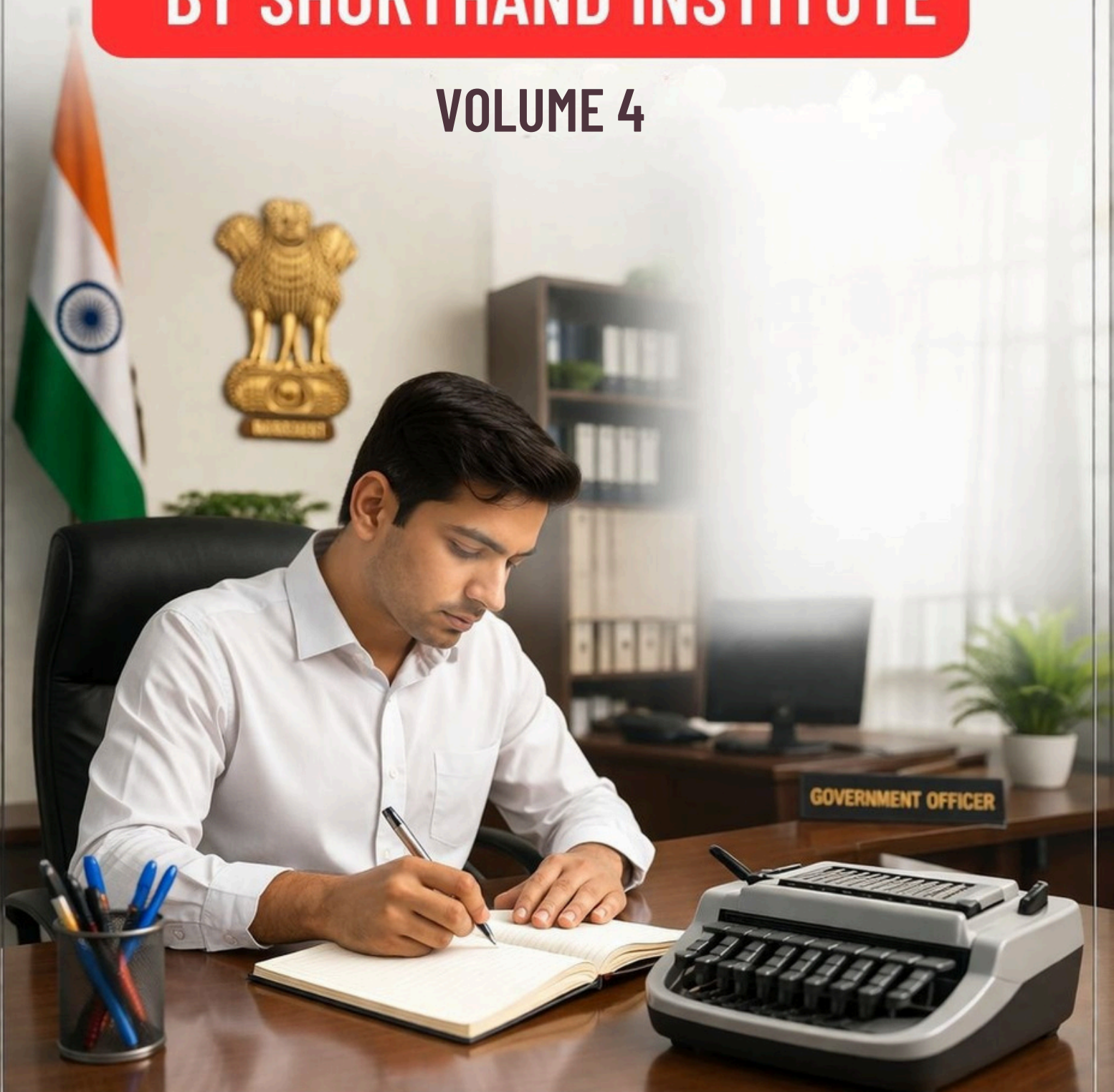


Kailash Chandra

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For English Shorthand & Steno Practice

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 67 (new)

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this year the President's Address given to the Parliament gives a well-conceived, well-prepared picture / of the nation. I rise to support the Motion of Thanks which has been brought before the House by Shri Kulkarni. / At the outset, he has pointed out that this year has faced a severe DROUGHT. Then, he points out / to the danger of internal and external forces that remind us of the SECESSIONIST tendencies, the TERRORISM that is PREVALENT / in a very serious form in the North-West and North-East frontiers of the country. This really requires attention (100) of not only the Government but of all the people, of all the political parties existing in different parts of the country. / In his speech, he has tried to remind us of the promises made in our Constitution. It is / our SACRED duty to see that those promises are fulfilled. He has said that the ideals of SECULARISM and SOCIALISM / are ENSHRINED in our Constitution. These values have to be UPHELD and above all INTEGRATION of the nation is also to be / upheld.

Sir, it is time that we did not discuss matters out of emotion. When we speak emotionally, (200) we forget these high goals, we forget reality and RATIONALISM. Sometimes, it is necessary to see that healthy criticism is there. / It is required in a democracy to rectify mistakes of a Government. It is a welcome feature, but when / we speak emotionally we forget these fundamental facts and obviously we commit mistakes. Here we should remember that we are / speaking in the highest supreme body of the nation, where the future of the nation is to be built. / When we are discussing all these things in this House about the goals of the nation, about the development of (300) the national life, the whole world is watching us. So this factor has always to be kept in mind. /

Now, coming to the second point about the external dangers, we know of the terrorists in the border States. Sometimes they are / assisted by certain outside powers who are not happy with our development. Sometimes, they are provided with the latest / WEAPONRY with ULTERIOR motives. These things have been discussed in the House and they need not be repeated here. / But we cannot be blind to ourselves. We have to look to these aspects. Many of the hon. members have made (400) a mention of these things

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and we must be prepared for everything. Sometimes, they are supplied with SOPHISTICATED weapons. / Super-powers are helping them. So, we must be careful and watchful. Another thing is about the secessionist tendencies supported / under the cover of religious FUNDAMENTALISM, ABETTED by foreign agencies. This must be CURBED. That is the greatest danger / in our country today. Sometimes CHAUVINISM, regional and LINGUISTIC FERVOURS, create very dangerous tendencies, and if we do not think of / all these things, these may come out as HYDRA-HEADED creatures in future and create many a SPLITTING situation in (500) the national picture, for which we will be blamed in future, whoever is in power. It is the responsibility of / all citizens, all political parties to look into these factors which have been rightly pointed out in the President's Address. /

This year, we have passed through the greatest drought of the century. Because India had achieved something in the Green / Revolution, we could come out of it. Out of 35 climatic zones, 23 zones suffered from SCANTY rainfall / and drought and some parts of the country faced floods also. There was loss of crops and damage to crops. (600) Production was much less. Because we had a BUFFER stock of 23 million tonnes, which was sound planning, and / the Green Revolution had achieved something, the country could face this difficult situation.

At the same time, many hon. Members / have brought out in this House that the KISANS are unhappy. They are VIBRATING with new ideas, new expressions of / rising expectations. What are their problems? Anybody who goes to the villages comes to know that the balance of trade / or the balance of economic situation is not in their favour. The prices are rising and they are not getting justice. (700) That is their feeling. Still worse is the plight of small and marginal farmers. The Government is spending a lot / on subsidies for food sufficiency by way of subsidised fertilisers and other things. But their share is much less. / The dry land farmer and the small and marginal farmer have to do DISTRESS SALES, because in our country there is no / proper marketing organisation to help them. Unfortunately, we had thought that the cooperatives would develop, but they have not developed / and the marketing agencies have not developed. So, they are the worst sufferers in this situation of rising prices. (800) The other sectors enjoy a favourable position; they can command the economy. The farmers are very much DISCONTENTED for which we / have to take proper precautions. That is what I want to submit, through this hon. House, to the Government. (840)

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TRANSCRIPTION No. 68

Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this Resolution because this matter has to be considered and reconsidered as planning goes / on. Right at the beginning, I must say that this village industry, despite all brave talk on the part of the / Planning Commission and the Government, has been given a back seat by the Planning Commission and I think a / lot has to be done in order to REORIENTATE the entire approach with regard to village industries. I generally agree / with much of what has been said by the two speakers who have PRECEDED me and I should like to (100) add a few suggestions to what they have said.

Now, even when we were fighting the British, one of the / INDICTMENTS against the British rule was that it led to the RUINATION of our village and cottage industries. This criticism / was absolutely justified and the meaning of it was not fully seen at that time perhaps as it is seen / today after independence. We have EMBARKED on a policy of industrialisation of the country but in an underdeveloped economy / like this where we have got nearly 82 per cent or a little more of the population living in (200) the villages, you cannot have rapid industrialisation merely by starting heavy industries or even medium industries in the urban areas / and towns, whether they be in the public sector or in the private sector. They are, of course, important, and / the development of such industries must be on a far bigger scale. That is what we stand for but / at the same time we must embark on a policy of industrialisation of the rural areas today. There was a time / when capitalist economists almost took it for (GRANTED) that with the development of capitalism rural industries must go and (300) in fact in Europe in the beginning of the 20th Century we saw in Germany and other places many small-scale / and village industries going out of existence as capitalism grew. MONOPOLY capitalism which is growing in our country also has / a tendency to crush the small and medium industries, let alone village industries. The moment rural economy is drawn into / the (ORBIT) of capitalistic market, the tendency is there, and the laws operate, for the DECLINE of the rural industries / of the type that exist. Now, this process is there in our country, artificially, we are trying to maintain some. (400)

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In the rural areas, you have nearly 3 1/2 million new job-seekers every year. Rural industry must / be viewed from the larger angle of industrialisation of the country, from the point of its employment POTENTIALITIES, and also / from the point of view of raising the standard of living in the country. Yesterday, here, the Prime Minister was saying that unless agriculture looked up, national income would not go up still higher and the standard of living would / not go up. I entirely agree, but then in the rural sector of our economy we must develop SIMULTANEOUSLY the (500) other sector that is called the rural industrial sector for promoting rural industries on a larger scale. That is not / being done.

