

# Kailash Chandra

## MAGAZINE

BY SHORTHAND INSTITUTE

VOLUME 9



For English Shorthand & Steno Practice

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 177 (marked @ 80 w.p.m.)

Sir, this amending Bill is quite a healthy one and on behalf of workers, I think we would be justified / in welcoming the various provisions of the Bill. It was but natural and JUSTIFIABLE that the Indian Airlines and the / Air-India Corporation should be brought within the jurisdiction of the Central sphere. But at the same time, I take / this opportunity to bring one particular fact to the notice of the Labour Ministry that the provisions of the Industrial (1x80) Disputes Act are not being properly extended to the concerns that have already been brought under the jurisdiction of the (100) Centre. I am referring to the Railways. As a matter of fact, the Industrial Disputes Act is applicable to the / Railways, but it is well known that the administration has PERSISTENTLY refused to ABIDE BY the provision and, therefore, I / should like to request the Government that they should be very particular about the effective IMPLEMENTATION of the provisions of (2x80) the Industrial Disputes Act in the various concerns which are brought within its PURVIEW, that the dispute between an employee / and an employer should be an industrial dispute. No doubt, we stand for the growth of a strong trade union movement (200) and as such we should like to see that every workman is represented through the union, and that every industry / should have only one union so that the principle of one-industry, one-union should be brought into practice. Nevertheless, (3x80) under the present circumstances, it would be unjustifiable to deny the workers their right to get their cases represented through / a union or through their own lawyers, or themselves. As such, this particular provision, under the present circumstances, deserves to / be welcomed though we should like to see that in times to come there should be growth of healthy trade (300) union movement under which every workman would be represented through some union or the other.

The LAY-OFF compensation would (4x80) become payable for all the days of lay-off beyond the first 45 days whether the period is continuous / or not. This is also a welcome feature of this Bill because as we all know, our employers have been / experts in DEPRIVING labour of its LEGITIMATE dues. Various DEVICES have been adopted to this effect on many occasions. I / would like particularly to mention the device of continuing workmen for years together as temporary just through some technical LACUNA. (5x80) (400)

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Mr. Vice-Chairman, it is a very good amendment introduced now by the Labour and Employment Ministry for amending Section 2. / It will stop the Indian Airlines and the Air-India Corporation adopting a method which would be putting the / public of this country to great difficulties as we have been experiencing. HITHERTO, they were not brought under the PURVIEW / of the Industrial Disputes Act and therefore they had no other chance or source or approach than to demonstrate by (6x80) getting themselves under sick list by a doctor's certificate or adopting some go-slow policy or by offering Satyagraha (500) or something else. This introduction of the I.A.C. and the Air-India Corporation into the Industrial Disputes Act and / bringing them under the purview of this Act will avoid in the future such activities of the staff of these / bodies. That has been one of the main objectives in the last session. When the Industrial Disputes Act was first (7x80) amended, we had insisted on the Government to see that these concerns are brought under the Act and a provision / is made for them to seek the law instead of going in for direct action. This will stop HEREAFTER such (600) activities of the staff of the I.A.C. and the Air-India Corporation. I do not find fault with / the staff of the I.A.C. or the Air-India Corporation because there will be no smoke, if there (8x80) is no fire. The BUREAUCRATIC administration at the head of these is the cause for creating GRIEVANCES and since the / staff did not have any other recourse, they adopted them but hereafter, they will not adopt such UNTOWARD activities which / put the public and the traffic in difficulties.

Next, the INSERTION of Section 2(A) is a good one. Discharges, (700) DISMISSALS, RETRENCHMENTS or TERMINATION) of the services of individual workmen will hereafter be DEEMED as an industrial dispute though some (9x80) of the trade union organisations in this country may not like such an insertion because they will be thinking / that they do not have sufficient membership in the trade union. We, true to our democratic socialist tendency and Gandhian philosophy, / give democracy to everybody, and therefore, whether they join a trade union or not, we give them. Some trade unions / do exploit the situation and live on such dismissals and even go to some of the administrators and managements and (10x80) (800) ask them to discharge some workers so that they will have some job to do. Such things hereafter will not / be given ROOM and the individual worker will have an approach to the Court for getting REDRESS) of his grievances. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 178 (marked @ 80 w.p.m.)

Sir, the present pattern obtaining in the educational system of our country is like this. First of all, there is / what is called the pre-primary stage or the NURSERY school. Then comes the primary stage, and then comes the / higher elementary schools, and then the three years' education in the Higher Secondary Schools. This higher secondary system has been / formed by the addition of one year to the high school system or by taking away one year from the (1x80) Intermediate side and adding it to this side. The University course took four years, two years for the Intermediate and (100) two years for the degree course. Out of this, one year of the Intermediate course was taken away and added / to the higher secondary system. This is the system that came into existence. The higher secondary system reduces the University / course to three years and the Intermediate course is abolished. The Intermediate colleges, as they were called, were converted into (2x80) pre-University course colleges. This pre-University course comes after the student has passed the three-year higher secondary course. / This is the system obtaining now.

Now, let us see the objects of this Resolution. This change has brought in (200) its WAKE certain defects and disadvantages. Let me point out these disadvantages, either in the pre-University system or in / the Higher Secondary system. Talking of the Higher Secondary system, I would like to say that certain schools were simply (3x80) upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools by TAGGING on one year of the University course to the existing course. There arose / the question of equipment necessary for such a course which may not have been there in many of the schools. / I know of a number of schools which were unfit to teach the University course of one year, but still (300) sanctions have been given for converting the secondary schools into higher secondary. There has not been sufficient equipment, especially for (4x80) science laboratories, etc., nor have there been enough of teachers capable of teaching the one-year University course. This, / according to me, is a very great and serious disadvantage, especially to the boys coming from the rural areas who have not / had sufficient GROUNDING in the various stages of their school education. The higher secondary or the pre-University course / is a gate-way. Unless he crosses that, he cannot go over to any technical course or to the University. (5x80) (400)

Madam, what I feel is that there is a sudden rise in standard, whether it be the pre-University stage / or the higher secondary stage. In this stage, suddenly PUPILS are asked to give essay type of answers, whereas in / the secondary school stage it is only filling up of the gaps or words or phrases are to be given / for a proper pass. And this is all COMPRESSED in one year. There is an ENORMOUS stepping up so far (6x80) as the subjects are concerned. And on top of it, the whole thing has been compressed into one year. (500) It may be ALL RIGHT, Madam, for students coming from the educated classes or the upper urban classes where the grounding / has been quite good. Not only they are educated in school, their knowledge is further supplemented by the TUTORIAL system, / by parents and others in the house. So, even if the course is compressed into one year, they can probably (7x80) follow, they can manage. But the students coming from the rural areas, who have no grounding whatsoever, find it EXTRAORDINARILY / difficult TO COPE UP WITH this pre-University or the higher secondary system of education. I can also show by (600) figures how AWFUL wastage has been there in this pre-university system. The duration of courses of only 180 / days is insufficient to enable him to ASSIMILATE whatever is taught to him. Even lectures, he is not able to (8x80) absorb and assimilate. After all, if education is not absorbed and assimilated, it serves no purpose. It is a / different thing that he gets a pass, but SUBSEQUENTLY in life, in technical courses he finds a lot of difficulty. /

Madam, I happen to be IN CHARGE of a certain hostel where students seeking University education from the rural areas (700) have been given a DOMINANT place, where free FEEDING is done. The hostel is situated in Bangalore city. And we find (9x80) that not even one per cent pass out completely in any year ever since this pre-University course has / been introduced. I think it was introduced in 1956-57. Ever since that time, the / students have been finding it difficult to pass. Madam, I have been managing this hostel since 1940. / In the Intermediate system, somehow, because it was a two-year period, they slowly and STEADILY learnt something, absorbed and (10x80) (800) assimilated something. In the Intermediate system, there was a possibility for the science students to conduct experiments, but in the / pre-University stage no chance seems to be given to the students to conduct experiments either in PHYSICS or Chemistry. (840)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 179 (marked @ 80 w.p.m.)

Our greatest anxiety, Sir, came with the scarcity of food. This was the biggest threat to the country. For months / together, the nation TIGHTENED ITS BELT. There were acute shortages. One State came to the RESCUE of the other. / The Government of India tried to come to the rescue of all the States wherever it could and wherever the need / was the greatest. The position has fortunately EASED considerably now and we expect that the future holds promise of one (1x80) of our best crops. A long-term policy has been adopted. The Agricultural Prices Commission and the Food Corporation have (100) been set up and these will be able to help in the STABILISATION of prices ensuring proper marketing conditions and / building up of stocks. It is, however, an unfortunate fact, Sir, that anti-social trends in the trading community have / been present THROUGHOUT this crisis. Government must, therefore, continue to remain VIGILANT and BUFFER stocks must be built up (2x80) so that long-term stability in agricultural prices may be achieved.

India is still very much an agricultural country DESPITE its / efforts to industrialise itself in various directions of trade and industry. In order to fully develop agriculture itself, a great (200) deal has to be done. We have to ensure a proper supply of fertilizers in time. We have not only / to guarantee but to give proper irrigation facilities and good seeds. These, Sir, are the minimum requirements of our peasants. (3x80) Actually, we have also to prepare our peasants and to educate them and to PERSUADE them to accept new methods / of agriculture. The community development movement is directed towards this goal and the co-operative movement is the economic unit to / reach it. On the political side, Sir, DECENTRALISATION through Panchayati Raj is being achieved rapidly. We are taking the risk (300) of making mistakes in PURSUANCE of the ideal that the participation of the people in the Government is necessary. (4x80)

Development in the economic sphere can only come with rapid industrialisation. Production has gone up in many public sector undertakings and / in the current year we have been told that there will be an increase of eight per cent in industrial production. / The national income has risen but the IMPACT cannot be felt because of the rapid rise in prices. / Consumer goods have become easily available but the demand for them has risen in the rural areas to a great extent. (5x80) (400)

Madam, our housing problem continues to be acute. There is a pressing need for more houses, for more building materials / and it is absolutely necessary that this problem should be tackled on a high priority basis. Ugly towns, narrow streets, / slums from our cities and HOVELS from our villages have to be cleared and we should provide houses in which / decent conditions of life are possible. Madam, we are now engaged in the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan. (6x80) We have to ensure that each citizen of our country is GUARANTEED a decent minimum standard of life. Our social (500) services must have one prime object — the abolition of WANT. Relief of DISTRESS and ELIMINATION of SQUALOR must remain the / main object of social expenditure and special assistance must be given to any part of the community that is in / need of it. Unemployment, PAUPERISM, old age and lack of social amenities have to be dealt with. The first priority, (7x80) Madam, in any socialist country must be given to the poor, to the unfortunate and the HAVE-NOTS. The community / should be asked to give a helping hand in this great task of re-construction but, in a country as backward (600) and poor as ours, it is necessary for the Government to provide the basic amenities that will raise the general / status and standard of life. I PLEAD for more investment in the human being — bigger wages, better conditions of life (8x80) and the availability of basic necessities to all. It is only when these are available that we can expect a / better response from the people.

Madam, if people have to rise to the occasion, IGNORANCE has to be DISPELLED. / The pattern of education has to be finalised and a thorough OVERHAUL of the whole of our educational system has (700) to be made. We have been told that an Education Commission has already been appointed and we know that it is (9x80) carrying on its work. I merely wish to point out that we can ill-afford to LOSE time and early steps should be taken to start this great reform. Therefore, Madam, the urgent necessities of the country at the moment / are a speedy and efficient plan of both agricultural and industrial development without neglecting the social services which are the / only means of making the life of the common man worth living.

In the industrial sector, it is realized that (10x80) (800) the time has come for a fresh MOMENTUM. Various measures for this have been taken. Again, Government has announced concessions / for unaccounted and UNDISCLOSED money, PROVIDED it is voluntarily surrendered and we have been given a revised structure of taxes. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 180 (marked @ 80 w.p.m.)

