crores as a result of / monthly monitoring that had taken place. Now, we are trying to introduce a quarterly monitoring of our governmental expenditure, / as also of the revenue mopping up so that we will be able to maintain the deficit at a lower level / and we are sure we will be able to do the job.

Then, there is black money of the order of / Rs. 40,000 crores. That has also an inflationary impact on the entire price structure. The depletion of foreign exchange reserves (300) also makes the import of the essential commodities in times of scarcity very difficult. These are problems that have / created difficulties. We have taken note of the fact that excess liquidity has to be checked. I was happy that / Shri Vasant Sathe specifically referred to this point. He was right in saying that the money supply had increased / in the previous year and, as a result of that, when the money supply will increase and there is an excess liquidity, / all steps will be required to check the excess liquidity. We have already seen that the statutory liquidity ratio, (400)

which actually represents the ratio of the total bank investment in Government securities divided by the deposits in the banks, / has increased. I am sure that this increase in the statutory liquidity ratio will help us, to some extent, / in the long run for checking the excess liquidity, and also the constraints and inflationary pressures on our economy will be / decreased to some extent.

I am referring to a problem which was mentioned by a number of Members. The consumer / price index gives you a correct indicator of the behaviour of prices. Why is it that all the official (500) documents refer to wholesale price index? I am not referring only to this Government but all the Governments in the / past also. Why is it that they had been quoting the wholesale price index more? There is only a technical / and administrative difficulty. As far as wholesale price indices are concerned, a week-wise tabulation is available. But, Sir, / the consumer price index for urban, rural and all sections is not available week-wise; the consumer price index is monthly / and not weekly. The wholesale price index is available on a weekly basis, and the bigger time lag in consumer (600) price index is there. And as a result of that, although one does not desire to make reference to the / wholesale price index, yet for regular and periodical behaviour of the prices, we have to take recourse only to quoting / the wholesale price index. But I concede the point of the critics that it is not the wholesale price index / that correctly gives a picture of rising prices; it is the consumer price index that does it. Therefore, if you / take the consumer price index, you will find that the position is worse than what was indicated by the wholesale price index. (700) But I am not quoting the wholesale price index only to drive below the carpet the real price situation. / It is only because of non-availability of details at many places that I was forced to quote the / wholesale price index.

Now, I would like to refer to certain sensitive commodities. First, let us take up sugar, / Everyone in this House knows that the price behaviour of a commodity is directly linked up with a number of factors / starting with the production pattern of that commodity. Secondly, we have to see whether there is hoarding of that commodity. (800) Thirdly, how does the distribution take place, and if there is a dual price, what are the quotas distributed to / the levy section and non-levy section? Now, we addressed ourselves to the problem of augmenting the sugar production. (840 words)

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

English and your Career

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

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..... Sir KailashChandra

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

शुद्ध वाणी

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



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