Now I found in our country, and we heard complaints, that these industries were not getting help. The ARTISANS are not only not taken care of but they are sent to their DOOM by the Government in many / places. I found that in the South also many fine handloom industries, which should be NURSED by the Government and / developed with all the attention and care, are allowed to go out of existence. Therefore it needs a serious re-thinking (600) on the part of the Commission as to how can we SET ABOUT this task. It is not just a / question of supplementing something. It is a question of developing a DYNAMIC sector in our economic life in the countryside / because we cannot ENVISAGE a situation where industries will be developing only in the towns and the problem will be / solved. Bigger industries and certain other medium industries will certainly develop and should develop in the towns. At the same / time, small industries through co-operatives, State sector, individual enterprise and through artisans should also develop in the countryside. This is (700) how we can STEP UP the rate of industrial progress of the country.

These industries can CATER to the consumers / needs to a considerable extent relaxing our pressure on imports and also helping the development of certain vital industries, apart / from providing employment. The employment question is very important. Now, at the time of the last general elections, the gentlemen / of the Congress Party issued a MANIFESTO written by Prime Minister Nehru in which they have said that unemployment would / be reduced in the course of the next five years. At that time, it was 53 lakhs. Now, when (800) they went to the third general elections, the unemployment has gone up to 90 lakhs and we are told by / the Planning Commission that in the course of this Five Year Plan, it would have gone up to 12 millions. (840 words)

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

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I thought I should rise to support the point put forward by the hon. Mr. Kunzru but / my hon. friend from Hyderabad has said certain things which I had better deal with first. He has attacked more / or less the whole system of elections in India. He has talked of indirect election and so on. I am / afraid he has gone far beyond the scope of the Bill and I do not think that that needs an / answer at all. As regards the question of preparing electoral ROLLS, I think there is ample power vested in the (100) Election Commission to order the preparation of a regular electoral roll, if the Election Commission considers it necessary for any / EXTRAORDINARY reasons such as a large EXODUS from one place to another and things of that kind. Otherwise, as the / hon. Member himself said, it is such a vast country and such huge numbers are involved that I think it / would be really an unnecessary burden on the resources of the State to launch upon the preparation of electoral rolls / every year. The same purpose could be served by revising the electoral rolls every year as per the directions given (200) by the Election Commission as well as the rules laid down for the purpose. In a democracy, one of the / PRE-REQUISITES for its success is VIGILANCE and I think it would be quite in order to expect the people / of various parties to interest themselves in the revision of these electoral rolls. In fact, that is an OBLIGATORY task / of the citizens and it only helps to greater awareness and alertness on the part of the different parties.

There / was another point made by my hon. friend to which I should like to refer. He referred to false PERSONATION (300) I am not going to deny it absolutely. There might have been some false personation but to say that it / was the Congress that RESORTED TO false personation and that all other parties were PARAGONS of VIRTUE and were ANGELS / dropped from heaven is simply absurd. That he should have had the boldness to VENTURE such a RECKLESS statement—I / should say irresponsible statement—without any proof whatever, was wholly unfair on his part to the Congress and it is / no credit to this AUGUST House that one of its members should make such an allegation against the Opposition parties. (400)

Sir, my purpose is more to appreciate the stand taken by my hon. friend, Shri Kunzru. I do not know, / it is for the hon. Minister to say, whether even now, as the clause stands, it would not be open / to the Election Commission to review the order of the Chief Electoral Officer made in appeal against an order / of the Electoral Registration Officer. I have an idea that the Election Commission is supreme in these matters, that even when / there is an appeal from the Electoral Registration Officer to the Chief Electoral Officer and the Chief Electoral Officer passes (500) an order, though it may be final in the ordinary sense, it does not PRECLUDE the Election Commission from revising / that order. I would like to be ENLIGHTENED on this point. If the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill / says that the order in appeal of the Chief Electoral Officer over an order of the Electoral Registration Officer is / final and it is not open to the Election Commission to set it right, then I beg humbly to differ / from such a stand and I think that is a LACUNA which should be made up. So, I would like (600) the hon. Minister to apply his mind to this aspect and see that in no case / the supreme authority of / the Election Commission in this matter, which is of vital importance, is in the least ABRIDGED or CURTAILED. I think / a slight amendment to clause 23 would set right the whole matter.

There is only one / other remark which I wish to make before I conclude and that is with regard to clause 25 on / page 8. It ENJOINS ON every local authority an obligation to make available to the Electoral Registration Officer such staff (700) as may be necessary for the performance of any duties in connection with the preparation and revision of electoral rolls. / Well, with the knowledge that we have of these, local authority may fail to make available to the electoral registration / officer the staff that he wants. Now, what is the remedy if the local authority does not meet that obligation, / if it does not choose to make available the requisite staff? That has not been provided for in the Bill / It is open to the hon. Minister to devise some means to meet such a CONTINGENCY but I think a (800) clause like this would be very helpful. That will be some kind of an INDUCEMENT to the local authority to / provide the staff. That is all that I have got to say, and I will no longer TIRE the House. (840 words)

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Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am obliged to the House for the general support this measure has received. I would like to clear up one or two points. I would begin by saying that this Act, when it was passed / and as it stands today on the STATUTE BOOK, is intended only to regulate and control industries. Its purpose is / not to take over the ownership of industries. For that, we have got other measures and other methods to follow. / The limited purpose here is this. Wherever industries appear to be going wrong and wherever, because of the mismanagement or (100) bad management, public interest is affected, or production has gone down, in such cases there is provision for Government to take them over for a period and manage them. Now it has been found in many cases that we have / taken over and managed them, and managed them well. I would like to point out that there are many very / good examples where industries, which a little while ago were going down, have PROSPERED under Government management and control, and / in this period the Government has never used its power INDISCRIMINATELY. In all these years, twelve UNDERTAKINGS were taken over (200) and then handed back to the management of the Government. One of the undertakings, which is / today under Government management and which has OCCASIONED this measure, was in a rather bad way when Government took it / over about seven years ago, and the Government, within the initial five-year period of management improved its finances. Its / profits have gone up. Its reserves have gone up. The concern has considerably improved, but then it was again thought / that it has to be continued under proper management and Government are of the opinion that this management has to (300) continue. If the existing law remains as it is today, there is no course open to the Government but to / hand it back to the share holders. This is one of the reasons why this measure has been brought forward / before this House, because the law as it stands today does not permit more than one extension of such management. / So, I think, that clears the point which was raised by some of my friends. There is nothing like unlimited / extension. This Act is not meant for Government to VIRTUALLY take over industries and continue indefinitely in control of them. (400)

I am in sympathy with some of the views expressed. It is true that we should take responsibilities which we / should be able to discharge well, and I think even the most critical Members will be satisfied that we have / taken such responsibilities very selectively and discharged them well. It may be that there are certain concerns which were really / beyond REDEMPTION. Yet, we have been making a sort of effort and that effort is well worth it.

Now, take / the case of India Electric Works. Even as a working concern it is still in bad shape. The Government were (500) compelled to take it over because otherwise it had to close down and a large number of workers were to / be thrown out of employment. That was one of the reasons why we took it over. But then we cannot / go on taking indefinitely such responsibilities at the cost of the taxpayer's money. There is a limit to it. And / what is the limit to such cases? My only intention is, that to the best of its capacity, whatever is / possible, the Government should try to bring about improvements, and this provision of one extension alone should not stand in (600) the way. Therefore, the amending Bill gives powers to the Government to extend control by periods of two years / at a time but by not more than ten years in all after the expiry of the initial period of five years. / In that period it is supposed that the concern would be set in order; that is the intention. / I am sure that this amendment will be helpful both to the private industry as well as to whatever the Government / does in such cases. It is desirable in every way.

The hon. Member referred to various companies which were mismanaged. (700) I know of many cases. But my own and the Government's policy is that they should take responsibility in such matters / after careful SCRUTINY and examination. And that meets the point raised by some other friends too. We should not / take over such responsibilities indiscriminately. We are careful, and once a responsibility is taken, the intention is to perform it well. / That is why it is not possible to take over many more concerns. Yet, it may be desirable, despite / the limitations of the Government, to take over the control and management of concerns in the country's interests, and where (800) the public interest is involved the Government cannot simply plead that its hands are full. We cannot SHIRK that responsibility / when public interest is involved. I can assure the House that we shall not hesitate to serve the public interest. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 71

I may draw the attention of the House to a special FEATURE of the Budget, and it is this. / With all the heavy expenditure on Defence TO THE TUNE OF 30 per cent, the developmental activity has not been slowed down. / Today, we are spending about 19 per cent on the different development activities. But, in this respect, I would like / to submit that the allocation for education in the Budget continues to be at 2 to 3 per cent. / I think education is a very important subject as it affects the minds of our younger generation, and it gives (100) us the necessary technical PERSONNEL who are, so to say, the hands and feet of our development. What we find / here is that instead of making an increase in this particular direction, on education, we are keeping it at the same / level. I would submit that the Finance Minister should give his due consideration for increasing the budget on education.]

Now, I turn to the performance and the working of the Ministries. I would like to say something first about / the work that the Planning Commission is doing. Of course, the Planning Commission is doing an excellent work. It is (200) at present preparing the Fourth Five Year Plan. Not only that, it is preparing a PERSPECTIVE plan for a number / of years. It is also giving a VISION; it is also suggesting certain priorities in so far as the progress / of our country is concerned. The Planning Commission is also CARRYING OUT different kinds of studies and researches. But, / at the same time, what I feel is that the Commission must apply itself also to the weaker sections of the society, / namely, the landless labourers, the ARTISANS and those who are living in the rural areas. It must also apply (300) itself as to how the weaker areas or the underdeveloped areas in our country can be helped.

I know that the / Planning Commission has prepared certain INDICATORS and has asked the State Governments to show which are the regions which / are underdeveloped according to the indicators. But that much of attention will not do. We have to give more attention / because if such areas continue so in the different States in our country, it will HAMPER the general progress of / the country. From the questions that are asked in this House, the Minister will know the anxiety amongst the Members. (400).

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So, I would suggest for the consideration of the Minister that a special wing be established in the Planning Commission / to study and prepare schemes for such regions. Today, only seven States have informed AS PER indicators about these regions / and even then I would submit that a special wing may be constituted in the Planning Commission to study and / prepare schemes for such regions. This wing should not merely prepare schemes but it must at the same time also / watch the IMPLEMENTATION of the schemes that are meant for such regions. The Planning Commission must direct that a special (500) provision be made and priority given to all the schemes for such regions.