The Planning Commission, as far back as April, 1962, nearly three years ago, emphasised the need / to make a thorough investigation into this question of developing AGRO-INDUSTRIES, and not merely make an investigation but also / suggest various measures which should be undertaken immediately for the purpose of developing our rural industries and our rural economy / based on agriculture so that the acute problem of unemployment and under-employment in our rural areas may be fairly (1x80) and effectively tackled. Therefore, the Planning Commission appointed a committee called the Rural Industries Planning Committee in April, 1962. (100) It was a very high power committee, consisting of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and / the Ministers of Commerce and Industry and Community Development and the members of the Planning Commission dealing with agriculture and industries. / This Rural Industries Planning Committee immediately set up a standing committee for the purpose of keeping continuous VIGILANCE on (2x80) the development of our rural industries and for the purpose of giving continuous guidance also to the Planning Commission for / this purpose. This standing committee considered the entire approach to be adopted and they formulated a scheme for the projects (200) for intensive development of village and small-scale industries in the rural areas. I think it is a very remarkable / study and survey of the entire problem and I would, if the hon. Members so desire, make these schemes of (3x80) the Standing Committee of the Rural Industries Planning Committee available to them. It deals with the subject from the point / of view of objectives. First of all, our objective is to build a VIABLE rural economy in which not only / agriculture and irrigation are to be developed, but along with that a whole set-up of industrial COMPLEX based upon (300) our agriculture, based upon our rural conditions would be developed. And they would be not merely of the STEREO-TYPED (4x80) pattern of Khadi and Ambar Charkha and so on, but of a DIVERSIFIED pattern for the purpose of producing a / VIABLE economy in the villages so that in vast parts of the country, even where agriculture is fairly efficient, where / we have a large number of unemployed persons, agriculturists and also non-agriculturists could be given full-time employment. / The whole objective is to produce this type of economy which will contribute towards solving this acute problem of unemployment. (5x80) (400)

They selected 45 projects and allotted them to the various States, to all the 15 States and each project / covered 3 to 5 Community Development Blocks with a population of roughly 3 to 5 lakhs so that a fairly / substantial population was immediately covered. And then, they CARRIED OUT a COMPREHENSIVE and THOROUGH survey of these PILOT PROJECT areas, / these 45 areas which covered 3 to 5 Community Development Blocks with a population of 3 to 5 lakhs. (6x80) These forty five pilot project areas were selected in such a way that somewhere these areas were such where agriculture (500) was PROSPEROUS and yet there was a large population pressing on the soil which could not be employed either wholly / or even PARTIALLY. There were areas which were backward from the agricultural point of view, where agriculture was difficult due / to irrigation not being available and due to other factors where even agriculturists owning lands were not comfortable economically. (7x80) There were the absolutely unfavourable areas CLIMATICALLY and otherwise which were backward and which had to be developed from every point / of view, agriculture, industry and everything. They also selected areas from the Tribal areas and other so-called backward areas. (600)

A thorough survey was undertaken of these forty five pilot project areas because it is no use trying to set up / industries or even select the industries which are going to be set-up in these areas unless we have a (8x80) thorough survey of all the economic factors concerning each area selected. It will be appreciated immediately that each area selected / will have its own problems, will have its own ENVIRONMENTS, will have its own complex of population, skilled and everything / else, which will make a particular selection necessary for that area whereas it will be wholly inappropriate in another area. (700) That is why, a thorough survey was undertaken. I think Mr. T.N. Singh was then Member of the Planning Commission (9x80) when this was undertaken. They carried out a thorough survey of these areas and the survey continued until July / 1963 when we had more or less a fair idea of the problems of these forty / five pilot project areas and then formulation of the programme started about the beginning of 1964 / after the survey was completed because after the facts were ASCERTAINED, the programmes had to be finalised and that took (10x80) (800) further three to four months. The programmes had been finalised in the beginning of 1964, and / for the IMPLEMENTATION of the programmes selected for these forty five pilot areas, the Planning Commission has been providing funds. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 181 (new) (marked @ 80 w.p.m)

The President's Address is an occasion to take an overall view of our contributions in different fronts of national and / international activities. It is also an opportunity for the Government to indicate the direction in which we are going to move. / It is difficult to react to almost every aspect of the issues mentioned. PRECISELY for that reason, I would like / to HIGHLIGHT some limited areas. First of all, India in its efforts of the last 40 years has tried (1x80) to develop a VIBRANT democratic POLITY. Now, the process of creating a democratic system is unending and at the national level (100) we have a superstructure of democratic framework. So is the situation with regard to the State level. / But at the third level, at the district level, it needed considerable restrengthening. Now, having regard to the need for / democratic DECENTRALISATION in decision-making, in the DEVOLUTION of resources, at lower levels and for strengthening of the INFRASTRUCTURE and (2x80) functioning of the local level democracy, the Government has taken a refreshing initiative. In this context, the initiative of the / Government to introduce and strengthen the panchayati raj system is a major step forward. India has known the panchayat system right (200) from the beginning, from the pre-independence period as well. In the POST-independence period, several efforts have been made / to strengthen this institution. But for one reason or the other, it has not been able to get a SOUND (3x80) footing and acquire the VIBRANCE that is required in the working at that level. On some pretext or the other, in different parts of the country, elections have been postponed or local bodies have been DISBANDED and administrative control from / the executive side has been strengthened. This has led to a situation where the distance between the common man and (300) the Government has widened. This has further led to a process where there has been an ALIENATION, at the GRASSROOTS (4x80) so far as BENEFICIARIES of or or the other of Government programmes are concerned. When we are trying to give / the country a trial in the development process, the success depends on what opportunities we provide for the people to / influence the decision-making, what are the points for democratic contribution with regard to the things which are uppermost in / their thinking. Now, you have the electoral process whether it is the Parliament or it is the State Assembly. (5x80) (400)

In every sphere of national issues the CONSTITUENCIES at the village level get lost. The same is the story / with regard to MLAs and Members of Parliament. They make LAUDABLE contribution in the national life. But the OVERWHELMING / character of the spheres or areas in which they operate does not allow sufficient justice to the local system and / the electoral process does not do full justice through the Central and State level processes to the local level problems. (6x80) To that extent, the opening and strengthening of a third TIER at the local level, the district level, is the (500) only and INEVITABLE solution to the problem of strengthening the grassroots of the democratic process. But the democratic process / will not work through the political process only. It requires a solid economic component: And the very fact that we / are now emphasising the district level planning is a step forward in the right direction. We have seen Seven Plan (7x80) periods of development since 1951. We are at the end of the Seventh Plan and the / Eighth Five Year Plan is beginning to take shape. But in that process what has been the contribution of people (600) through their views and resources for development in the plan programmes or of those who are at the receiving end / of whatever plan programmes have been LAUNCHED has been an open question. It is not surprising that the delivery cost (8x80) of development programmes has been getting out of hand; almost 80 per cent of the project cost is delivery cost / only, and just 15 to 20 per cent gets left for the benefit of the receiving end. Also, the priorities, / when we look from the national or State level, TEND to differ RADICALLY from the PERCEPTIONS of the people at (700) the district level. They do not involve the problems which concern the district level and the village level. The district (9x80) level and the village level problems do not involve substantial resources. But from the point of view of those local people, / they are the lifeblood for survival, whether it is the location of a small school building or the construction / of a canal or the public distribution system network location, they are all local development concerns. In the district level / planning, we have talked about de-centralised planning. But this time, the district level planning programme is a DECISIVE and courageous (10x80) (800) programme to carry the whole process of economic planning to the local level so that the people there who are / likely to be knowing more so far as their own interests are concerned, are involved directly in the process of planning. (840)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 182 (marked @ 80 w.p.m.)

Sir, I fully agree with the hon. Deputy Minister when he says that it should be our endeavour to see / that there is much progress in the matter of electricity and that consumers get electricity at a cheaper rate. / Sir, in our country, with the question of national re-construction before us and considering the position of our gold reserves, it / is very necessary to develop the other sources of power. I remember, Sir, that in our student days we used (1x80) to read about 'white coal', namely, power generated from electricity. In India, there is an ABUNDANT scope for developing that / (100) white coal, and if that is developed, it can BRING ABOUT a very extensive transformation in the whole structure of / the industry, because if there is supply of cheap electricity, then cottage industries and a number of other industries can / easily be developed, and the places which are still undeveloped industrially, or where there are large potentialities of industrial development (2x80) but there are certain other difficulties due to lack of coal etc., can easily be developed. So, Sir, from the / industrial development point of view and from the point of view of developing cottage and other industries, as also from / (200) the point of view of the EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL which is connected with these industries, it is very necessary that progress / should be made in the development of electricity. This will help the consumers also, because electricity is now being used (3x80) for more and more purposes including the domestic purposes, and with electricity we are able to reduce the DRUDGERY of / our day-to-day life. But, Sir, there are certain other factors which should also be taken into consideration when / we are considering the question of developing these things.

Sir, the hon. Minister has referred to the two MINUTES OF DISSENT / (300) submitted to the Report of the Select Committee, and he has rightly said that the minutes of dissent represent (4x80) two extremes. But in order to avoid these extremes and in an effort to adopt a middle course, actually what / has happened is that that middle course goes round the other extreme, that is to say, it goes to help / the VESTED INTERESTS, and thereby it comes in the way of development of electricity departments. Sir, take, for instance, the / question of electricity development when the different stations under the D.V.C. scheme were all intended to produce electricity. (5x80) (400)

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I have heard that the rate of electricity supplied is very high. The cost of production is much less, but / the rate charged from the consumer is very high. And what are the reasons behind all that? One of the / reasons, I think, is that in that locality many of the industries are owned by the Anglo-Indian companies, / and they have their own resources for generating electricity. So, in that whole industrial areas there is no scope for utilising (6x80) electricity from that station. Therefore, other OUTLETS for the utilisation of power generated from the D.V.C. stations / (500) are to be sought. It is no doubt good that there is a proposal to run electric trains over the SUBURBAN / line to Calcutta. That is no doubt quite good, but the question is, that these private interests who have got / a monopoly there, are also coming in the way of development of the electricity departments. I might submit, Sir, (7x80) that the development of these stations, particularly the electric power generating stations, was undertaken without a proper assessment of the possibilities there. /

Secondly, Sir, he has said that it should be our intention to see that the consumer gets electricity at (600) a lower rate, but the industrialists do not feel shy to invest their capital and their resources because they feel / that their investments are SECURE. They think that their profits are reasonable. Now, Sir, we know that reasonableness or otherwise (8x80) of the amount of profit is looked at by the industrialists from a different angle. We have to see what / is reasonable from the point of view of the nation or from the point of view of the consumers; and / what is reasonable from the point of view of the nation is not reasonable from the point of view of (700) the industrialists. So, in a concern like this, in an undertaking like this, which is a public undertaking, the consideration (9x80) of what is reasonable from the point of view of industrialists should not be the prime consideration. The prime consideration / should be the development of electricity undertakings and making electricity available to the consumers at a cheaper rate. In the / Calcutta area, Sir, the supply of electricity is in the hands of the General Electric Company. Its period of licence / has been extended further, and the Government proposes to supply electricity from D.V.C. to Calcutta and the other (10x80) (800) area through that company. I do not understand this procedure itself. I feel that in the case of this vital / sector, any control by such companies like the General Electric Company is DETRIMENTAL to the further development of this process. (840 words)

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(new) TRANSCRIPTION NO. 183 (marked @ 80 w.p.m.)

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I have introduced the Bill sometime back in respect of a vital matter which has been engaging / the attention of various sections of our society. The matter has been discussed by several FORUMS, like various political parties, / Universities, bar associations, State Governments, and so on. The matter is regarding what should be the relationship between States and/wha. should be the relation between the Centre and the States in our POLITY. The FOUNDING fathers of the Constitution (1x80) ADVISEDLY envisaged a TWO-TIER system for the country—one at the Centre and another at the State level. And they suggested that there should be a coordinating forum to HARMONISE relations between the Union and the States in various fields. / India is a very large country and a centralised administration is not COMPATIBLE with the DIVERSITY or the efficiency / needed for such a vast country like ours. Article 263 was thought of as a way or (2x80) to coordinate and harmonise the relations between the Centre and the States and between the State themselves. Unity and diversity were / accepted as natural in a situation like ours and they provided a device, MECHANISM, an apparatus to deal with / situations which may lead to CONFLICT or CONTROVERSIES between the States, and between the Union and the States /

Mr. Vice-Chairman, India has been divided and divided in the past. The problem of unity was a major concern. (3x80) At the same time, how to protect the AUTONOMY of the States, the regions, was also important. That was uppermost / in the minds of the Constitution-makers. So, Article 263 was brought in DELIBERATELY for this purpose. /

The Constitutional arrangements ENVISAGE division of powers between the States and the Centre. also envisages common subjects which fall / within the purview of both the Central Government and the Sta. Governments. Three lists were drawn up. There is the Union List, (4x80) there is the State List and there is the Concurrent List. But while working this arrangement, in the last / four decades there has been PERSISTENT tendency of over-centralization of power, concentration of power, in the Union Government. / The Union Government has been slowly and STEADILY taking over some of the functions, some of the powers, which legitimately / belong to the State Governments. This caused tension naturally between the Centre and the States to a great extent. (5x80) 400

Some of the devices which were introduced to SORT OUT the problems were merely AD HOC in nature. There was / no comprehensive method by which the problem of Union and State relations was resolved. For instance, in 1952 / itself there was a Council dealing with Health. Later on, there was a Council dealing with Local-Self-Government. / Further, there was a body to deal with sales tax. These steps were ad hoc in nature. They did not (6x80) meet the purpose for which this Article was introduced in the Constitution. With the enormous increase in the responsibilities and / functions of the Governments, the conflict between the Centre and the States became more and more pronounced and, as I said, / the power of the Centre became so large and the Centre has been USURPING the powers and functions which / legitimately belonged to the State Governments.

Sir, State Governments are the means by which Central policies and programmes are implemented (7x80) but, over a period of time, the powers and responsibilities given to the State Governments stand ERODED because of over-centralization / of powers at the Centre.

I may give a few examples. In the beginning, quite a large area of / industry came in the jurisdiction of the State Governments, but, during the last three decades, nearly 85 per cent / of all the industries came under the Centre: only 15 per cent remain with the State Governments. In the case of (8x80) taxation, all the FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC, sources of revenue came under the purview of the Centre; the inelastic sources were / given to the State Governments. In the case of administrative services, all-India services, the earlier purpose is not being / realised. The purpose was that the all-India Services should have a national PERSPECTIVE, should serve the nation / as a whole without ENDANGERING the legitimate interests, the powers, the control of the State Governments. But in actual practice this (9x80) is not happening. The State Governments have lost considerable control over the all-India Services. They cannot enforce discipline / over them, and the all-India Service personnel working at the State level, in a way, are a law unto themselves. / The State Ministers and the Government at the State level have become powerless to deal with the all-India Services / which are functioning within the State.

Take again fiscal matters. The Government of India has ASSUMED enormous powers (10x80) (800) to DOLE OUT its assistance to various State Governments in its DISCRETION. The discretionary power of the Centre has increased / enormously in giving grants, in giving assistance to the State Governments at its WILL. No NORMS have been drawn up. (840 words)

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(Speech of hon. Railway Minister)

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 184 (marked @ 80 w.p.m.)

Sir, I am thankful to the Members for the kind words they have said and references that they have made to the Railway Ministry and to the Railway Board. It will not be possible for me to reply to all / the points that have been raised here but I will take the broader questions and try to meet them. /

The Budget has been appreciated that financially it is a SOUND budget. It has been suggested from certain quarters that the (1x80) surpluses could be increased if more economy is effected in certain items of expenditure. I have been trying, and the / (100) Railway Board too, to see whether we could further economise in the various sectors of the running of the railways / and we will continue to do that. It has been appreciated by the whole House that the importance of the / transport capacity of the country cannot be over-emphasised. I am fully aware that what I have proposed in the (2x80) Budget, that is, the ENHANCEMENT of the capacity for the transport of goods traffic in addition to what has been / provided in the Second Five Year Plan, will not be enough to meet the requirements of the country. It is not / (200) that we are not aware of that but we have at the present moment to try to increase the / capacity only according to the resources that may be available to us. And when I speak of the resources, (3x80) I do not mean only MONETARY resources but I mean also the material resources. As I have said, I am not / going into details. Of course, it is a very RELEVANT point that has been raised by Dr. Kunzru but I / am not going into all those details. All that I say is that even this enhanced capacity will not be / (300) sufficient and the Railways will not be in a position to meet all the requirements of the country in the (4x80) matter of transportation of goods traffic. And I was saying that when we were thinking of resources, we had to keep in view not only the monetary resources but the material resources also. We have never made it a secret / that we are in a very tight corner as regards steel, cement and timber. My hon. friend, Dr. Kunzru, asked / what we were going to do about that and some hon. Members asked whether we cannot think of alternative materials. (5x80) (400)

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Shorthand transcription of the speech, written in a cursive style across the page.

As the House is perhaps aware, we are sending a Steel Mission to Europe and other countries to try whether / we can secure rails, sleepers and other steel materials in larger quantities. We are also trying to use more and / more wooden sleepers in place of steel sleepers. But there is shortage of wooden sleepers also. Then, we are thinking / of using concrete sleepers in some of our YARDS. So, we are always trying to replace the materials that are (6x80) in short supply by the materials which may be in somewhat easier position. But what I want to emphasise is this / (500) that taking into account all the developments in the country, we are quite CONSCIOUS of the fact that even this / increased capacity for transportation of goods traffic will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the country. Of course, / we are concentrating on the important basic materials like coal, iron and steel, cement and foodgrains, but I am afraid (7x80) that we will not be in a position to create capacity which will be sufficient for the general MERCHANDISE. / That was ignored even in the first Plan. Though we are trying to increase it to some extent, that will not / (600) be enough. So, it comes to this that the Railway Minister will approach the Planning Commission again, argue with them / and try to impress upon them the necessity of creating additional capacity for the Railways, and if we are fortunate (8x80) to secure some additional allotment from them, we will try our best with our advisers and officers to create additional / capacity with the resources available.

In this connection, it will not be out of place to make a mention about / the various demands that have been made in this House for opening new railway / lines in various parts of the country. (700) Sir, I have got briefs about each one of these demands but I will not take the (9x80) time of the House in giving reasons why one of them may be taken up during the course of the Second Five / Year Plan and why the other may not be taken up. I will only say that demands have been made / practically from every State — Andhra, Karnataka, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Assam — and I do appreciate that there is necessity / of new railway lines practically in every State. There are areas which are far away from the existing railway lines, (10x80) (800) and if we open up that area, even if nothing is done in that area, if only a railway line is / provided, that itself adds to the progress of that area. But we are not in a position to do that. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 185 (marked @ 80 w.p.m.)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, it is unfortunate that such a legislation is brought at the FAG end of the session and / I can tell you that in 1953 on an amending Bill I argued those very points / on which the amending Act of 1956 was SUBSEQUENTLY brought and also this amending Bill is / now brought. At least, Sir, the Ministers don't want to change anything in this House because it is coming (1x80) at the end of the Session and on that account further amending Bills are later coming forward. It is because / (100) they are not understanding our view-point. Now, Sir, the intention of Government was quite clear in 1953 / in the matter of transfers and CLOSURES and all that. But we asked them to clarify it, and they / did not clarify it. They clarified it in 1956 about transfers. Our main aim or our (2x80) main intention is that no workman should suffer for want of work, but if he is given another job, / if we give him other work on the same conditions by transfer of service he would not suffer for want of work. / (200) That point was rejected in 1953 and the amending Bill was brought in / 1956.

Now, Sir about closures. Closures are of two types. If there be ACCUMULATION of stocks or financial (3x80) difficulties, the concerns will reopen. But there are closures of another type for reasons for which the concerns will never / reopen, or which will be RAZED to the ground. The machinery will be SCRAPPED and the production which is existing / will never be carried on. Even in such cases, Sir, I know the intention of the hon. Minister is to / (300) give COMPENSATION and I think, Sir, whatever may be the intention of Government, whatever we argue, will not be fully realised. (4x80) But I can say that the IMPLICATION of this is that when a concern is to be scrapped, then/ the workers are to be given compensation to the extent of 30 or 40 years of their service and 15 / days' pay and the amounts may go to the extent of 12 to 15 lakhs of rupees, and the CREDITORS / who are there may not be paid at all. So, let us understand the position of earthquake in certain cases. (5x80) (400)

In that case, Sir, we have to view the matters from a different angle. Whether we view it or do / not view it from that angle, I think it is for the hon. Minister to examine, especially because he is / also the Minister for Planning and he is also responsible for the industrial development of the country. So, I hope / he will look at it from both the angles of the effect of this measure on the industrial development of the country. (6x80) That is the main thing. Industrial concerns, which are scrapped, are unable to pay. Then, can we say / (500) that full amount is to be paid to the workmen along with the creditors, who have also provided money for / the concerns? There are the banks also who have advanced funds. What will be their position? There must be some / limit fixed for associating the workers' claims along with them. Supposing that it is not accepted, then I will go (7x80) further and say that with regard to those workmen, who are to be paid compensation, we have to see whether / they will be able to get work in about one year. In that case, Sir, compensation may be limited to / (600) one year. I am sure a system can be devised that within one year a worker is provided with work / and I am making a suggestion to the hon. Minister in this respect, that there must be a DECASUALISATION scheme (8x80) enforced in important centres where there are 60 units or 100 units working full hours in a week. Suppose a / permanent worker is RETRENCHED in one unit and there is another unit or units where workers are taken, this retrenched / permanent worker should have prior claim over newcomers in that unit or those units. There must be legislation / (700) in this respect. If legislation is there, then this difficulty will be avoided. I feel, Sir, we are going slow. (9x80) We are not going into the root of the evil, as to what is the reason for the closure and whether / the permanent retrenched workers could not be accommodated in other concerns with no loss of pay or loss of pay / for four months, or till they get again permanent employment elsewhere.

The next point is, Sir, that many concerns are closed, are being sold on account of want of standardisation of wages in the country. Certain units are employing (10x80) (800) about 50 per cent more workers than others of the same size and they are not able to get out of / such surplus labour. Sir, all the trade unions are also responsible for such things. Surplus labour is in some concerns. (840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 186 (marked @ 80 w.p.m.)

In dealing with the railway staff, I think there is no question of greater importance than that of assuring the / class IV staff of a prospect of continuous advancement in proportion to their merit. Now, the Railway Enquiry Committee referred / to this matter about eight years ago. I scan the Railway Board's Report every year in order to see what / progress has been made in this matter and how far training has been provided for the staff and new AVENUES (1x80) of promotion opened out to them. But I am disappointed year after year. I am, therefore, glad to learn that / (100) the Railway Minister is attending to this question. I have no time, Sir, to refer to the recommendations of the / Railway Enquiry Committee because I have got only 6 1/2 minutes more. But I should request him to / place the recommendations of that Committee and the Estimates Committee before the Committee that he has appointed. One of the (2x80) most important recommendations made by the Railway Enquiry Committee was that efforts should be made to make every member of / class IV staff literate. All our workers should be literate just as all our soldiers are, and although education / (200) is not the responsibility of the Railways, yet I think that it will be in the interest of the Railways themselves / if they attend to the education of their workers.