The economic development of such a region / depends upon the building up of economic OVERHEADS in that particular region and you will find, as I have given / certain figures, that in so far as Marathwada area is concerned, there is lack of such economic overheads. Therefore, Industries / are not coming up and since industries are not coming up, other developments are also falling short. So, I would / request that consideration may be given to constituting a special wing in the Planning Commission for the underdeveloped areas. (600)

Coming to the Ministry of Education, what I find is that the Ministry of Education has been going after too many things; / it is going after too many changes and also too many EXPERIMENTATIONS. I think the time has come when / we should stop this policy of going after too many changes and too many experimentations in the field of education. / It is because of this that we have not been able to achieve after eighteen years of freedom a common / PATTERN throughout the country. I think a plea has already been made by a lady Member about the pattern. Different (700) patterns exist in different States of our country. One does not know what has happened to the educational objectives / that have been INCORPORATED in the different reports with regard to primary education, secondary education and college education. Nobody has tried / to PERUSE as to how far the educational objectives that have been incorporated / in these reports have been put through / in the different States.

As far as I know, basic education is not being worked in the spirit in which / it ought to be and there are different MISCONCEPTIONS about it. So, it should be seen by the Education Ministry (800) that instead of going after too many changes and too many experimentations, they concentrate and see that at least a / common pattern of education at the primary level, the secondary level and the college level is EVOLVED throughout the country.

(840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 72 (new)

The President has said that in the last 40 years we have progressed along this path, ILLUMINED by Mahatma Gandhi / and Jawaharlal Nehru. We shall ADHERE to it, come what may, with the determination and courage INSTILLED in us by / Indira Gandhi. In my opinion, this is the time for all of us whether belonging to that side or this / side, irrespective of party AFFILIATIONS to REDEDICATE ourselves to these basic fundamentals of our Constitution. If we do that, / we will be a united India. Not only will we command respect in the COMITY OF NATIONS but the foundations will be (100) such that nobody on the earth will be able to do any harm to us.

I have one thing to / say that our country is a continent and in this continent, we have faced this year one of the severest / droughts in 100 years. It is the PRUDENT policy of having ACCUMULATED BUFFER stocks that in spite of SETBACKS / that we have experienced, there has not been any starvation death. This is a TRIBUTE to the INGENUITY of our / policy of having created the buffer stocks.

To my mind, there are one or two GREY areas. One of the (200) grey areas is our population explosion which my friend, Shri Prashant, has also referred to. We may be doing / what we are doing. For instance, 20 million ACCEPTERS of CONTRACEPTIVES and other things we have produced but we have / not EVOLVED a national CONSENSUS on this issue. I spoke about the matter in different forms when the Prime Minister / was also there. I told him that a national consensus on family welfare programme must be evolved. I also told / him that you have been calling meetings of the Opposition parties quite often on different issues but, to my mind, (300) the most important issue for which an all-party meeting should be convened is to evolve a national policy on population. / In spite of our ALL-ROUND economic development, it all gets NULLIFIED by the population explosion. We have not done / much in this direction. I had the PRIVILEGE of going to China and I saw how they are progressing / in this regard. It is true that there have been many occasions when undue advantage has been taken by one / party or the other in the implementation of this programme. That is why, I want national consensus on family planning. (400)

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Sir, I go to the next area, and that is with regard to agriculture. The Agriculture Minister has stated in / a conference the other day that in spite of drought, he has fixed a target of 175 / million tonnes of foodgrains for the current year. That is a good idea. But the important thing to which the / President has referred is the need of increase in the production of oilseeds, and to this I add pulses. / I want the Government to give special attention to the production of these things because EDIBLE oils and pulses are (500) the common man's need in India and we are having shortage of pulses and edible oils and we are importing / these in a very large quantity. So, the THRUST of our programme, as we have done in the case of / Green Revolution is that we should concentrate on the production of pulses and edible oils and then assure our own / people that within a period of two years we will attain self sufficiency in edible oils and pulses. /

The next point is with regard to public sector. There is no doubt that the public sector occupies a commanding height (600) and it has occupied commanding heights in our mixed economy. But the problem of accountability of public sector has not / been done to the desired extent. I submit, Sir, that for this purpose the programme implementation Ministry is helping the / public sector undertakings with regard to any difficulties that they face. In that Ministry on or before 5th of every / month, they get a report from the particular undertaking with regard to the difficulties that they face in / manufacturing or marketing or finance or any other thing and the programme implementation Ministry sees to it that these difficulties (700) are removed. But a new thinking has come to the Heads of these public sector undertakings, that is, by sending / the report on the 5th of every month, they pass on the BUCK to the programme implementation Ministry and they / forget about what they have written. This attitude has to be changed. The executives of these public sector undertakings should / be told that the Planning Commission or the programme implementation Ministry is there only to help you and it is / for you to set things right and see that any difficulties faced by them are removed and their undertaking shows results. (800) I think for that purpose it will be advisable that their promotion or renewal of their contract or enhancement / of their present grade should be linked with the jobs done by the Heads of these public sector undertakings. (840. words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 73

So far as the UTILITY of the All-India Services is concerned, I would like to mention that first of / all, it will introduce an element of competition. There will be a wider field of selection, there will be MOBILITY / from one State to another and from the States to the Centre and from the Centre to the States. These / people will thus have a greater opportunity of gaining very rich experience which will be of great use not only / to them but to the people with whom they have to work. I would also like to mention one more (100) very important aspect, that of national INTEGRATION: The men of the All-India Services, by their experience in one State, / will be able to come CLOSER to the people of the different States, mix with them well and this will / ACCELERATE the process of national integration. This is not a small achievement through the Services. If the Services do not / have this national approach, then it is bound to have an adverse effect on the people as a whole, because / the services are in a way an element of the society and they are able to build up public opinion. (200) I am not only talking of the officers at the top but at different levels and the kinds of opinion / they hold, the way they behave, the way they act, all have their own effect on the people. And if / they function on a national basis, in a disinterested way, having no PAROCHIAL views and consider matters at the national / level, then this will create a national atmosphere in the country. So, it is very important that there should be / as many All-India Services as possible because, as I said, they are able to move about with every section (300) of the people of the States, know their language and they are able to bring fresh experience and fresh OUTLOOK / in the different States, wherever they go.

Coming to the present two Services which are the subject matter of this / Resolution, the Agricultural Administration Committee which was set up in 1988 to examine the question of / reorganisation of agricultural administration, recommended the formation of an All India Agricultural Service. Accordingly, a scheme was drawn up by / the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and circulated to the State Governments on August 9, 1992. (400)

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So far as the question of All-India Services is concerned, it is this House that has the right to / move and pass such a Resolution but because the States are also concerned, naturally we consult the States. We take / them into confidence, we discuss with them and it is only after all the States have agreed that this question / was finally decided and it was thought proper that these two All-India Services should be formed. This does not / mean that merely by the passing of this Resolution, the Services are finalised. The terms and conditions, the number of (500) posts, promotions and other details will have again to be brought before Parliament. As you know, this Resolution only says / that it is necessary and EXPEDIENT in the national interest that Parliament should by law provide for the creation of / these two Services. So, this Resolution is only a PRELIMINARY step in a way. This is not a final step. / Therefore, I am not going to touch upon the details because the details are not necessary. But I will give / broad outlines of these two Services.

It is proposed that, like the existing All-India Services, each State should have (600) an Agriculture Service CADRE of its own, incorporating the posts of District Agricultural Officers and above. The Union Territories would / have a separate cadre to meet their requirements. The requirements of the Centre would be met by drawing officers on / TENURE DEPUTATION from the State and Union Territories Cadres. So far as recruitment is concerned, 33 per cent of / the senior posts will be filled by promotion of officers of the State Agricultural Services, while the remaining posts will / be filled by direct recruitment. That means those who are already in position will be promoted while two-thirds of (700) the total will be filled by direct recruitment. There will be four categories of posts — Director of Agriculture, Additional Directors, / Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors of Agriculture. These are the broad outlines; I am not going into the details. /

So far as the Educational Service is concerned, it was at the National Integration Conference held from 20th September to 1st / October, 1961 that views were expressed strongly that for administrative purposes an All-India Service should / be created in the field of education. It was not only at that Conference but here also more than once (800) several Members had brought forward Resolutions for this purpose. I remember one of our REVERED Members brought such a Resolution. / Very often, such Resolutions were brought forward but it was not possible for us to get all the States together. (840 words)

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Handwritten shorthand notes on lined paper, including the number 312 and 331.

If we look at the provision of the Constitution, we will find that this Resolution is in PURSUANCE of the / provision in Article 312. According to sub-Article (2) of the same Article, we have now the / Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service which, according to the sub-Article, are DEEMED to have been created / by Parliament. Earlier also, we decided to create some other All India Services. The reasons for the creation of these / Services have been given by the hon. Minister, and I entirely agree to them.

One other aspect of this question (100) I want to place before this House and that is that the scale of pay and the prospects in the / All-India Services will be better than those in the State Services that there will be a wider field of / selection and that the conditions of service and the scale of pay will attract better persons. We know that quite / a large number of our young men, doctors, engineers, etc., are still outside the country. Thought they are keen to / come and serve the country, the service conditions in the State Services are not such as to attract them. (200) I hope and trust that our young engineers and others who are abroad, will be attracted to come back to our / country and serve it in view of the better prospects.

I think that the object of creating an all-India / Service is to supplement, and not to SUPLANT, the State Services. I mean to say that there will still be / the State Education Service although we are going to have an All India Education Service also. I know how the / States are dealing with it. I know about the State of Uttar Pradesh. As far as education is concerned, we (300) have got a State Education Service and also a Subordinate Education Service. In the State Service, there is Class I / and Class II. There is no direct recruitment to Class I services generally. Therefore, when we are going to create / an all-India Service, I think the first question which will come up before the Government will be as to / which of the PERSONNEL of the State Services are fit enough to be ABSORBED in the all-India Service. I / find that the hon. Minister had suggested that there might be a proportion of 33 percent reserved for promotion. (400)

After this Resolution is passed by this House the Government will consider the question of legislation for the creation of / these Services. I read the provision in Article 312 and I know that the creation of these / Services is possible only by a law, that we have got to bring forward a Bill and pass it into / law. But as far as the conditions of service and all other things are concerned, they are also to be / REGULATED by Parliament. Therefore, my suggestion is that these things should be determined by rules made under the proposed Act (500) and the authority to make the rules should be DELEGATED to the Government in that respect so that after everything / has been gone into, a proper decision is made both in regard to the conditions of service and also the / proportion for recruitment, for direct recruitment and by promotion.