Now, Sir, I come to one or two general questions which (3x80) I think are of great importance. The burden on the Railway Board is increasing year after year. It has been / increasing for six or seven years almost now. Yet, the size of the Board remains what it was. I know / that some Additional Members were appointed by the Railway Minister last year in order to help the Members of the / (300) Railway Board. I personally do not think that this was a satisfactory method of dealing with the problem of increased work. (4x80) I hold the view that it is better to increase the strength of the Board than to add to / the number of officers. I should, however, like to know how far this experiment has succeeded. The Railway Minister has / not said a word about it in his Budget Speech, although it is a matter of great importance. I should / also like to know what the status of these Additional Members will be in the set-up of the Railways. (5x80) (400)

Another question to which I would like to refer is that of DECENTRALISATION. I referred to this question last year / also, but I do not think the Railway Ministry has paid the slightest attention to this question. Railway plans throw / a heavy amount of work on every officer or Member of the Railway Board down to the Divisional SUPERINTENDENT and / the officers under him. Is it not necessary, therefore, to do two things? The first point that I would like (6x80) to refer to is the need for seeing whether there is any work done now by the Railway Board that / (500) can be transferred to the General Managers. Can we throw greater responsibility on the General Managers, allowing them to decide / certain questions, even some important questions, instead of concentrating everything in the hands of the Railway Board? The policy of / centralisation may be necessary in certain respects, but I do not think that the extent to which it has been (7x80) followed has been CONDUCTIVE TO efficiency or to the development of the initiative of the General Managers and the officers / under them. The other question is this : Is everything done now necessary? Or is there some work that is done / (600) at present that has been RENDERED unnecessary by the march of events? This clearly calls for a job analysis, and / I think that the sooner this question is attended to, the better. Lastly, we should also see whether the QUANTUM (8x80) of work that a responsible officer has to deal with is such as he can cope with efficiently. The work / should not be so heavy as to prevent him from TOURING or giving some time to thinking out the new / problems that are CONSTANTLY presented to him in connection with the additional burden thrown on him.

I think that this / (700) calls for a re-examination of the size of the Railway Zones, NOTWITHSTANDING the DIVISIONALISATION that has taken place in three (9x80) more Railway Administrations. There is a limit to the work that can be done even under a DIVISIONALISED administration, and / I think it will be wise of the Railway Ministry and the Railway Board to look into this matter while / they have time to do things right. If they wait for five years, things may come down with a CRASH, / and it may not be easy for them to maintain the old efficiency, let alone further improvement. This question, (10x80) (800) so far as I know, has received no attention from Government. The importance of giving the officers, at the present time, / time for touring, for developing personal contacts and giving personal supervision and guidance has not been adequately examined so far. (840 words)

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It will still have that effect when we pass this law now. But if either the workers or those who are very keen to have / no CURTAILMENT of production think that this is going to stop closures, it is not so. Other things have to be done in order to / prevent closures which are preventable. Some suggestions have been made by my hon. friend here. They are very good suggestions but they do not directly / concern us here. We have to do other things. We have got the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and we can put into use the (500) various provisions of that Act also. Something of that kind was done before in the case of one concern to which my hon. friend there / made a reference. I may inform the House that even in the case of the closures which have OCCURRED and regarding which we received information, / we started acting. I believe that some enquiries are in progress and it is quite possible that where this legislation which we are going to / pass may not come to our rescue, something else may possibly be done. There are suggestions like standardization of wages, DECASUALISATION, etc. and there will (600) be other suggestions also. Why is it that a management because of its inefficiency, because of neglect, allows the concern to run down to that / condition that it CEASES to have its competitive position in industry? Various things can be considered, but this is not the place for that.

Similarly, / so far as employees are concerned, something is being done on their behalf. First, if the legislation succeeds in preventing a closure, to that / extent unemployment is Warded Off. To the extent it does not succeed, some relief is afforded to the workers. They get some compensation. But that does (700) not EXHAUST all that the workers may be able to secure from industry at the time of TERMINATION of their service. There may be provisions for / gratuity, etc. They are not RULED OUT; they are not ELIMINATED by these provisions. Therefore, the scope of this legislation does not cover fully / either the ground of continued production and of AVERTING unemployment, or, in the case of unemployment, of what is going to be done for the employees. / So, Sir, in that limited context we have to view the PROPRIETY of the various clauses that are being considered here. Regarding some specific (800) points made, it was urged that we have brought this Bill at the FAG END of the session and, therefore, we are not giving enough / time for consideration. That is a question which depends upon the convenience of the House. (840 words)

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

Direct Below of the

- 1. NE A. B. C. D.
- 2. HU A. B. C. D.
- 3. LA A. B. C. D.
- 4. ME A. B. C. D.
- 5. RE A. B. C. D.
- 6. SP A. B. C. D.
- 7. TA A. B. C. D.
- 8. TH A. B. C. D.
- 9. UT A. B. C. D.

Directions:- In each of the following questions, one word in capital letters has been given. Below it are suggested four meanings. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the word given in capital letters and mark it in the usual manner in the Answer Sheet.

- |   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1. NEVERTHELESS<br>A. never<br>B. despite<br>✓ C. notwithstanding<br>D. howsoever | 10. VAGABOND<br>✓ A. wanderer<br>B. hawker<br>C. actor<br>D. unemployed            | 19. INNATE<br>✓ A. inborn<br>B. natural<br>C. instinctive<br>D. gifted        | 28. ENVIRONMENT<br>✓ A. surrounding<br>B. unpolluted<br>C. atmosphere<br>D. situation |
| 2. HUE<br>A. cut<br>B. cry<br>C. colour<br>D. shade                               | 11. ANALOGOUS<br>✓ A. similar<br>B. equal<br>C. exemplary<br>D. acceptable         | 20. WORTHY<br>A. costly<br>✓ B. estimable<br>C. esteemed<br>D. worth          | 29. IMMINENT<br>A. forthcoming<br>B. immediate<br>✓ C. impending<br>D. eminent        |
| 3. LASS<br>A. lad<br>B. woman<br>C. child<br>D. girl                              | 12. FLAVOUR<br>A. aroma<br>B. fragrance<br>C. smell<br>D. taste                    | 21. AMELIORATE<br>A. improve<br>B. help<br>C. uplift<br>D. enrich             | 30. FATIGUE<br>✓ A. weariness<br>B. tiresome<br>C. pain<br>D. weakness                |
| 4. METROPOLIS<br>A. town<br>B. city<br>✓ C. capital<br>D. headquarters            | 13. LIKELIHOOD<br>A. similarity<br>B. probability<br>C. chance<br>D. doubtful      | 22. AMENITY<br>A. facility<br>B. comfort<br>C. improvement<br>D. pleasantness | 31. WAIL<br>A. scream<br>✓ B. lament<br>C. regret<br>D. sob                           |
| 5. RECOLLECT<br>A. record<br>B. remember<br>C. regard<br>D. revise                | 14. ORTHODOX<br>A. primitive<br>✓ B. traditional<br>C. conventional<br>D. backward | 23. DIVINITY<br>A. supernatural<br>B. saintly<br>✓ C. godhood<br>D. piety     | 32. MANIA<br>A. foolishness<br>B. madness<br>C. idiosyncrasy<br>D. accentricity       |
| 6. SPONTANEOUS<br>A. quick<br>B. persuasive<br>✓ C. voluntary<br>D. co-operative  | 15. PROPRIETOR<br>A. owner<br>B. master<br>C. shopkeeper<br>D. property            | 24. DISTINGUISHED<br>A. eminent<br>B. famous<br>C. notable<br>D. renowned     | 33. LUCID<br>A. apparent<br>B. precise<br>✓ C. clear<br>D. concrete                   |
| 7. TANTAMOUNT<br>✓ A. equivalent<br>B. equal<br>C. difficult<br>D. tentative      | 16. DECLINE<br>A. downfall<br>B. deterioration<br>C. defame<br>D. weakness         | 25. GALLANTRY<br>A. courage<br>B. armoury<br>C. bravery<br>D. distinction     | 34. HAUGHTY<br>A. naughty<br>B. knotty<br>✓ C. arrogant<br>D. irresponsible           |
| 8. TILLER<br>A. player<br>B. farmer<br>C. peasant<br>✓ D. cultivator              | 17. GHASTLY<br>A. horrible<br>B. fatal<br>C. ghost<br>D. dangerous                 | 26. CASUALTY<br>A. emergency<br>B. accident<br>C. casual<br>D. mishap         | 35. EXPLORE<br>A. detect<br>B. examine<br>C. spy<br>D. pry                            |
| 9. UTILITY<br>A. utilise<br>B. value<br>✓ C. usefulness<br>D. profitability       | 18. BIAS<br>A. favour<br>B. prejudice<br>C. discrimination<br>D. friendly          | 27. BLOSSOM<br>A. youth<br>B. beauty<br>C. breast<br>D. flower                | 36. INTEGRATION<br>A. collection<br>B. storage<br>C. unity<br>D. assimilation         |

37. REGIME  
A. king  
B. reins  
C. reign  
D. period
38. QUERY  
A. investigation  
B. question  
C. interrogation  
D. enquiry
39. REFUTE  
A. contradict  
B. disprove  
C. deny  
D. challenge
40. DELETERIOUS  
A. bad  
B. weak  
C. abnormal  
D. harmful
41. BARRIER  
A. border  
B. obstruction  
C. carrier  
D. crossing
42. LEVY  
A. tax  
B. surcharge  
C. impose  
D. fine
43. DISPARITY  
A. balance  
B. partial  
C. inequality  
D. similarity
44. STAKE  
A. interest  
B. gambling  
C. danger  
D. loss
45. DIMINISH  
A. increase  
B. worsen  
C. spoil  
D. reduce
46. EVIDENT  
A. clear  
B. evidence  
C. definite  
D. powerful
47. FEASIBLE  
A. visible  
B. righteous  
C. popular  
D. possible
48. INCENTIVE  
A. bonus  
B. profit  
C. incitement  
D. excitement
49. INCIDENT  
A. event  
B. accident  
C. incidence  
D. scene
50. INHIBIT  
A. inhabit  
B. discourage  
C. forbid  
D. ignore
51. FISCAL  
A. relevant  
B. rich  
C. financial  
D. physical
52. PAUPER  
A. poor  
B. beggar  
C. debtor  
D. penniless
53. ALTOGETHER  
A. all together  
B. completely  
C. collectively  
D. united
54. PERTURBED  
A. interrupted  
B. confused  
C. disturbed  
D. disappointed
55. INFIRM  
A. invalid  
B. old  
C. solid  
D. feeble
56. LOGICAL  
A. lawful  
B. rightful  
C. rational  
D. sympathetic
57. INTELLECTUAL  
A. clever  
B. educated  
C. talented  
D. academic
58. CRITERION  
A. method  
B. logic  
C. principle  
D. importance
59. ERADICATE  
A. eliminate  
B. alleviate  
C. elevate  
D. spoil
60. CONDUCIVE  
A. friendly  
B. helping  
C. congenial  
D. comfortable
61. ABBREVIATE  
A. fraction  
B. precise  
C. precis  
D. abridge
62. ABROAD  
A. broad  
B. wide  
C. to another country  
D. aboard
63. ABSURD  
A. mad  
B. ridiculous  
C. mentally retarded  
D. foolish
64. ACCESS  
A. excess  
B. approach  
C. near  
D. resourceful
65. ACCOMPLISH  
A. polish  
B. perform  
C. fulfil  
D. accumulate
66. HAMLET  
A. house  
B. head-gear  
C. small village  
D. habitat
67. HAMPER  
A. progress  
B. halt  
C. impede  
D. slow
68. HANDICAP  
A. disadvantage  
B. lame  
C. difficulty  
D. obstruction
69. IDEOLOGY  
A. idea  
B. philosophy  
C. way of thinking  
D. theory
70. ILLICIT  
A. impure  
B. unlawful  
C. adulterated  
D. secret
71. ILLUSTRATE  
A. show  
B. exemplify  
C. understand  
D. demonstrate
72. ILLUSTRIOUS  
A. persevering  
B. magnificent  
C. renowned  
D. intelligent
73. JOURNAL  
A. newspaper  
B. writer  
C. book  
D. general
74. JUBILANT  
A. happy  
B. rejoicing  
C. enjoying  
D. laughing
75. JUDICIARY  
A. Supreme Court  
B. High Courts  
C. Sessions Courts  
D. system of courts
76. WAIVE  
A. wave  
B. forsake  
C. forgive  
D. ignore

Sir K  
77. W  
A  
B  
C  
D  
78. W  
A  
B  
C  
D  
79. W  
A  
B  
C  
D  
80. W  
A  
B  
C  
D  
81. W  
A  
B  
C  
D  
82. W  
A  
B  
C  
D  
83. BE  
A  
B  
C  
D  
84. RE  
A  
B  
C  
D  
85. BE  
A  
B  
C  
D  
86. HA  
A  
B  
C  
D

77. WEDDING  
 A. marriage  
 B. divorce  
 C. rejoicing  
 D. wed-lock
78. WHIMSICAL  
 A. mad  
 B. unwise  
 C. fanciful  
 D. fitful
79. WILD  
 A. angry  
 B. fiery  
 C. violent  
 D. aggressive
80. WIDE  
 A. broad  
 B. open  
 C. spacious  
 D. long
81. WINE  
 A. alcohol  
 B. liquor  
 C. hootch  
 D. hooch
82. WIT  
 A. intelligence  
 B. wet  
 C. cleverness  
 D. trick
83. BEVERAGE  
 A. liquor  
 B. tea  
 C. cold drink  
 D. drink
84. RECTITUDE  
 A. amendment  
 B. righteousness  
 C. virtue  
 D. quality
85. BEWILDERED  
 A. worried  
 B. annoyed  
 C. deceived  
 D. confused
86. HAVOC  
 A. destruction  
 B. damage  
 C. storm  
 D. disaster
87. HAZARDOUS  
 A. unfavourable  
 B. troublesome  
 C. painful  
 D. dangerous
88. INTERPRET  
 A. read  
 B. translate  
 C. understand  
 D. conclude
89. PATERNAL  
 A. brotherly  
 B. motherly  
 C. fatherly  
 D. neighbourly
90. PATRON  
 A. customer  
 B. favourite  
 C. client  
 D. supporter
91. ABSOLUTE  
 A. narrow  
 B. reasonable  
 C. limitless  
 D. reliable
92. REBATE  
 A. discount  
 B. gift  
 C. commission  
 D. interest
93. PRETEND  
 A. deceive  
 B. offer  
 C. boast  
 D. feign
94. INSPIRE  
 A. encourage  
 B. incite  
 C. compel  
 D. persuade
95. STATUS  
 A. law  
 B. position  
 C. condition  
 D. right
96. WHISPER  
 A. mumble  
 B. murmur  
 C. chatter  
 D. mutter
97. CYCLONE  
 A. gale  
 B. storm  
 C. breeze  
 D. hurricane
98. APOLOGISE  
 A. repent  
 B. confess  
 C. pardon  
 D. regret
99. REVENGE  
 A. repentance  
 B. vengeance  
 C. justice  
 D. reconciliation
100. AMBITION  
 A. desire  
 B. expectation  
 C. aspiration  
 D. goal
101. HARASSMENT  
 A. annoyance  
 B. harm  
 C. exploitation  
 D. provocation
102. GLUT  
 A. demand  
 B. shortage  
 C. inflation  
 D. excessive supply
103. ALLOCATE  
 A. distribute  
 B. offer  
 C. allot  
 D. give
104. DEMISE  
 A. loss  
 B. death  
 C. premises  
 D. expiry
105. RESTIVE  
 A. resting  
 B. restiess  
 C. comfortable  
 D. disappointed
106. ACHIEVE  
 A. get  
 B. receive  
 C. accomplish  
 D. secure
107. YIELD  
 A. admit  
 B. crop  
 C. produce  
 D. submit
108. FATEFUL  
 A. lucky  
 B. fatal  
 C. fortunate  
 D. prophetic
109. ECCENTRIC  
 A. mad  
 B. crank  
 C. whimsical  
 D. frenzy
110. ADEPT  
 A. proficient  
 B. efficient  
 C. accurate  
 D. quick
111. BANDIT  
 A. highway man  
 B. robber  
 C. burglar  
 D. thief
112. CARDINAL  
 A. fundamental  
 B. main  
 C. salient  
 D. extraordinary
113. CONTEMPTUOUS  
 A. scornful  
 B. harmful  
 C. contempt  
 D. disliked
114. DECEASED  
 A. diseased  
 B. morbid  
 C. demise  
 D. dead
115. DREADFUL  
 A. terrible  
 B. horrible  
 C. pitiable  
 D. fierce
116. GAINSAY  
 A. deny  
 B. gainful  
 C. useful  
 D. profitable

117. GRUESOME  
A. sad  
B. ugly  
C. disgusting  
D. depressed
118. HARMONIOUS  
A. friendly  
B. concordant  
C. intimate  
D. cordial
119. HALE  
A. robust  
B. healthy  
C. strong  
D. hail
120. HUMID  
A. moist  
B. wet  
C. hot  
D. desultry
121. INIMICAL  
A. poisonous  
B. unfriendly  
C. hostile  
D. revengeful
122. INDIFFERENT  
A. angry  
B. unaffected  
C. neutral  
D. same
123. HYPOTHECATE  
A. vow  
B. borrow  
C. mortgage  
D. loan
124. GLUTTON  
A. glut  
B. fat  
C. excessive eater  
D. hungry
125. CALAMITY  
A. disaster  
B. earthquake  
C. adversity  
D. destruction
126. CARNAL  
A. vulgar  
B. sexy  
C. sensual  
D. sensuous
127. HARDLY  
A. hard  
B. impossible  
C. scarcely  
D. industrious
128. BONDAGE  
A. obedience  
B. link  
C. slavery  
D. bandage
129. ELEGANT  
A. splendid  
B. grand  
C. graceful  
D. showy
130. HANDICRAFT  
A. handloom  
B. craftsman  
C. manual skill  
D. decorative
131. IDIOT  
A. rogue  
B. vagabond  
C. utter fool  
D. mad
132. FALTER  
A. faulty  
B. stammer  
C. stumble  
D. murmur
133. HUMANE  
A. human  
B. friendly  
C. benevolent  
D. generous
134. ARDENT  
A. anxious  
B. zealous  
C. eager  
D. laborious
135. WRATH  
A. calamity  
B. unhappy  
C. anger  
D. havoc
136. WIZARD  
A. magician  
B. witch  
C. miracle  
D. strange
137. DISSOLUTION  
A. disintegration  
B. dismissal  
C. adjournment  
D. resolution
138. REQUISITE  
A. necessary  
B. deficit  
C. important  
D. efficient
139. BESIDE  
A. near  
B. besides  
C. except  
D. adjacent
140. ILLITERATE  
A. unlettered  
B. ignorant  
C. uneducated  
D. unwise
141. AWKWARD  
A. embarrassing  
B. difficult  
C. unfavourable  
D. different
142. WRETCHED  
A. miserable  
B. dirty  
C. poor  
D. pitiable
143. ENUMERATE  
A. count  
B. reckon  
C. calculate  
D. estimate
144. DOWNFALL  
A. ruin  
B. descent  
C. downward  
D. degradation
145. GLAMOUR  
A. enchantment  
B. glow  
C. beauty  
D. shine
146. DECISIVE  
A. conclusive  
B. decision  
C. settled  
D. decided
147. ERRONEOUS  
A. incorrect  
B. wrong  
C. erring  
D. unjustified
148. IMBIBE  
A. assimilate  
B. impart  
C. understand  
D. inject
149. AMENABLE  
A. responsive  
B. adjustable  
C. flexible  
D. faithful
150. MENDICANT  
A. begging friar  
B. charity  
C. alms  
D. charmer
151. DIVULGE  
A. damage  
B. confess  
C. demonstrate  
D. reveal
152. DILIGENT  
A. intelligent  
B. industrious  
C. enthusiastic  
D. clever
153. EMULATE  
A. copy  
B. adopt  
C. imitate  
D. practise
154. GRACIOUS  
A. graceful  
B. helpful  
C. noble  
D. merciful
155. JEOPARDY  
A. adventure  
B. risk  
C. danger  
D. peril
156. WHOLESOME  
A. pure  
B. healthful  
C. nourishing  
D. healthy

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 188 (marked @ 100 w.p.m.)

This hon. House is aware of the policy with regard to coal that has been EMBODIED in the Second Five Year Plan. The target of / coal production at a figure of 60 million tons per ANNUM has to be attained at the end of the Second Five Year Plan. / That means an increase of 22 million tons over the existing production of roughly 38 million tons. Of these additional 22 million tons, / 1 million tons of additional coal production will be in the public sector and 10 million tons in the private sector.

To attain this target (100) in the public sector, the Government has established a National Coal Development Corporation. The functions of the Corporation are to work those COLLIERIES which / at the moment are under State control and also to develop new collieries so that this additional target of 22 million tons may be attained in / the Second Five Year Plan. When the coal position was examined, it was found that all the important areas wherefrom coal could be EXPLOITED / were covered either by PROSPECTING LEASES or by mining leases.

In order that the Government might be able to produce additional coal in the public sector, (200) it is necessary that we should have the power to acquire rights with regard to those areas of land where coal is likely to be / found. This Bill, therefore, gives the necessary authority for the ACQUISITION of rights which will CONFER upon the State ultimately, when the various proceedings / which are mentioned in this Bill are taken, the right to exploit coal and develop those coal fields. The pattern upon which this Bill has been / framed is a pattern with which the hon. House is familiar. The broad pattern with regard to the procedure follows the pattern laid down (300) in the Land Acquisition Act. There are two stages at which different notifications are issued. I draw the attention of the hon. House, in this / connection, to Sections 4 and 7. Under Section 4, it is giving notice of Government's intention to prospect for coal. After the issue of that / notification, authority is taken for entering upon and surveying any land in such a locality, to dig or bore into the sub-soil, to do all / other acts necessary to prospect for coal in the land and to undertake all such other steps which can be described as EXPLORATORY in character (400).

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the speech, written on lined paper. The text is dense and cursive, following the structure of the printed text on the right.

Sir, after this information is collected, PRELIMINARY work is done and if the Central Government is satisfied that coal is obtainable, then within a period / of two years from the date of issue of the notification under Section 4, it will give notice of its intention to acquire the whole / or any part of the land or of any rights in or over such land, as the case may be. It would be necessary because / otherwise, Government would have had on its hands areas which need not have enough quantities of coal or coal which could not be economically prospected. (500) Then, after the issue of this notification, other things follow. The usual type of steps are visualised in order to enable the Government to effectively / get hold of that land and to undertake prospecting.

The other clause about which I would like to make a mention at this stage is / the clause relating to payment of compensation. There may be criticism, Sir, with regard to the principles which have been ENUNCIATED for assessment of compensation. / These principles are given in clause 13 of the Bill. The criticism may be of two kinds. My friends opposite may criticise it on the ground (600) that the principles that have been laid down are too liberal and are WEIGHTED in favour of those whose rights are to be acquired. / Then again, Sir, there may be criticism from some other friends, MAYBE, Sir, towards my right or to the left of my hon. friend opposite / who might be able to put up a case saying that we are making a DEPARTURE from the normal principles with regard to which the / country has become familiar, namely, those, under the Land Acquisition Act, with all the provisions regarding the payment of SOLATUM of 15 per cent or the like. (700)

Government, Sir, in this particular case have adopted a pattern, some indication of which had already been given by Parliament. I would, / in this connection, with your permission, Mr. Vice-Chairman, like to refer to the principles which are laid down for payment of compensation under the Mining / Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956. These Rules, Sir, were discussed THREADBARE in Parliament and these Rules were later on / adopted. I won't WEARY the hon. House by reading the various clauses of the relevant Rules. SUFFICE it to say that the principle which is the (800) UNDERLYING principle in those Rules has also been adopted with necessary modifications to fit into the pattern of the present Act in the compensation clause, / which is clause 13 of the Bill. The principle is the LIABILITY to pay compensation. (849 words)

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

Handwritten notes or corrections on the right margin, written vertically in a cursive style.

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Main body of handwritten notes in shorthand script, written on lined paper.

TRANSCRIPTION NO.189 (marked @ 100 w.p.m.)

Mr. Chairman, my hon.friend, the Food Minister, APOLOGISED for bringing in this measure at so late an hour, but he has given us no / adequate reason for not having placed it before Parliament much earlier. When did the Government become aware of the fact that food prices were rising? / We have been aware of it for months. I think the Finance Minister too has expressed APPREHENSIONS more than once with regard to the rise / in food prices, but the Food Minister himself has, I believe, CONSISTENTLY minimised the seriousness of the food situation. The price STATISTICS have shown clearly (100) for some time that prices were rising and that in spite of the opening of fair price shops and the other measures that Government took, / there was no sign that the prices would be STABILISED. In spite of all that the Government did, it was clear that prices were showing / a tendency to rise.