I have seen executive officers working in the States drawn both / from the I.A.S. and the Provincial Executive Service. Normally, I.A.S. officers are DEPUTED to the States / and during their posting they are under the control of the States; they are posted according to the recruitment (600) of the State. I think the same principle will be followed in regard to these all-India Services also. But it / will be desirable that officers serving in one State should not be allowed to remain there for a very long / period; they should be taken back from the State and given to another State, or they may be allowed to / work in the Centre. But as far as the administrative control of these officers is concerned, that will be with / the States. But, at the same time, because they are all-India officers, all DISCIPLINARY proceedings and action taken in (700) consequence thereof is to be taken by the Central Government in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

There is / one thing more and that is this. Although these officers will be serving in the States and will really / to a certain extent replace the present State officers, still I feel that additional expenditure on administration will be necessary. / To think that it will not involve any additional expenditure is, I think, not a correct NOTION. The finances of the / States being what they are — all the ELASTIC resources are with us at the Centre — it is not possible for (800) the States to bear any further burden. If any additional expenditure is involved in the creation of these services that / burden must be borne by the Centre and not transferred to the States because this expenditure is on Central Services. (840 words.)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 75 (new)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the text on the right, written on lined paper.

First of all, I would like to say that I have been an admirer of the Indian Railways for its / critical support to the life and living of the people in the country. Secondly, it has had an impressive record / on several COUNTS, in recent years.

Railways carry as freight, items like processed minerals, foodgrains, etc. It has manufacturing / as well as repair and maintenance units. It has also very good organisations like the RITES and the IRCON which have / done extremely well in terms of operating results. In this connection, let me COMPLIMENT the hon. Minister for his very (100) bold CONFESSION on the day he took charge that he was taking charge of the railways in a very good condition. /

Mr. Vice-Chairman, we know that the hon. Railway Minister was a very eminent trade union leader. Particularly, he / was a union leader in the railway industry itself. Perhaps, this switch-over to the other side of the FENCE, though AGONISING, is a challenge to him and, I am sure, he is getting the FEEL of the challenge and / measuring up to it.

The performance of the Railways during the Seventh Five-Year Plan has been really impressive. / It has generated Rs. 527 crores of surplus, reduced the DEFERRED dividend, and it has reduced its dependence (200) on the General Budget. It is of the order of only 41 per cent now. It has also successfully / RESORTED TO the instruments of internal RESOURCE generation and external resource MOBILISATION from the market.

Modernisation of workshops, renewal of / tracks and coaches as well as ROLLING STOCK have been high on the agenda and most of these have been / met with a general degree of satisfaction. Computerisation of passenger services has been a very welcome thing and a / large part of the general public is enjoying its fruits. I do realise the problem of resources and the other kinds (300) of things which the hon. Minister had raised, for example, how it is going to affect the job prospects, etc. / But Sir, the fact remains that the Railways have to earn the confidence and the support of the commercial CLIENTS. / The commercial clients depend, primarily, on the quality of freight service offered by the Railways. As far as the freight / service is concerned, Railways have a commercial problem. They are competing with the truck industry. The railway freight service is / mainly dependent on the quality of service provided by the Railways, the cost and the time involved in that context. (400)

Of course, we realise that the truck industry is energy-deficient and it is very costly. But in the final / analysis, it's the consumer who has to bear the cost. The business and industry could care less whether the / goods are carried by a cheaper mode of transport like the railways, or, a costlier mode, namely, by trucks. / However, in this, the economy, as a whole, gets hurt. Particularly, the Railways are likely to lose in terms of / the freight traffic offered.

I see a reference made in the hon. Minister's statement in regard to the THRUST in (500) the next Plan. We realise that it would require more resources and more than that much more efficient management and / support from the entire group of railway employees at all levels. It is important that Railway employees should be / enthusiastic and involved and one does not get their involvement by simply EXHORTING them, wishing them to do a better job, / but through suitable instruments of management. Certainly, railways require much more capable leadership at all levels. We have a very dynamic Railway Minister. I have respect for individual members of the senior railway staff. Some of them are my (600) friends, and some of them I know at a personal level, but in a competitive world you have not only / to do a good job but continue to do it all the more in an improved way.

Now, there are / three aspects in the railway development programme. As a passenger we are interested in the new railway lines. Not only that. / We are also interested to see that the railways promote the INFRASTRUCTURE to support development potential growth for the / DEPRESSED areas. Laying of the new lines is very critical, but more than that productivity of the current assets (700) of the Railways is also one of the critical DETERMINANTS of the final efficiency of the railway system. Now, with regard / to the new railway lines, I would like particularly to refer to the eastern region. Historically, railway lines were laid / in the coal belt and some other areas primarily to provide links and support to the EXTRACTIVE industry. We wanted / all minerals from the PITHEADS to be carried to the points where they were used particularly for the new industrial centres. / Coal, iron ore, iron and steel remain even today one of the dominant SEGMENTS of freight carriage. (800) So, the DENSITY of railway lines in these two regions, particularly Bihar and West Bengal, has a historical origin. But if you look at the post-independent India, the per capita increase of railway track in that region has not been improved (840 words)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the typed text on the right side of the page, covering approximately 20 lines of writing.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 76

I shall now give a brief survey of the provisions in the Bill which are designed to encourage investments in / productive enterprises, to STIMULATE higher productivity as well as exports and to provide resources for expansion of industry. In order / to encourage investment by individuals and Hindu undivided families in the equity shares of new industrial companies in India, provision / has been made for the grant of tax-free tax credit certificates to them with reference to their subscriptions to / eligible issues of capital by such companies for a period of four financial years commencing with the financial year in (100) which the investment is made. The amount of the tax credit certificates is to be calculated at a SLAB system / of rates and will be limited to RS. 1,250 for each financial year on a / total investment of Rs. 30,000. Under the original provision in the Bill, only the first subscriber to ELIGIBLE issues / of capital qualifies for the tax credit certificates. Considering the fact that a substantial part of the capital issues made / in recent months has had to be taken up and is still held by financial institutions which UNDER-WROTE those (200) issues, the ELIGIBILITY for tax credit certificates has been extended to individuals and Hindu undivided families who purchase shares forming / part of an eligible issue of capital from an UNDERWRITER declared as such in the relevant PROSPECTUS.

INCENTIVES for increased / industrial production as well as for the more efficient use of the capital already invested are provided in the form / of tax credit certificates calculated with reference to the central excise duty payable on increased production in the RELEVANT year / over that of the base year and with reference to the additional amount of corporation tax payable by a company (300) in the relevant year over that payable by it in the base year. The amount of the tax credit certificates / granted for these purposes is required to be used for discharging debt obligations, acquisition of capital assets in India including / construction of a building for the purpose of the business and, in the case of a company, also for the / REDEMPTION of its DEBENTURES. This would enable industrial units to pay off the moneys which they had borrowed for expanding / their productive capacity or, alternatively, to plough back a larger portion of their current earnings for the purpose of expansion. (400)

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

As stated in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech, it is necessary to provide some more assistance to our export industry / on a DISCRIMINATING and selective basis in order to MITIGATE the disadvantages under which it operates in the foreign market / and to help it achieve its full competitive position. The tax credit certificates to be issued with reference to the / value of exports will, I expect, provide an IMPETUS for increasing our export POTENTIAL and augment our foreign exchange earnings. / in this connection, it is proposed to set up an Advisory Board on tax credit certificates for our exports to (500) advise Government regarding the commodities for which the certificates should be granted as also the rates. The Board will, wherever / necessary, invite the commercial interests concerned to present their views before it. The Commerce Secretary will be the Chairman of / the Board and a senior officer each from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry IN CHARGE of the export / commodity concerned will be members. The recommendations of the Board will enable the Government to take informed decisions with regard / to the grant of these certificates.

The measures for encouraging investment of surplus funds in production channels include a provision (600) for revival, in a modified form, of the exemption from wealth-tax of individuals and Hindu undivided families on the / value of their investments in equity shares of industrial companies. This exemption will be available to individuals and Hindu undivided / families on the value of any equity shares held by them in an industrial company where such shares form part / of the initial issue of equity share capital made by the company after the 31st March, 1980 / and will extend over a period of five successive assessment years, commencing with the assessment year next following the (700) date on which the company commences the operations for which it has been established.

Madam, the Bill contains a scheme / for voluntary DISCLOSURE of unaccounted income during a period of three months from 1st March to 31st May, / 1985. Tax is payable on the amount declared at the AD HOC rate of sixty per cent. with / a rebate of five per cent. of the tax where the declaration has been made and the tax has also / been paid not later than the 31st March, 1985. Where the DECLARANT is unable to pay (800) the tax on the amount declared immediately he has the option to pay it within a period of six months / from the date of declaration, provided he furnishes adequate security in the form of a guarantee from a scheduled bank. (840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 77 (new)

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Compulsory Deposit Scheme which was introduced in 1974, was partially withdrawn / in 1977 for the lower income group and it has continued for income groups having an / income of Rs. 15,000 and above per year.

Sir, the objective of the Bill is LAUDABLE— as being / anti-inflationary and to save, what is called, CONSPICUOUS consumption. But is the Government really serious about the whole matter? / Sir, it has been reported in the press that the Government wants to IMPOUND 50 per cent of the dearness allowance (100) due to the Central Government employees. Why has this dearness allowance become due? It became due from the month of / March and May this year because the average 12 monthly index crossed 400 and 408 respectively. / Not only that. Last month, a third instalment has become due because the industrial consumer price index has gone up to 453. / All this is because the Government's policy about controlling the prices has been a complete failure. Without controlling the price line, / the Government will not be able to achieve anything. It will help neither the country nor the poorer sections of (200) the people. I think this Government has not decided what should be its price policy. The price policy has to / be integrated with the policy relating to incomes and wages and unless this policy is settled by the Government, / it is no use having only the Compulsory Deposit Scheme against those who are regular, monthly salaried workers, or those of / higher income groups. But even though they may be of higher income groups, with the high ESCALATION of costs and / the index going up so STEEPLY, their purchasing power is already ERODED. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government (300) what steps it is going to take for the stabilisation of cost of living, which has to be the main / objective of any economic policy. Sir, stabilisation of cost of living has been given a go-by. Nothing has been done / to control the prices. On the other hand, black market and a parallel economy are flourishing. Prices of ordinary vegetables / like the cauliflower are Rs. 15 per kilo and tomatoes are selling at Rs. 8 per kilo. Everything has become / so costly. Still, the Government wants to attack those people who are only wage-earners and whose incomes are fixed (400)

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

There is a fear that with the financial accounting year coming to a close, the bonus question will come up / and this Government which has no other policy except to FLEECE the workers and its employees will come forward with / a sort of an Ordinance or a Bill by which they will deprive the workers of their bonus, or they / may ask them to deposit it with the Government. As I said earlier, this Government must decide about its policy. / The Government must come out with decision to have a national pay policy for all the Government servants, including those (500) of the State Governments and, therefore, it is very essential that a National Pay Commission should be appointed to decide / the policy so that the working classes and employees can cooperate in the economic development of the country. I find / that the Government is not taking any steps to prevent black-marketing or to run the public distribution system effectively. / Hardly 4 lakh public distribution shops have been opened. As against the total population and the working class population, / it is a very MEAGRE number. Therefore, the worst affected persons due to the rising prices are the poor people, (600) the TOILING masses and the entire working class. Therefore, Sir, my submission is that instead of continuing such schemes and having / only PIECEMEAL legislations, will the Government decide a price policy for stabilisation of the cost of living which is very essential / to have more economic development and prosperity?