There is one other fact that I should like to bring to the notice of the House in this connection. Government, / realising that the position was becoming very difficult, has taken steps to secure foodgrains from other countries. So far as I know, it has entered (200) into an agreement with Japan to get two million tons of rice from her during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. It has also taken steps / to get, I think, about 3 million tons of goodgrains from America and perhaps from Australia too. The total quantity of foodgrains thus ordered / is about 5 1/2 million tons. Under the agreement that they have entered into, they can even obtain, I think, about 80 or / 90 thousand tons more, or even a little more, perhaps about a million tons more. They, therefore, knew that the present situation would soon become (300) more difficult in the near future. That is why, they took steps to enter into an agreement with other countries to obtain the food supplies / badly needed by the country. Yet, the Food Minister comes to us AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR and wants the Bill to be discussed as an / emergency measure. Is this, Sir, FAIR to the House? There may be HOARDING and it may have to be dealt with, but I object very strongly / to the procedure that the Government has adopted. This is not the first time, Sir, that the Government of India have acted in this manner. (400)

Now, Sir, the Food Minister says that foodgrains are being hoarded. Is this a complete EXPOSITION of the rise in food prices? We all know / that the food position in Bangladesh is very unsatisfactory. It is also known from newspaper reports that rice is being smuggled into Bangladesh. / This is not a new PHENOMENON but something that has COME TO LIGHT during the last four or five or six days. This too has been / known to Government for a pretty long time. It was also known to them that in spite of what they were doing smuggling was increasing. (500)

Yet, they slept over the whole affair and came before Parliament when it was going to ADJOURN. There may be some hoarding in the / country, but I should like to ask the Food Minister to tell us whether this Bill would provide the remedy that is needed. This Bill / cannot prevent anybody from smuggling rice into Bangladesh. It was said once that the rise in price of foodgrains was the result of hoarding. When / prices are rising, people who hope to gain by the rise in prices may RESORT TO more than one UNSOCIAL practice in order to secure (600) some gain for themselves, but to think that these illegal practices are the only cause for the rise in prices is to make a serious / mistake. Government should realise that their own policy is partly responsible for the rise in prices. They are INDULGING in DEFICIT FINANCING every year and / then they come to us and talk about HOARDERS and the people who indulge in unsocial practices, and so on. The Government, from the Prime Minister / downwards, have got into the habit of saying that the economic position of the country must be developed as rapidly as possible and that we must (700) be prepared to make sacrifices at present for the benefit of future generations. Then, we must recognise our own responsibility for what is happening / at the present time but there was no sign of that in the speech of the Food Minister. The purpose of his speech was that / food prices were rising because of the existence of hoarders in the country. I hope, Sir, nobody will BE TAKEN IN by this statement. The Parliament / has been discussing the food situation for many years and there are many Members of this Parliament whose memories are not so short as the (800) Food Minister thinks. We know almost quite as much about the food situation as he himself does. Now, Sir, GRANTING that something has to be done / to check the rise in prices even temporarily, what has the government done about foodgrains? (840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO.190 (marked @ 100 w.p.m.)

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

Mr. Chairman, the Finance Minister referred in March last to the difficulty of obtaining the foreign exchange required for the Second Five Year Plan. / He referred to it again in May last, but he said that whatever the difficulties might be, he believed that sufficient resources would be available for the / hard CORE of the Plan. In other words, he thought that certain projects which were included in the phrase 'hard core of the Plan' / could be carried through, while certain other schemes or projects might have to be left out. His last statement on this subject was made a (100) few days ago in another place.

The word that is favoured now by the Government with regard to the Plan is 'REPHASING'. The Planning Commission / and the Government are now engaged in rephasing the Plan. The Finance Minister, while referring to this, said that whatever the people spoke of the / rephasing of the Plan or of the allocation or reallocation of priorities, it meant that a little PRUNING was IMPLICIT in the re-examination of the Plan. / Now, Sir, we should like to know what exactly this rephasing means. The Planning Commission may not have finished its examination of the question, (200) but I think we can be usefully told on what principles the Government are proceeding and what is the extent to which a reduction / is likely to be made in the cost of the Plan. I read a few days ago, Sir, in a daily that it was being considered / whether the fertiliser projects might be cut out of the Plan. Now, the Finance Minister has told us that what constitutes the hard core of / the Plan is the production of steel, mining, transport and power. Now, is the production of food essential for carrying out of the Plan (300) or not? Is it included in the hard core of the Plan, or has it been given a lower priority than steel and other things? / It is very important for us to have this information because we can form our judgements with regard to the rephasing of the Plan / in connection with the measures that are to be placed before this House very soon only when we know what the ideas of Government on this subject / are. It may not be possible for the hon. Finance Minister to state what the exact extent of the reduction in expenditure will be. (400)

At one time, Sir, we were told that all the schemes in the Plan stood or failed together. If greater industrialisation was needed, it was / necessary that more food should be produced, that education should be spread so that people who can understand the latest technological processes might be available / and so on. It is this that makes it necessary for us to ask how the ideas of the Government on this subject have changed, / and what, broadly speaking, they propose to do now in view of the shortage of foreign exchange and the danger of having recourse to DEFICIT FINANCING (500) to a large extent.

Sir, I referred a minute ago to the importance of increasing food production. Now, several measures have been taken / by Parliament and by Government to make more food available to the people. The Essential Commodities Act was amended last year in order to give Government / the power to REQUISITION stocks believed to be hoarded by grain dealers. Then, it was announced that India was being divided into a number of / zones because it was believed that restrictions on the free movement of foodgrains would bring down their prices, and CONSEQUENTLY LESSEN the TEMPTATION to hoard. (600) Then, Sir, in addition to this, the Reserve Bank asked the scheduled banks to reduce the advances made by them for the purchase of foodgrains / because it was believed that the bank advances were being used in order to buy more and more foodgrains and hoard them. As a result of these / measures, the Food Minister could say three or four weeks ago that the rise in food prices had already been checked.

Let us see / first how far the production of food has increased and to what extent prices have fallen. I shall take first the production of food. (700) The Planning Commission in its review of the work in the first year of the Second Plan said that according to the food production programme / an addition in food production POTENTIAL of about 2 1/2 million tons was expected to be realised in 1956-57 / and that increase in production is estimated to be of the order of 1.4 million tons. The statement made by the / Planning Commission depended on the FORECAST made at the end of April by the Food and Agriculture Ministry. But a week later, the Food Ministry (800) claimed that the production of food was not 66 million tons but a little over 68 million tons. There was a difference of / about 2 million tons in the two estimates made at an interval of a fortnight. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION No.191 (marked @ 100 w.p.m.)  
(Speech of the hon. Finance Minister)

The National Savings DRIVE, as you know, Sir, has a very important place in the present scheme of things, particularly in view of the present/ conditions of our national economy when we have to raise resources in a non-inflationary manner. We have done everything to STREAMLINE the organisation and / we have tried to get the cooperation of the State Governments by providing greater INCENTIVES and linking the whole drive with the local schemes and / ACCRUAL of resources to the States. It has been decided that whatever revenues ACCRUE as a result of the INTENSIFICATION of the National Savings drive, (100) TWO-THIRDS of the net amount would go to the States. We have also decided that we will meet fifty per cent of the additional / expenditure to be incurred by the various State Governments. I am trying to point out, Sir, that this drive is at a point where it / is gathering MOMENTUM and we expect much more from it. I do not think that at this stage we should burden the already over-burdened / Posts and Telegraphs Department with the administration of this big national scheme. It would not be advisable.

Another point was that the P and T (200) Department was running at a loss and that it would minimise the loss of this Department, if this National Savings scheme is ENTRUSTED to this / Department by which it will get the commission. I would like to point out, Sir, that at present a very substantial part of the National / Savings Certificates are being sold through the post offices. Postal Savings Certificates form the bulk of the small savings and the commission for them goes / to the P and T Department. During the last three years an average of two crores has gone to the P and T Department. (300) The P and T Department is already getting some revenue from this and, in order to popularise this scheme and in order to make it reach / the rural areas, it is necessary to intensify the scheme under the present set-up, that is, the Central Government, the National Advisory Committee, the State / Governments, etc. rather than to burden the Posts and Telegraphs Department with this additional task.

Another point that he made was regarding a separate budget / for the P and T Department just as the Railways. Sir, the whole question of having a separate budget is a MISNOMER or a misdescription. (400)

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

During the last few years, as a result of the demand in Parliament, the Budget memorandum as well as the annual financial statements have been /ELABORATED and made clearer still to the layman by the addition of the EXPLANATORY MEMORANDA and by showing the commercial accounts separately. If you read / Article 112 of the Constitution, you will find that it provides for a Consolidated Fund into which all the revenues will be credited and / from which all expenditure will be met. If you see the Budget papers, you will find the Railway revenues and expenditure finding a place in (500) the annual financial statement. There is nothing like separate budgeting although the mode of presentation may be different. Furthermore, these commercial departments are either / incorporated under a special Act of Parliament or are incorporated under the Indian Companies Act. Parliament has delegated powers so that it has not to / present the detailed accounting to the Parliament. It has only concerned itself with the investments or the loans if the Government makes any, and so / accounts and financial statements are presented in a general form. Even, therefore, on that SCORE, the point that the hon. Member has raised does not (600) find much of a basis.

He said something about the size and weight of the postcards. He said that if they could be reduced, much / of the handling charges may be reduced. This involves a lot of problems because our postcards have been having the particular size for the last / so many years and if we have to change the size, we will have to change the machinery which produces them. We produce about / 100 CASES per day, that is, about 34,56,000 postcards every day, and we will have to change the machinery entirely. (700) This machinery will have to be imported which would mean foreign exchange which is so very difficult to obtain at the present moment. Similarly, / the PAPER BOARD, that comes will have to be changed in SPECIFICATION and the manufacturers will, in turn, have to change their machinery. It is a / very INVOLVED process and, I think, it would not be, at the present moment, a practical proposition to change the size of the postcards, however / ADVANTAGEOUS it might mean. The hon. Member suggested our making the cards lighter so that the weight may be less. This also is not PRACTICABLE (800) because, as you know, the postcard is of a particular thickness and through experience we have found that out to be of great value. / The postcard is a bit roughly handled in sorting. It passes from place to place. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 192 (marked @ 100 w.p.m.)  
(Speech of hon. Defence Minister)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I would like to refer to some of the observations made in the course of the debate which relate to the Defence Ministry / items. There have been comments, expressing CONCERN in regard to the conditions and salaries of the officers and men of the Armed Forces. / No one would CONTEND that these conditions have either reached an extremely satisfactory stage but Defence, like everything else, has to be fitted into the general / pattern of the country. The first question is what we can afford and what are the relative priorities. As one of the speakers said, the (100) Defence budget of this year is already 50 crores of rupees higher than last year and it is likely to go further up if there are / other difficulties. So, while Government keeps in view the possibility of improving these conditions in some cases more quickly than in others, / the conditions at present cannot be said to be any worse than they were before and it is not on account of any lack of concern or / consideration that we have to postpone further improvements but it is due to the state of the resources of the country. The Armed Forces have (200) undergone no physical expansion, that is to say, the strength has not been increased, but there is a considerable amount of money EXPENDED year after year / because of better equipment, more modern equipment and also because of rise in prices of material, military or otherwise, in the world.

A specific / question about the officers has been raised and it is suggested that we can make all the Lieutenant-Colonels full Colonels before they retire and / that Colonels should command BATTALIONS. We are not refusing to have this practice just because it is not done elsewhere, but normally a battalion commander (300) is a Lieut-Colonel everywhere. If we were to convert all these Lieut-Colonels into full Colonels, a large number of officers will get Colonel's / rank and their pensions, even if they serve for twenty years, would be hundred rupees a month more than the others and at the present moment / the country cannot afford it. Another point raised was that they are retired so early that it is a hardship. It is true that / they can retire at 40 but most of them do continue. In the Services, the age of retirement, as against in private industries, is early. (400)

It is not necessary for me to LABOUR this point much further except to inform the House that these promotions and other appointments inside/ the Armed Forces are made with extreme care according to established procedures and is not done in a HAPHAZARD way. There have been few complaints/ about these matters and Government is satisfied that these promotions are made with due consideration to all the circumstances mentioned here.

The next point which / NUMEROUS enquiries are made is in regard to the procurement of equipment. All of us regard that as an objective, that is to say, self-sufficiency (500) in regard to the equipment and in regard to various other allied matters but there again, defence equipment cannot be separated from the industrial conditions of/ the country. Our demand for a particular item is often so small that we cannot set up a factory for the production, and make it/ ECONOMICAL. It would produce ever so much more by its capacity than we can consume under modern conditions of industrial technique. It should not, however, / be thought that on account of these difficulties no attempt is made towards further and further INDIANISATION and more INDIGENOUS production. At the present moment, (600) a committee under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Defence Minister has been going INTENSIVELY into this question of how far, in our various ordnance factories, / in factories under civil production and in other factories connected with the Defence industry and by the use of the Defence PERSONNEL itself, it would be possible to make whole or parts of equipment in this country. Being military equipment, apart from giving a general idea, neither the category nor / the numbers of them may be published but this is a matter that is receiving the continuous attention of the Defence Ministry in all its (700) branches, and we hope that in the twelve months AHEAD we will be able to make considerable progress. I hope, the House will accept / this statement and the efforts that we are making as a planned effort in the direction of self-sufficiency.

There has been some criticism in regard to the CANTONMENTS, and I would like to refer to this because more than once this point has been raised. In this matter, Mr. Deputy Chairman, / there is some misunderstanding about the position of these cantonments. Some members appear to look upon them as a RELIC of British rule. In any (800) army like ours, these cantonments are essential. They are really military ESTATES. Originally, they were so started because the army had to be kept ISOLATED / from the people, perhaps under the conditions, which would keep them fit for the purpose. (840 words)

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(back of 192)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO.193 (marked @ 120 w.p.m.)

I now come to the question of reduction in FARES. The Transport ADVISORY Council has recommended an increase in fares. The fact has to be remembered that compared to the 1/4 passenger fares on the domestic services in foreign countries passenger fares in the Indian Airlines Corporation are quite low. The fares on certain domestic sectors in Australia and the tourist class 1/2 in the U.S.A. are, however, very low because of favourable circumstances of high utilisation of equipment and PERSONNEL and high load factor.

Such circumstances do not prevail in India. 3/4 Before nationalisation some of the private airlines charged very (100) low fares which were clearly UNECONOMIC. It is true that lower fares have a better charm in attracting traffic (1x120) but expansion of traffic at lower fares, however desirable it may be as an objective, would amount to a loss. If we are LOSING now and if we say that 1/4 we will attract more traffic by lowering the fares, the traffic might increase but then the loss is not likely to be covered. So, the fact, therefore, is that the Transport 1/2 Advisory Council has recommended that there should be an increase in the air fares. That is the FACTUAL position (200) in regard to the Indian Airlines Corporation and hon. Members will see 3/4 that while there has been loss, it has not been of the MAGNITUDE that is mentioned and, secondly, the future improvements that we are going to undertake would certainly (2x120) reduce the DEPRECIATION costs but we must wait in course of time for the full traffic that would be carried by the BOEINGS to make them near economic. Of course, 1/4 the fact always remains that in most countries airlines have to be SUBSIDISED and I can also tell the House about the requests that have been constantly made to me, 1/2 (300) namely, that if we take away the excise duty on AVIATION petrol, the Corporation will show a profit immediately. That can be done if we merely want to cheat the 3/4 public or even, for the time being, LULL Members of Parliament into a feeling that this Corporation is making a profit but I feel that it would be much better (3x120) for them to show a loss and to STRIVE to LESSEN it than to gain an advantage of the type mentioned by me. This is a matter which has 1/4 not been decided and I am making a mention of it. (400)

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We can easily WIPE OFF the big loss, but that would not be the correct thing to do because Government  $\frac{1}{2}$  would be doing something in order to BOLSTER up an industry which it is running. I am sorry that Mrs. Lilavati Munshi is not here because she raised  $\frac{3}{4}$  the question about the working of the State undertakings. I only illustrate the point that I am not prepared to CAMOUFLAGE the real position by means of any secret SUBSIDIES and if we are (4x120) going to do anything of that sort, it has to be told to Members of Parliament. If a (500) State undertaking results in loss, then it is to be  $\frac{1}{4}$  admitted as a loss. There are various considerations which make us take up a certain undertaking in the State Sector and the Parliament is certainly entitled to know how it is  $\frac{1}{2}$  being run. Therefore, I would like to assure the House that so far as State undertakings are concerned, we shall do our very best to see that they are  $\frac{3}{4}$  run efficiently, and if they are not run efficiently or either incur losses, we shall not make any attempt to camouflage the real position so far as Parliament is concerned (5x120) (600) because it is only by the criticism of hon. Members of Parliament that the position could possibly be improved.

Sir, some reference about DISPARITIES in development of different States  $\frac{1}{4}$  was made just now. All that I can say is that the Eighth Plan has taken this matter into account but disparities exist not merely because of neglect of Government  $\frac{1}{2}$ , but also because of certain natural factors. We can only try to overcome them in parts. We cannot ALTOGETHER ELIMINATE them completely. Wherever we cannot establish a big industry in one  $\frac{3}{4}$  particular area, we try to supplement it by putting a (700) number of smaller industries and creating more employment POTENTIAL. This is a task in the FULFILMENT of which the Planning Commission (6x120) is doubly interested and I can assure hon. Members that if there is any DEFAULT, it is not because it can possibly be avoided.

I think, Sir, a reference  $\frac{1}{4}$  was made about SLUM CLEARANCE and slum houses. I wish my young colleague, Mr. Chandra, had taken charge of it earlier but, Sir, I would like to claim a little  $\frac{1}{2}$  privilege in regard to this particular matter because I am very deeply interested in this problem myself. I would refer (800) to the recent statement made by the hon. Minister for Urban Development  $\frac{3}{4}$ , in the Lok Sabha, a copy of which has been placed on the Table of the Rajya Sabha. The Government are alive to the urgency of the problem. (7x120) (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO.194 (marked @ 120 w.p.m.)  
(Speech of hon. Finance Minister)

Turning to internal resources for the Plan, I do not propose here to offer any detailed comments on particular tax measures or on the particular criticisms as those offered  $\frac{1}{4}$  by hon. Members. But I wish to make it clear that the problem before us is as much of internal resources as of external resources. The only difference between the two  $\frac{1}{2}$  is in terms of the degree of freedom of action that we ourselves enjoy in regard to them, because it is possible for us to raise internal resources provided  $\frac{3}{4}$  a large measure of public support is coming behind this. (100) It would not be possible even so to raise external resources and that is the basic DISTINCTION between the two types (1x120) of resources that we need.

I have said on a number of occasions that in the present circumstances, we shall have to try and reduce deficit financing over the Plan period  $\frac{1}{4}$  below the original estimate of Rs. 1,200 crores. That implies much greater effort at economy in regard to expenditure — both developmental and non-developmental — and greater reliance  $\frac{1}{2}$  on other sources of finance, viz., taxation, borrowing and small savings. The additional taxation measures at the Centre constitute the (200) greatest PROP we have built so far in support of the  $\frac{3}{4}$  Seventh Plan and our developmental effort in general. In the light of the experience, we shall strengthen this prop by administrative and other measures as are required to make it (2x120) carry the burden of higher and higher levels of developmental OUTLAY. I think, Sir, that by taking a large step forward in many directions, we have also created a HORIZON  $\frac{3}{4}$  of reasonably stable expectations with reference to which private industry can make its plans for the future.

Sir, it is said the proof of the PUDDING is in the eating thereof  $\frac{1}{2}$  (300) and only the future will show how far the new ORIENTATION that we have given to the tax system will serve the needs of a developing economy.  $\frac{3}{4}$  But I submit that the new system deserves a fair trial as it makes an honest attempt to RECONCILE many DIVERGENT objectives that need to be reconciled in a fast developing economy. (3x120)

I cannot, of course, lay claim to having satisfied all tastes. My friends of the opposition parties, for example, feel so strongly about one point that they had to make  $\frac{1}{4}$  their views felt in the other House by a division. (400)

While much has been done in the sphere of Central taxation, a great deal more needs to be done <sup>1/2</sup> in regard to MOBILISING the savings of the people—small and large—whether for the public sector or the private sector. Hon. Members will appreciate that the large increase in borrowing from <sup>3/4</sup> the banks by private business indicates that the problem of finding non-inflationary finance for development is not PECULIAR to the public sector alone. It is often said by (4x120) critics of the public sector that the public sector is able to fight what might be called great INFLATIONARY threat (500) to finance or the money that is created. But today <sup>1/4</sup> the position is that much of the improvement that has taken place in the private sector and that is taking place today is DEPENDENT on bank credit or credit from <sup>1/2</sup> financial institutions. Therefore, the cry that Government are the major CONTRIBUTORIES in regard to inflation by spending in the public sector would not be correct. But I do not say that <sup>3/4</sup> that in itself is wrong, because it means some development. It also throws upon the Government the responsibility for keeping a more watchful eye on MONETARY movements than they (5x120) (600) normally have to do. Therefore, it makes it all the more necessary for us to mobilise the savings of the people and the problem of internal resources for the Plan <sup>1/4</sup> rests on that at the present JUNCTURE. My colleague speaking yesterday spoke about small savings, so that I will CONTENT myself with impressing once again on hon. Members the organisational <sup>1/2</sup> and other efforts that we must make to promote savings, if internal resources are yet to be avoided from becoming a BOTTLENECK in our Plan implementation.

While I am still <sup>3/4</sup> on the subject of internal resources, I would like to refer (700) to one point made by our House's financial expert. He complained about the lack of UNIFORMITY in the rate (6x120) of sales tax in different States and suggested the introduction of a COMPREHENSIVE Bill in Parliament TO BRING ABOUT uniformity. The first point to remember in this context is that <sup>1/4</sup> taxation of sales or purchases inside a State is a State subject, while that <sup>3/4</sup> sales or purchases in the course of inter-State trade is a Union subject. <sup>1/2</sup>

As regards the State sales tax, after the coming into force of the Central Sales Tax Act of 1956, (800) certain goods have been declared to be of special importance <sup>3/4</sup> in inter-State trade or commerce, i.e. cotton, cotton yarn, coal, etc. On these commodities restrictions have been imposed on the powers of States to levy tax. (7x120) (840 words)

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Best passage for Test

TRANSCRIPTION NO.195 (marked @ 120 w.p.m.)