If they really want the employees to be partners in industry, the Government / must accept in principle that the fruits of prosperity must be shared by the working classes and, therefore, the time / has come when participation of labour in management has got great importance. Otherwise, we are caught in such a VICIOUS circle (700) that no progress can be made. What is happening now is the rich are becoming richer and all the black MARKETEERS / are having a field day. We have heard of the prices of land in Bombay and other things and how / everything is being exploited by the big businessmen, smugglers and others who are having a field day in the country. / Therefore, I am opposed to this type of Ordinances.

Sir, the Government has adopted a novel method for solving the / economic problems of our country. When the budget was presented, they did not spell out the terms. In fact, (800) a Bill with the necessary fiscal measures should have been thought of when the budget was presented, but in the / Budget Session nothing was done. Recently the prices of petrol and other petroleum products were increased without any indication in the budget.

(842 words)

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

Tr. No. 67

secessionist tendencies = actions and feelings to form a separate country, e.g., Kashmir
 terrorism = actions for creating horror among the people by killing them, or by looting, arson and setting fire
 secularism = policy of treating all religions of the country on equal level
 enshrined = contained in
 upheld = given respect to, recognised (वरकरार रखना)
 rationalism = faith of being reasonable
 weaponry = arms and ammunition (spelling please).
 ulterior motives = with the intention of destruction (तोड़ फोड़, मार घाड़ करने के लक्ष्य से)
 sophisticated weapons = modern weapons, e.g., AK 47 rifles
 fundamentalism = blind faith in one's religion and disrespect for any other religion
 abetted = supported by for committing criminal activities
 curbed = controlled, checked
 chauvinism = patriotism for one's country along with hatred for a foreign country (Pronunciation is (शोवेनिज्म))
 linguistic fervour = passion or zeal for one's language, loving one's own language and hating others language. for example, Hindi is good but Tamil is bad (भाषा भाषीता)
 hydra-headed creatures = poisonous and dangerous creatures like cobra
 splitting situation = separatist tendencies (आपस की फूट)
 scanty rainfall = insufficient rainfall
 buffer stock = stock of foodgrains, sugar, etc., kept in reserve by the Government for using it when the traders create artificial shortage to raise the prices
 vibrating = thrilling, being extremely enthusiastic
 plight = condition
 dry land farmers = farmers who solely depend on rains for irrigation

distress sales = sales made at much lower rates because of some urgent necessity of money. for example, when the farmer needs money for daily necessities of life or for sudden illness or for inputs for growing next crops

Tr. No. 68

reorientate = reshape, reformulate
 preceded = happened before somebody or something (Don't confuse preceded with proceeded.)
 indictment = accusation, disapproval, disliking (Pronunciation is इन्डाईटमेंट)
 ruination = destruction (नाश) (Pronunciation is रूईनेशन)
 embarked on = launched, started
 take it for granted = (idiom) assume, pre-suppose
 monopoly capitalism = accumulating wealth by acquiring exclusive or single right for running some industry
 orbit = circle, restricted area.
 decline = fall
 job-seekers = unemployed persons
 potentialities = possibilities
 simultaneously = concurrently, happening or doing two or more things at the same time
 artisans = experts who manufacture goods by their own hands e.g., carpenters, tailors, masons, weavers, etc. (दस्तकार)
 doom = misfortune, worst circumstances (ब्यामत)
 nursed = care for, looked after
 set about = (idiom) start
 dynamic = very powerful
 step up = increase, raise
 cater to = to fulfil the need (आपूरति करना)

Tr. No. 69

electoral rolls = list of voters
 extraordinary = exceptional
 exodus = outward movement of large number of people
 as per the = according to the
 directions = instructions

pre-requisite = requirement that must be satisfied before some action
 vigilance = supervision, watch
 obligatory = essential
 false personation = disguise, false identity
 resorted to = adopted
 paragons of virtue = angels, pious persons
 venture = to dare
 reckless = rash, careless
 august House = Lok Sabha having very large membership. (Here, august should be typed with small a.)
 preclude = prevent
 enlightened = informed
 abridged = reduced
 enjoins on = fall on as a duty
 devise = find out, evolve (As a verb devise will be spelt with s and when used as a noun, the spelling shall be with c.)
 means = methods ways
 contingency = unexpected requirement

Tr. No. 70

statute book = the name of the register maintained by Parliament in which every Act which is passed by the Parliament is entered and its registration S. No. is given on the Act which is the second name of the Act, e.g., Act No. 21 of 1997.
 prospered = became profitable
 indiscriminately = without any consideration or without any rhyme or reason, freely, without any restriction
 undertakings = companies
 occasioned = occasion is generally used as a noun. But it can be used as a verb also. Here, it is used as a verb, past participle tense. Its meaning is; necessitated or made to happen or made to cause
 virtually = in fact, practically
 selectively = cautiously, with great attention (संभल संभल कर)
 beyond redemption = not fit for taking over, financially so bad as were not fit for compensation; in wretched condition

scrutiny = examination, consideration

Tr. No. 71

feature = characteristic, special aspect

to the tune of = of the order of, about

personnel = staff (Don't confuse personnel with personal.) (Pronunciation is परसोनल)

perspective plan = a five year plan which is not concerned and limited for its execution to the five-year period but it includes such programmes which are co-related or extended to the next five year plan. for example, construction of Konkan railway line and the railway line from Jammu to Srinagar. (Don't confuse perspective with prospective which are quite different in their respective meanings.)

carry out = (idiom) execute, put into operation

indicators = parameters, yardsticks, planned directions

hamper = restrict, impede (बाधाक होना)

constituted = formulated, framed

economic overheads = expenses other than the estimated expenditure for economic development

experimentations = practical experiences

incorporated = contained, included

misconception = misunderstanding

Tr. No. 72

illuminated = thrown light on, lighted up

adhere to = stick to (Adhere is always followed by the preposition to.)

instilled in = infused, to wake up the spirit

irrespective of = without consideration of

party affiliations = different political parties to which members belong to

rededicate = to re-devote (अपनी शक्ति को फिर से नीचावर करना)

prudent = wise

setbacks = failures

tribute = humble appreciation (शुद्धांजली) (Don't transcribe tribute as contribute.)

ingenuity = skill (चतुराई)

acceptors = those who accept (राजामंद लोग)

contraceptives = devices for preventing conception or pregnancy, e.g., Nirodh, etc.

evolved = devised, formulated

all-round = of every kind (Don't type it as alround.)

nullified = negated, ineffective

to pass on the buck = (idiom) pass on one's responsibility to the other person

Tr. No. 73

utility = usefulness

mobility = movement

national integration = unity of the country

closer = nearer (Don't confuse closer with closure.)

accelerate = increase the speed

parochial = provincial (प्रांतीय)

outlook = way of thinking

expedient = necessary

preliminary = primary

cadre = organised service like I.A.S., I.P.S., etc.

tenure deputation = borrowed service of an officer for a particular period either from the State Government to the Central Government or vice versa

Tr. No. 74

in pursuance of the = in accordance with the (provisions of the law or rules)

prospects = future betterment in service etc. (Don't confuse prospects with prospectus.)

supplant = to dispossess and take the place of

regulated = controlled

delegated to = pass on the official powers to

deputed = posted outside the cadre for some period

disciplinary proceedings = action against an officer for violating the service rules

in consequence thereof = as a result of that (उस के परिणाम स्वरूप) (type thereof as one word.)

Tr. No. 75

on several counts = due to several reasons

processed minerals = minerals like pig iron turned into steel, or hard coke into soft coke (शुद्ध किये हुए धातु)

compliment = praise, appreciate (Don't transcribe compliment as complement which means a thing which makes the other thing complete.) For example, typewriting for stenography

confession = acceptance of one's mistake

fence = hedge, railing, boundary wall

feel = Here, feel is used as a noun in the meaning of pinch, or pain

resource generation = creating financial resources

resource mobilisation = getting the money which is lying unutilised

rolling stock = railway engines, passenger coaches and wagons

commercial clients = factories etc which send their products through railways

energy-deficient = having the shortage of diesel

infrastructure = the pre-requisites for major development; for example, roads, tele-communications etc, for establishing industries in rural areas

depressed areas = economically backward areas

determinants = determining factors, solid factors

extractive industry = industries like coal mines, iron mines, oil wells

dominant = very powerful

segments = parts

freight carriage = capacity of carrying goods by the railways

Tr. No. 76

stimulate = encourage, excite to do better action

slab = one particular category, e.g. no income tax up to an income of Rs. 40,000/-. This is one slab of income

Knowledgeable Meanings of Volume 4

under-write = to undertake to buy all shares of a company not bought by the public

under-writer = one who under-writes

issues = floating of new shares for purchase by public

prospectus = a pamphlet issued by a company giving detailed information about the new issue of shares

relevant year = it is a term used in income tax department. it refers to the year for which the income is to be assessed.

redemption of debentures = repayment of the face value or increased value of the debentures at the time of maturity of their period

discriminating = selective, on selection basis

impetus = incentive, source of encouragement

augment = increase

successive = continuous, without break, one after the other in a series

disclosure = revealing, declaring

unaccounted income = income on which tax has been evaded, or not paid by unfair means

ad hoc = special, for the time being
declarant = a person who declares his unaccounted income

Tr. No. 77

laudable = praiseworthy

conspicuous consumption = unnecessary consumption only to show off one's wealth

impound = take legal possession of

respectively = as related to the concerned one. (Here, 400 is related to March and 408 to May.)

salariated workers = workers employed on salary basis (Don't transcribe salariated as salary in this term.)

escalation = increase

steeply = suddenly and at a very high rate

eroded = destroyed, damaged

cauliflower = (फूल गोभी)

fleece = charge very excessively (खाल उधेड़ लेना)

meagre = small

toiling = hard working (पसीना बहाने वाले)

piecemeal = in pieces, in phases (थोड़ा-थोड़ा कर के) (Type it as one word)

vicious circle = very problematic situation (गंवर)

black-marketeer = Remember spelling of marketeer

a field day = (idiom) great occasion, good opportunity

Tr. No. 78

emotional integration = unity of the country based on national emotions disregarding regional or linguistic or communal emotions

aspiring for = wishing, desiring

integrate = unite

discontent = dissatisfaction

anomaly = imbalance, defect (Don't transcribe anomaly as animal.)

appliances = equipment, necessary tools, machines

syllabus = prescribed text books (Its plural is syllabi whose pronunciation is सिलेबाई)

Tr. No. 79

condemned = rejected, hated upon (Pronunciation is कौनडेन्ड; n is silent, not pronounced)

yield = produce

co-ownership = partnership

bureaucratic socialism = a society in which top-ranking officers of the Government enjoy equal opportunity and status with political leaders, elite and the rich people (Learn spelling of bureaucratic)

eliminate = remove

strings = conditions (शर्तें)

content with = satisfied with (Don't transcribe content as contend)

managerial staff = officers, executives (Remember the spelling of managerial and practise its outline)

assumed = become, taken the shape of

price stabilisation = fixity of prices, no rise in prices

Tr. No. 80

incursions = attacks, aggressions

Defence-oriented = having importance for Defence

military alliances = grouping with other countries for defence like NATO, S.E.A.T.O., etc.

pruned = cut, reduced

indispensable = extremely essential

reclamation of land = making infertile land cultivable (बंजर जमीन को उपजाउ बनाना)

anti-erosion = schemes to check damage being done to agricultural lands because of floods

deployed = detailed for duty; putting the idle employees on duty

suppressing = crushing, putting down or quelling agitators or rioters

mortars = hand bombs (Spelling and outline please)

grenades = rifles for shooting small bombs

anti-aircraft guns = guns to shoot aircraft

Tr. No. 81

mid-term elections = re-elections any time before the expiry of the term of five years

absolute majority = having more than 50% seats

under detention = in jail because of political reasons and not on account of any crime

explore = examine thoroughly

avenues = means, sources

stable government = a government which can sustain for the full term of 5 years

emerged = arose (Don't confuse emerged with merged.)

negotiate = discuss

sponsored = supported

electorate = body of voters

revoke = repeal or cancel the law

assuming = giving power

Tr. No. 82

vital = important

chronic = dangerous

esteemed = honourable (Don't transcribe esteemed as estimate.)

estimate = estimate

land ceiling = restricting the size of the agricultural land for ownership
 manfully = bravely
 pilot projects = schemes started on trial or experiment basis
 gigantic = huge
 a drop in the ocean = very small thing
 able-bodied men = physically fit (उष्ट पुष्ट पुरुष)

Tr. No. 83

material facts = important facts
 warranting = requiring
 dissolved assembly = dismissed assembly
 closest scrutiny = a thorough examination
 meticulous = very thorough (बहुत बारीकी से)
 squarely = equally
 contention = argument
 foolproof = without any chance of mistake (Type foolproof as one word.)
 apprehending = having the fear of (Its second meaning is arresting.)
 blindfold = on the basis of supposed faith (अंध विश्वास)
 conventions = traditions, set procedures
 time and again = (idiom) many times, again and again
 inevitably = most probably
 taken recourse to = adopted the method, resorted to
 ensued = occurred, happened

Tr. No. 84

communicable disease = disease which can be passed on from one plant to the other
 estates = tea gardens, coffee gardens, etc.
 immensely = greatly
 acreage = further noun of acre
 paddy = covered rice (धान)
 plantain = small-sized banana
 distrust = disbelieve
 deleted = removed from, erased

Tr. No. 85

baneful = harmful, immoral (Don't transcribe baneful as painful.)

Apply your sense of meanings.)
 Czechoslovakia = name of a country (Remember its spelling.) (Pronunciation is (जै को सलोवैकीया)
 totalitarian countries = countries ruled by one powerful person or a group of persons like China and Poland; countries where there is no democracy
 philanthropists = persons with compassion and charity for the dispossessed (दानी मनुष्य) (Learn spelling) (Pronunciation is (फिलनथरीपिस्टस)
 exclusively = solely, only for one excluding all others
 set apart = (idiom) reserve for some special use
 award = prize (Don't hear and transcribe award as ward which means a branch in a hospital or a jail, e.g., medical ward, surgical ward, women's ward in a jail.)
 eminence = top-class efficiency (ऊँच कोटी की योग्यता या लीयाकर)

Tr. No. 86

recessionary = relating to slump in business turnover
 definitive = final, decisive
 brook = tolerate (Don't transcribe brook as break. Apply your sense of meanings.)
 attainment = acquiring (प्राप्ति)
 self-reliance = not dependent on others
 ambitious target = wishful aim, exaggerated target which seems to be difficult to be achieved
 assiduous = laborious, persevering, full of hard work
 sustain = maintain, keep alive
 momentum = speed
 impulses = instincts, inborn tendencies
 hectare = 1000 sq. metres
 nutrients = fertilizers etc.
 overcoming = solving, winning over (Type overcoming as one word.)
 credit = money given on loan
 crop husbandry = management of growing of crops
 subsidiary occupations = allied jobs

animal husbandry = art of keeping animals (पशु पालन)
 horticulture = growing and management of gardens
 fisheries = rearing of fish (मछली पालन)
 social forestry = afforestation for the benefit of the people, planting trees in populated areas to remove pollution
 farm forestry = growing of trees in the agricultural fields for the benefit of crops, like leaves of the trees serve as manure, and trees provide shade to certain crops
 dairy development = improvement in keeping of milch cattle for the production of milk

Tr. No. 87

plantation labour = labour working in tea gardens, coffee gardens
 derived = taken from, extracted
 withholding = keeping with oneself, not giving to others (Type one word with double hh in spelling.)
 effect = make operative (लागू करना) (Don't transcribe effect as affect)
 pluck = pull off leaves (पत्ते तोड़ना)
 buds = flower not fully open (कली), leaf cluster (of tea)
 fallow land = infertile land (Don't transcribe fallow as fellow.)
 tapioca = coarse food grain
 cess = tax, duty, levy
 short-sighted = narrow minded (तुच्छ) (antonym of farsighted)

Tr. No. 88

stabilise = strengthen
 curious = strange
 headway = progress
 Tariff Commission = Finance Commission, a statutory commission appointed every five years under the Constitution of India
 at one stretch = (idiom) at one time, not piecemeal (एक दम, रुक-रुक कर नहीं)
 say = Here, say means about
 cumulative = multiplying automatically

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 78

Madam Vice-Chairman, yesterday the hon. Minister made a very strong case for his Resolution. He stressed the necessity for / an integrated approach to these problems. He appealed in the name of national integration to accept this proposal. He also / stressed the NECESSITY of having emotional integration through this measure. Well, I am not against having an integrated approach / as far as both education and agriculture are concerned. But my fear is whether this step in the present context / will at all help the integrated approach which he wants and the national integration which he is ASPIRING for. (100) Now, I will concentrate more on the educational Service.

I was thinking about this problem after I heard the hon. Minister / yesterday with my State in my mind. Our State is considered to be one of those which are so far / ahead in education. But unfortunately the situation there is not very happy. Coming to college education, in our State / there are a large number of private colleges. There are a number of Government colleges and there are a few colleges / directly under the University. Now, those college teachers who are directly under the University are considered to be the BLESSED (200) few because they have a higher salary, fewer hours of work and sometimes the number of students whom they have / to teach happens to be very limited, whereas teachers with the same qualification, employed in Government colleges, have to work 18 hours or even more, and they get a MEAGRE salary. The creation of these University teachers instead of helping to / INTEGRATE is causing so much of DISCONTENT among the Government college teachers. Now, this creation of an all-India Education / Service will create another few persons who may be much better placed than either the University teachers or the Government (300) college teachers. This state of affairs, I am afraid, will create more confusion rather than help integration.

Now, as I mentioned earlier, there is a third category of private college teachers. Their condition is not very much better than that / of high school teachers. In some cases, their condition is worse. The pay they used to get was so low / that whenever they got a better chance elsewhere, they used to leave these colleges and go. The result of this / state of affairs on the education in the colleges is that their standards are very low throughout, whole country.

(400) (100) 8/1/58

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So, when I think of the integration of education in my State, leaving aside the other parts of India, I / feel much more than introducing this all-India Service, some other things have to be done in our State to / remove this ANOMALY and I feel that as far as college education is concerned, whether it be in the private / sector or in the public sector, wherever it is, the Government have to take the responsibility for college education. / The pay and other things have to be almost similar as far as these private colleges, Government colleges and the University (500) Colleges are concerned. Unless that is done, you will not be able to integrate the educational system inside our State / itself. In the final analysis, the result of the present state of affairs falls on the standard of the students. / At one time, the colleges in the South, especially Tamil Nadu and Kerala, boasted themselves of having a higher standard / compared to the colleges elsewhere. Now the position is entirely different. I am not speaking about Tamil Nadu. As far as my / State is concerned, the standard has fallen very low and the students coming from our colleges find it very difficult (600) to get admission in other places.

Secondly, speaking about technical education, our State, though rather high as far as literacy / is concerned, in the matter of technical education is LAGGING far behind. A few institutions in the private sector, engineering / colleges and medical colleges, are now permitted. But there also because of so many factors, the standards are very low / and the Government have to do something by which at least the technical education is immediately taken over by the / Government. So, to have an engineering college without the necessary APPLIANCES to teach is not only harmful to the students (700) but it is harmful to the State itself. So also regarding the medical colleges. These are the things on which / I would like the Government to pay primary attention and then we can think of the all-India Services etc. /

There is another anomaly. The students passing from our high schools cannot get admission in the colleges outside our State / because the entire system is different. Last year, there was a lot of difficulty. Nearly 2,000 students expected admission / in the Mysore University. Finally, when they found that it was difficult because of the difference in the (800) SYLLABUS and all that. So, some UNIFORMITY has to be brought in. That can be done only by making education / a CONCURRENT subject. The Government should take all necessary steps to see that you have a UNIFORM system of education. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 79

Sir, I am a great believer in the public sector and I have often said in this House that public / ownership can take many forms, that it is not necessary for us to think in the old terms of complete / nationalisation. The British Labour Party has, on this question, done a great deal of hard thinking and I would therefore / say that it is a little disappointing to find that the RETURNS from our public sector concerns are on the / low side. Actually, I do not think that the public sector concerns should be condemned for that reason; they are (100) new to their jobs. What about the returns that the private sector concerns give in the first few years of / their existence? But we should have a high standard of efficiency in our public sector concerns and we should make / them YIELD good returns. If that is done, it will be possible for us also to reduce the burden of / taxation on all classes of the community. I do not say that the public sector concerns should be run from / a commercial point of view only. Profit is one of the things they are meant to yield. I would (200) in this connection say that I would like our employees, I mean the poorer classes of our employees, to be associated in some way with the management of our public sector concerns.

So far as our private sector undertakings are concerned, / I have been thinking in terms of co-ownership. I think I said this last year and perhaps I am / repeating it again. I think our employees should be made or rather they should be regarded or should be given / the status of shareholders and they should have a voice in the management of the concerns they are running. (300) They should have a voice in selecting the directors who shall run the concerns for the country. They should have the / opportunity to rise to positions of managerial importance in the concerns with which they are connected. I think it is / in some such way that we shall avoid the evils of what may be called BUREAUCRATIC socialism and give content / to the shape of socialism which gives initiative, which gives opportunity and which gives a sense of importance and dignity to the common man. Therefore, our effort should be to ELIMINATE gradually the distinction between the employee and the employer. (400) My point of view and the point

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of view of the hon. Member are so different that we can only / meet socially outside.

Now, Mr. Vice-Chairman, much has been said about foreign capital and foreign technical aid. There are / people who are opposed to the employment of foreign capital at all. But no country has been able to do / so. We should, however, be able to employ foreign capital without STRINGS attached to them, as we are doing today. / So far as foreign technical aid is concerned, we cannot DISPENSE WITH it. I would like to say that there (500) is a tendency in our country to be CONTENT with the second best or the third best. I think that / is an unfortunate tendency. We have in the world of technology and in the world of Science a great deal / to learn from foreign countries. We have to learn a great deal from the United States of America and the / Soviet Union and also from France and other countries and we should be humble in our approach towards this problem. / We should be prepared to give to our managerial staff opportunities of acquiring technical knowledge and technical skill in these (600) countries.

I will finish in less than a minute. There is this question which has ASSUMED great importance, namely, the / question of price control. I know this subject raises some difficult questions. We have to consider the position of the / farmer who has been exploited for ages by the people of the cities. But we have also to think of / our people in the cities, all of whom are not rich. Many of them have to lead very humble lives / and the rise in prices, the rise in the cost of living, particularly in urban areas, is becoming very high. (700) It is, therefore, necessary for us to have some system of price control. We should have a price STABILISATION board / which should be able to regulate prices in such a manner that they are fair to the farmer and they / are also fair to the consumer in the towns. We should eliminate, as far as possible, the middleman.

Then, I / should like to say that I am glad that the Finance Minister has given up deficit financing. But the question / which arises is how we shall finance our Fourth Five Year Plan. Methods must be discovered which would enable the (800) financing of the Fourth Five Year Plan in such a manner as to provide the greatest possible employment to our / people. We must attach importance not only to our basic industries and to our heavy industries but to others also. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 80

Mr. Vice-Chairman, this Finance Bill has been introduced at a time of crisis, at a time of external crisis. / In addition to the Chinese on the north, we have INCURSIONS from the NEIGHBOURING country on the west. Therefore, it / seems to me that this Finance Bill and the Budget proposals should be DEFENCE-ORIENTATED but we find no provision / for increase in Defence expenditure. It is still Rs. 740 crores as it was at the time / when the Finance Minister announced his proposals. If we are to put our Defence in proper order so as to (100) ensure the security of our country, if we are not to look for military ALLIANCES in order to supplement our / Defence Forces, our Defence expenditure must be increased considerably and it will have to be Rs. 800 crores, 900 / crores or even a thousand crores of rupees. There is enough money in this Budget to allow transfer of / more to the Defence services.

Money has to be found by reducing expenditure on other items which absorb so much / money. The expenditure on the plan is 200 crores of rupees on the Revenue account and another three hundred (200) crores on the Capital account. This must be drastically PRUNED. The plan expenditure must be reduced to INDISPENSABLE expenditure, expenditure / which may be required for the development of the country like agricultural improvements and all facilities and aids that agriculture / requires like village roads, minor irrigation, RECLAMATION of land, anti-EROSION project, literacy, without which our agriculturists cannot increase their / productivity, technical education which will also improve the productivity of not only the agriculturists but also those engaged in the / Industrial sector.

There is certain expenditure which is unjustifiable in the present circumstances, in the present crisis situation in which (300) we are placed. There is the expenditure on the Planning Commission. Cannot we really have a less expensive Planning Commission / than the one which we have and which costs about one crore of rupees a year? The National Economic Development / Council of England costs only twenty lakhs of rupees, two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling and it does as / good work as , if not better than, our Planning Commission to increase the productivity of England. There is also that / absolutely unjustifiable item of Family Planning. I believe that in the Fourth Plan it will be raised to 70 crores. (400)

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Then what about the expenditure on our administrative services? It has been growing **STEADILY**. We must have a Commission on / the pattern of the Hoover Commission which proposed a reduction of 7,000 million dollars in the administrative expenditure Budget / of United States of America. We must have a Commission on that pattern in order to go into the whole / business of our administrative system from top to bottom, from the Centre down to the States in order to modernise / it. We have been promised administrative reform committees in the **SECRETARIAT**. The Home Minister makes much of these administrative reforms committees. (500) First of all, their objective is only to reduce the delay in the Secretariat, not to reduce the expenditure. / And moreover, appointment of administrative reforms committees from among the Secretariat officers is like asking the patients in a hospital / to **PRESCRIBE** for one another. You must have an outside body, a scientific body of administrators, composed of public men / and of businessmen such as the Hoover Commission was, in order to go into the whole business of the costly / administrative system under which the country is suffering.

Then in regard to our Defence organisation also, are we getting the (600) best out of the money that we are spending, even out of the Rs. 740 crores that / we can afford? What we want for the defence of our frontiers is a mobile force not the kind of / force suggested by somebody in the other House the other day. They wanted the frontier to be defended by the / whole army; they wanted the whole army to be **DEPLOYED** all along the frontier. We want mobile force, well / armed, well equipped, which will be able to rush to danger spots before these danger spots become more dangerous. (700) The Government has suggested that a police force would be enough to do the ordinary work of defending our frontiers. I / hope it will be an armed police, something like the armed reserve police, used in Madras now generally for **SUPPRESSING** / the student riots. It might be better used in the ordinary day to day defence of our Pakistan border. / Has the Army got all the modern equipment that is required? Have we got enough machine guns, automatic rifles **MORTARS** and **GRENADES**, and how many per unit? Have we enough small and medium tanks? Have we enough anti-aircraft guns and (800) have we enough **HELICOPTERS** which are in evidence in the recent defence action against the Pakistan incursions? Have we got / the new craft which does not rise above a few yards but which would be very useful in desert areas? (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 81

Mid-term elections were held in Kerala, as the House knows on the 4th March, 1985, / because we did not want that the President's Rule should continue further and that a democratic set-up with a / State Legislature should be there in Kerala so that the people of Kerala themselves can again have their own Legislature. / As the House knows, according to the results announced, no Party secured an absolute majority by itself and no Party / was in a position to form a Government. Out of 133, the Party which had the (100) majority votes was the Left Communists numbering 40. The next Party having the greatest number was Congress with 36. / The third was Kerala Congress with 23. Now, out of a total number of 133, / the Left Communists had only 40 seats, out of whom 29 were at that time under DETENTION. We, therefore, / EXPLORED all AVENUES likely to lead to the formation of a STABLE government.

The Governor had been in touch with the / various Party leaders. From March 8 to March 16, he held detailed consultations with the leaders of the Communist (200) Party, the Indian National Congress, the Kerala Congress, the SSP and the Muslim League. The Governor did not / seek the views of the Right Communist Party of India as they had secured only three seats out of a / total of 113. The position that EMERGED from these consultations, briefly, was that although it was / possible for him to NEGOTIATE with the various groups and individual LEGISLATORS and EVOLVE the basis on which a non-Congress / Government could be formed, the leaders of Kerala Congress and Muslim League made it clear to the Governor (300) that they would not join or support any Ministry that might be formed or sponsored by the Communists. The two major / parties, Kerala Congress and Muslim League, said they would neither support nor join the Communist Government. Therefore, they could not / work with the support of these two. So far as the Congress was concerned, its attitude was that it would / act as a constitutional Opposition to whatever Government might be formed, supporting it only to the extent that its policies / were in line with those of the Congress but not otherwise. Therefore that Ministry could not expect support from the (400) Congress party.

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Thus, what happened was that except for the
ISP, which was not opposed to a Ministry / formed
or sponsored by the Communists, the other Parties
were clear that they would neither lend their
support to, nor / seek the support of the Party in
forming a Government. In these circumstances, the
Governor found no possibility of the / Communist
Party commanding a working majority even if those
of their members who were under detention were
allowed to function. / Then also except the
S.S.P., there was nobody else to support them.

The Governor did not therefore (500) call
upon the leader of that Party to form a Government.
The Governor also explored other possibilities. The
decision of the / Congress Party was not to join with
any other Party, otherwise Kerala Congress and
Congress combined might have had 59 / plus some
others, if they could. In view of the decision
of the Congress Party not to join with / any other
Party to form a Government and the combined
strength of the Kerala Congress, Muslim League, etc.,
being only 37, / the Governor came to the
conclusion that there was no possibility also of
any other Party being able (600) to form a
combination with other Parties and being able to
form a Ministry. The attitude of the Congress was
/ that once having gone to the ELECTORATE and the
electorate having given a decision that they were
not to elect / them in a majority, they did not want
to form a Ministry with any other Party but would
rather like / to act as a constitutional opposition.
That was the stand taken. Therefore, there was no
LIKELIHOOD of any combination by / any method
whatsoever to have any Party which could have a
working majority. Accordingly, in his report (700)
dated March 8, 1985, the Governor stated that it was
not possible for a representative Government to
come into / existence as a result of the elections to
the State Assembly and recommended to the
President to issue a Proclamation / under Article 356
of the Constitution. After a careful consideration
of all the facts, it was / decided that the Vice-
President discharging the functions of the President
should be advised to REVOKE the Proclamation
dated September / 10, 1984, and issue a fresh
Proclamation ASSUMING to the President all
functions of the Government (800) of Kerala and all
powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor of
the State. Accordingly, the Proclamation was issued
/ on the 24th March, 1985, and a copy of this
Proclamation was laid on the / Table of the House.
(844 Words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 82

Madam, the unemployment question is a very VITAL question in the country, and though the Government has been telling us / what steps and measures are being taken, yet unemployment is increasing year after year. In the rural areas, unemployment and / under-employment both are there. In the urban areas, those who get only some education do not get any employment. / But in the rural areas this is a CHRONIC disease. I am STRESSING on the agricultural labour. While giving his / views on some of the points in the general discussion on the Budget, our ESTEEMED friend, Shri Khandubhai Desai, stressed (100) upon agricultural labour. It is a very chronic problem. Agricultural labour forms a very vital part of our rural population. / They have no land, and those who have land employ the labour to their advantage. Agricultural labour is such that / for employment it always depends upon other people. When the labourers get some employment on big farms, they get some / job for their LIVELIHOOD. But for all the year they are not getting employment though the Government is proclaiming so / many land reforms, land CEILING and so many things as being introduced. But everywhere you find a large number of (200) village population. They have to run from place to place. Some hon. Members complained that they are coming to towns / and cities to create problems. If they do not come to towns where should they go? Unless they are employed, / unless they are economically settled, they have to find some employment somewhere for themselves. So, they are running from place / to place. I know about my own State. From my neighbouring State, people are running there. Some get employment as / tea RICKSHAW pullers. These people are running from place to place, but (300) proper employment is not there. If this chronic disease is not MANFULLY taken care of by the Government, boldly taken / care of by the Government, if concrete schemes are not put up and if people are not employed in them, / we cannot boast of our democracy, we cannot say that we are doing so many things for creating employment.

You / know that there is the question of rural electrification. But what is being done? Here, our Minister was telling about / 45 pilot projects that are there, but what are they for this vast country? What can be done by (400) these projects?

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The Planning Commission is doing many things. There are many plans but how far are they being achieved, / how far are they being implemented, how far has unemployment problem been solved? These are to be seen. Forty-five / projects will not do to serve the vast population of this country. It is a GIGANTIC problem. So, my submission is, / unless you take concrete steps and devise concrete schemes to develop industries in the rural areas, things will not improve. / Madam, you were pleased to intimate in this connection that the Khadi and Village Industries Board is doing something. (500) But what do they do? They have asked the States to survey the areas and find out the industries that can / be taken up. I know about my own State. There also, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have taken up / small industries but it is not enough. It is a drop in the OCEAN. They select a few industries / but there are POTENTIALITIES and there is scope for developing small industries, village industries in the rural areas, but sufficient attention / is not given by the Government to solve that problem. That is my humble opinion. Unless the Government has taken (600) concrete measures to solve this acute problem, no people in the rural areas can always remain asking Government or / those who have ways and means to give them employment. This cannot do. So, small industries, village industries, should be surveyed, / organised and developed. This problem cannot be neglected any further.

Our late Prime Minister was telling us that unless you / develop cottage and small industries and generate power in the rural areas, this acute problem cannot be solved. I know / about the intention of the Government. The Minister was telling that the Planning Commission have schemes and also a Committee (700) but what efforts have been made? We must know the result. Though there are schemes and plans, implementation is not there. / People are not getting the benefits. There are many agricultural products which can be organised and developed as small industries. / There is food processing. From earth you can get other things. Gur industry is there. There are hundreds of things / you can do. In the British times, we made a survey of some areas and we saw that there were / many potential things in the villages. The villagers also know these. They are able-bodied men but because they are not (800) properly organised or given employment, they are nowhere. So, my request to the Government is this. The pilot schemes etc. / will not do. What we want from the Government is that they should face the problem with boldness and courage. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 83

Sir, we, in Parliament, are being asked to ENDORSE the Proclamation. At the same time, we have not been furnished / with the report which the Governor had sent to the President. Now, how can we give our VERDICT on a / matter of such importance until and unless all the material facts WARRANTING the Proclamation under Article 356 / of the Constitution are placed before us? Yesterday, the hon. the Home Minister said that this report contained only / certain facts and figures with regard to the party positions in the DISSOLVED Andhra assembly. In that case, what is (100) the objection to placing that report before us? It would not give us anything particularly new except certain arrangement of / figures made by the Governor of Andhra with a view to advising the President as to the course he should / take. We submit that his report contains something else. It was the duty of the Government to place the entire / report before us for the closest possible scrutiny and the most METICULOUS examination by Members of this House and of / the other House, because this report lies at the bottom of the whole thing as far as the constitutionality of (200) the action of the President is concerned. Therefore, I submit that a FIAT of the executive is sought to be / endorsed by Parliament without telling us the grounds on which that FIAT had been exercised. Constitutionally, this is improper.

Then, Sir, the President also says that he had considered other information received by him. We have not been told yet / as to what was this other information; neither have we been told about the source of such information. I do / not know exactly on what basis the President applied his mind to the subject. We know that we cannot make (300) any reflection on the President. He is a very wise man, and wiser still, by virtue of the occupation of / the Presidency, but I think we can call in question whether his mind had been rightly applied in a matter / of such great importance and national concern. Our contention is that the President has not been in a position to / apply his mind fairly and SQUARELY to this subject because the report which had been submitted to him had been PERVERSE, DISTORTED and false. Our CONTENTION also is that the other reports which had been submitted to him are not (400) fully objective and truthful.

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This we are in a position to say all the more because, if the case for / the Government was so FOOLPROOF, Dr. Katju would have been the last person to withhold his report from us. / I think that something is wrong in the reports and, maybe, the Members of this House, having looked at the reports, / would have discovered certain facts which do not go to justify the case that the Government has sought to make out / in support of the Proclamation. APPREHENDING such a possibility, I think Dr. Katju has thought it wise to withhold (500) this report from the House. Having done it, he asks us to endorse almost BLIND-FOLD a measure which is / described as undemocratic even by certain members of the Congress Party.

Many constitutional points have been touched. It has been / sought to be made out in this House that this is the best democratic step that the Government could take. / We say, this is not at all a democratic step which has been taken. We are supposed to have a / parliamentary system. We must have our own CONVENTIONS. We have got our own Constitution but we are told TIME AND (600) AGAIN in this House and in the other House that there are the British Constitution and their Parliamentary practice which / one should imitate. Now imagine a situation of this sort in England. Would the Crown have taken such a measure at all if a certain party had been voted out of office by the Opposition? I think in a comparable / situation there, the King would have INEVITABLY called the Leader of the Opposition to explore the possibilities of forming a / Government. Without doing it, he would have never taken recourse to extraordinary measures like this. If this method had been (700) resorted to in the United Kingdom, a serious constitutional crisis affecting not merely the internal politics of the Parliament but / the political life outside would have ENSUED. In France, for instance, there are many parties. No party by itself enjoys / an absolute or a comfortable majority. What happens there? Ministry is formed and there we find the President takes upon / himself the responsibility of exploring ways and means of finding whether any particular party or any leader of any party / is in a position to present a government which would command the confidence of a certain majority in the Chamber (800) of Deputies. Without resorting to that objective test, he does not take recourse to extraordinary measures. In the present case, / I say this objective test has not been at all applied. One may or may not have certain feelings.

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 84

I am glad that the Government is thinking in terms of the small growers. By all means give them representation / but let not an attempt be made as though the bigger growers are not looking after the interests of the / small growers because that is far from the truth. If the Coffee Board has achieved one grand result, it is / to rehabilitate and help the small growers. So far as the question of payment from the pool is concerned, / the small grower gets the full amount due according to the costing, the moment he delivers the coffee. There is a (100) separate method of costing and the whole amount is paid immediately whereas, in the case of the bigger growers it / is not so. Payments are made as and when COFFEE is sold in the market and abroad. Supposing this aid / was not there for the small grower, what would have happened? He would have had to make DISTRESS sales, he / would have had to take whatever the market was able to offer and he would not have had the benefit / of export prices which rule as much as 100 per cent over and above the home prices. The price (200) of coffee abroad is twice as much as it is in India. The small grower would not have had the GHOST of a chance of getting higher prices by the sale of coffee to foreign countries. Not only that, he also gets his basic price immediately on delivery of the coffee to the pool. Over and above all this, he / gets the benefit of all the scientific research which he would not have otherwise got. He gets all the aid / from the bigger growers because, as my hon. friend said yesterday, it is to the advantage of the bigger planters (300) to help the smaller ones. There is a disease which is COMMUNICABLE and which can destroy the neighbouring ESTATES. So, / in these MULTIFARIOUS ways the small growers are today helped and they are IMMENSELY thankful to the bigger growers and / to the Coffee Board. Now, a special plea is sought to be entered on behalf of the small growers. What / I say is that we can have representation for small growers on the Board; that is perfectly right but let / there be no suggestion whatever to the effect that the cause of the small growers was neglected. That is not correct. (400)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the text on the right, written on lined paper. The script is a form of shorthand using various symbols, dots, and lines to represent words and phrases. It covers approximately 20 lines of the page.



SHORTHAND INSTITUTE
Gwalior

KAILASH CHANDRA (VOLUME-4)



Director Ravi sir



Best Steno Teacher Award

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



Best Steno Teacher Award

Honored with Best Teachers Award by Patrika, presented by Vidhan Sabha Adhyaksh in presence of Narendra Singh Tomar Ji



On 20 March 2026, in Bhopal, during the Sports Achievement Award ceremony, the **Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Dr. Mahan Yadav**, along with Ravi Sir, honored Sunil Gautam, who is a national athlete



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