The prices of essential commodities are very high and life for everyone is very hard. We live therefore under threats of strikes which, if they COME OFF, are bound to  $\frac{1}{4}$  PARALYSE our development schemes, to say nothing of the inconvenience caused to citizens and the financial loss which the country's EXCHEQUER can certainly not support. In view of the STEEP  $\frac{1}{2}$  rise in prices, the Pay Commission is bound to recommend some kind of relief. I personally am glad that a Commission has been appointed because whatever restrictive or penalty  $\frac{3}{4}$  legislation is brought in, it can never make for general CONTENTMENT (100) and WELL-BEING, either mental or physical. And without these, there can never be any enthusiasm in the hearts of (1x120) the workers nor any INDUSTRY on their part. Now, why has there been such a steep rise in food prices and why is the Government unable to control the same?  $\frac{1}{4}$  Production figures, we are told, have not gone down; we have had good HARVESTS last year. Then, where has the food gone? Is inflation responsible, to a large extent, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  this DEBACLE or are our figures for production wrong and how much of our foodgrains have gone underground into the (200) hands of black MARKETEERS? Why cannot Government bring these anti-social elements  $\frac{3}{4}$  to HEEL? These are questions which have to / be faced SQUARELY. Increase in salaries will cost the exchequer hundreds of crores of rupees. Where is the money to (2x120) come from in addition to what is needed for the Plan? As far as salaries are concerned, the time has come, I think, for Government to fix a minimum wage  $\frac{1}{4}$  for the worker and to give him relief in the shape of free primary education for two of his children, old age pension, free living quarters, fair price shops rather than  $\frac{1}{2}$  (300) dearness allowance. I feel the moment anybody's salary is raised, he is INCLINED to spend more. A socialistic pattern of society means, as I understand it, a society where  $\frac{3}{4}$  everyone has food, shelter, clothing and employment and equal opportunities for his material, moral and SPIRITUAL development. If the salaries of our workers are fixed at a reasonable minimum and (3x120) the other relief given to them, I think we shall be fulfilling one of our main objectives, i.e., an improved standard of life for millions. I have often felt that  $\frac{1}{4}$  perhaps we lay too much stress on our big projects. (400)

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Sir, I have just mentioned the anti-social elements that succeed in HOARDING and black-MARKETING our foodgrains but, <sup>1/2</sup> if I may be permitted to say so, anti-social elements have PENETRATED everywhere. Food and drug ADULTERATION are RAMPANT in spite of laws, and likewise one hears on all sides <sup>3/4</sup> complaints of bribery, corruption and NEPOTISM, and if we are honest we shall have to admit that INTEGRITY and efficiency are our biggest CASUALTIES. This sorry state of affairs (4x120) has to be put right if we are to progress. Of course, efficiency and integrity GO HAND IN HAND as do (500) their opposite numbers. True patriotism demands today, more than <sup>1/4</sup> at any other time, high standard of integrity and efficiency and in their restoration both the public and the Government must make common CAUSE. If the public demands standard of integrity <sup>1/2</sup> from the Government machinery, it must set standards of behaviour, for itself too, for the law-breaker or the bribe-giver is just as, if not more, guilty as those whom <sup>3/4</sup> he tempts.

Criticism is always easy to indulge in but is not always helpful. Therefore, I put forward certain concrete suggestions last session for the consideration of the Finance (5x120) (600) Minister which, in my humble opinion, would provide permanent sources of revenue in addition to and, in some instances, to replace what he is TAPPING. The reply which the Finance Minister <sup>1/4</sup> was pleased to give to the two suggestions regarding the levying of excise duties on LIQUOR and salt was not convincing, if he will pardon my saying so. <sup>1/2</sup> I for one do not mourn so much over the loss of revenue to Government as I do over the dishonesty that PROHIBITION by law brings in its WAKE. <sup>3/4</sup> At the same time, why should the money that the Government (700) needs so badly go into the pockets of unworthy elements?

Sir, man would accept the hardest discipline if he could be (6x120) convinced of the rights of the measures imposed on him. But man will always question the validity of rules if he does not know their source because he can only <sup>1/4</sup> think morally if he is improved from within. The goal to improve man does not consist in making him go through the 'gestures of morality'. If moral rules are <sup>1/2</sup> ARBITRARILY imposed, no matter what their practical value is, they will never fight successfully against the INHERENT weaknesses of human (800) nature. Educate him, PERSUADE him, show him that you care <sup>3/4</sup> for his welfare and he will follow you. Bring the heavy hand of the law of the country down on him and he is bound to try to EVADE it. (7x120) (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO.196 (marked @ 120 w.p.m.)

Then, Sir, I would come to the question of foodgrains, which is very important. Now, Sir, these foodgrains imports went on, and as you know, one million tons of foodgrains  $\frac{1}{4}$  cost us roughly about Rs.50 crores. In the Second Five Year Plan period even we envisage 6 millions tons of foodgrains being imported, and you can easily understand how much  $\frac{1}{2}$  money it would cost. Every year we are LOSING so much foreign exchange because the food production does not measure up to the needs of our country. Today, Sir,  $\frac{3}{4}$  one should have thought that the Government should make much (100) more VIGOROUS efforts to increase the food production, and for this purpose it is absolutely essential to go into the (1x120) question of land reforms. Unless and until land is distributed among the peasants, especially among the poorer sections of agricultural labourers and peasants, you can never turn the corner.  $\frac{1}{4}$  We have seen how in China in a matter of few years they have been able to solve the food problem, and there is no difficulty with regard to foreign exchange there.  $\frac{1}{2}$  We should have been a self-sufficient country by 1951 according to the Prime Minister. (200) But we are in the darkness and there is no  $\frac{3}{4}$  knowing as to when India is going to be self-sufficient. Our man-power and other resources are so ABUNDANT that it is quite possible, by a little reorganisation of our (2x120) agricultural and land relations, that we can turn the corner. Here again, Sir, we are losing. Therefore, Sir, the foreign exchange position has to be viewed from the angle of our  $\frac{1}{4}$  entire economy. The crisis today has COME ABOUT in that way.

Then again, Sir, our balance of payments position has been DETERIORATING year after year. It is no use  $\frac{1}{2}$  (300) trying to tell that it is not so. It is no use trying to point to a particular year when our balance of payments position had slightly improved. Everyone knows  $\frac{3}{4}$  what is our balance of payments position. Therefore, Sir, I think that in all spheres the Government's policies stand CONDEMNED and INDICTED by the people. Therefore a very drastic change (3x120) is necessary in the Government's policies.

Now, Sir, I would like to make a few suggestions. I know the difficulty that is there. But there should not be any panic  $\frac{1}{4}$  about it. No QUARTER should be given to the slogan. (400)

Then, Sir, with regard to STERLING balances, there is another problem. I need not give any figures. But I only  $\frac{1}{2}$  submit to the House that I do not think that it is essential to TIE the Indian rupee to the sterling, nor do we require any currency reserve of that kind.  $\frac{3}{4}$  Mr. V.K.R.V. Rao, the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University, I am told, has expressed the same view. And since our rupee is fairly stable, (4x120) since India has a developed economy, since our CREDIT-WORTHINESS in the markets of the world is not bad, why must (500) we tie our rupee to the sterling and require this  $\frac{1}{4}$  kind of currency reserve? I do not see any need at all for maintaining a sterling reserve. Many countries do not need such reserves and do not keep such reserves.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Even today, why must we do that?

Then, Sir, some change is necessary in our exchange banking system so that financing of our foreign trade could be done in a manner  $\frac{3}{4}$ , which CONFORMS TO the Indian interests and helps in AUGMENTING our foreign exchange resources. In that connection, Sir, I would particularly stress the need for breaking MONOPOLIES (5x120)(600) in the matter of foreign trade to which I had earlier referred. Today, it is essential for tourism to give proper direction to our trade, to change its pattern and to adjust  $\frac{1}{4}$  our trade according to the needs and the requirements of our economy. At the same time, we should try to develop our trade with those countries where such trade remains  $\frac{1}{2}$  with the State sector in the socialist countries. MALPRACTICES of all kinds should be checked.

Then, Sir, REMITTANCES of profits abroad should be restricted, if not ALTOGETHER stopped. Every time  $\frac{3}{4}$  that we make this suggestion, we are told that (700) that will frighten away the foreign investor. We do not want other capitalists from abroad should come and invest money (6x120) in our country and exploit cheap labour and make profits. All that we want is that loans should be obtained, if possible, at the Government-to-Government level so that we  $\frac{1}{4}$  can meet the needs of our economy. That is how things should be viewed. Therefore, I say that we can certainly stop these remittances abroad and turn them to  $\frac{1}{2}$  the use of the nation for developing our country's economy. After all, economic reconstruction of Egypt is not PARALYSED and broken, (800) because President Nasser has taken over the Suez Canal.  $\frac{3}{4}$  We have the example of Egypt which by nationalising the Suez Canal and INFLECTING a blow upon the British and French interests has assured the rapid development of her economy. (7x120) (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO.197 (marked @ 120 w.p.m.)

I rise to give my humble support to the hon. Minister's Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the  $\frac{1}{4}$  financial year 1987-88, as passed by the Lok Sabha. It STRAINS the common man's purse to the utmost limits and leaves him hardly any margin. But generally speaking  $\frac{1}{2}$  as a people, we have agreed to suffer and sacrifice for the sake of the nation's future. Its future, we all know, depends upon the success of the Seventh Five Year Plan,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and recognising this, we would ask that the Government (100) does not extend any QUARTER to any question of PRUNING the plan or lowering our targets in any direction. (1x120) Whatever is necessary should be done to CURTAIN our imports to the minimum, to increase our exports to the maximum, put an end to corruption and CURB all anti-social elements.  $\frac{1}{4}$  If the people are asked to pay, they have certainly the right to ask of the Government that they should see that every paise they are going to pay is  $\frac{1}{2}$  utilised carefully, creatively and productively. One cannot, it is obvious, respond to all questions that the Finance Bill raises in (200) one's mind. I would therefore be CONTENT to refer to  $\frac{3}{4}$  a few points in respect of two Ministries alone, the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. I don't see any of the representatives (2x120) of these two Ministries on the Treasury Benches but I hope my comments and suggestions will be passed on to them.

First, I would take the Ministry of Human Resource Development.  $\frac{1}{4}$  I know I would be told at the very outset that education is a transferred subject and the main responsibility lies with the States. But at the same time,  $\frac{1}{2}$  (300) is it not true that the Centre issues DIRECTIVES from time to time and these directives go a long way in DETERMINING the policy and programmes of the States  $\frac{3}{4}$  in respect of education? How does it work? In recent years, it has been a very kind and generous practice of the Central Government, through the University Grants Commission and (3x120) also directly, to offer MATCHING GRANTS to the States, and the States fall in line with the policy and programmes of the Central Government. In respect of the reports of  $\frac{1}{4}$  the Commissioners, the State Governments have to fall in line; (400)

My first point is in respect of DEARTH of teachers. I know these are very humble things in which this  $\frac{1}{2}$  House may not feel interested but I would request their INDULGENCE FOR A WHILE. The other day, the Deputy Minister, Dr. Das, CONFESSED that there is a great dearth of  $\frac{3}{4}$  teachers in respect of scientific and technological institutions. I don't know if the Ministry knows that there is an equal, if not greater, dearth of teachers not only in the (4x120) colleges but also in the Universities as well as in the schools. The teaching profession, somehow or other, has reached (500) a stage in which better type of people are not  $\frac{1}{4}$  attracted to the profession. Obviously, the lower scales of pay is the biggest reason, but there are other reasons BESIDES. In the HUMANITIES side also, it is very difficult to  $\frac{1}{2}$  find first class men. I don't know if the Ministry is aware that not only in West Bengal, but in the bigger States of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra as well as  $\frac{3}{4}$  in some of the major Universities of U.P., there are many colleges where it has become extremely difficult to fill up vacancies. We GO IN FOR first class men, (5x120) (600) we can't get them in certain subjects. I am not talking of science in which first class men are not available at all. Even before the results are published,  $\frac{1}{4}$  they are recruited by big businessmen and also by the Government. The Government and the big businessmen are indeed the STIFFEST COMPETITORS in this direction. In the Humanities side, it is  $\frac{1}{2}$  practically impossible to really get a first class man in Economics or in English or in History or in Political Science. I know most of the colleges in Calcutta,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and I would give you one example of the Government College (700) in West Bengal. There were six vacancies running for one full year and they could not fill them because of (6x120) dearth of teachers. I sometimes sit as expert in Public Service Commissions and I have seen that advertisements go on running for 3 or 4 months and there is hardly  $\frac{1}{4}$  any response. In the schools also, there is a great dearth of teachers, for more reasons than I can count. There is hardly any time. I believe the time has  $\frac{1}{2}$  come when the Parliament and the Department of Education should give some thought to this aspect of the question. (800) Don't we realise for a moment that the very source is  $\frac{3}{4}$  drying up? The other day, perhaps it slipped out / of the tongue of the Minister in the Ministry of Human Resource Development that they are not encouraging higher education. (7x120) (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO.198 (marked @ 120 w.p.m.)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, while speaking on this measure, I cannot forget that this is only a part of what is IN STORE for the taxpayer because we know there are  $\frac{1}{4}$  the other measures passed by the Lok Sabha. There are yet others pending before them and there may be many more in the CONCEPTION of the Finance Ministry. However,  $\frac{1}{2}$  I cannot help sympathising with the Finance Minister in his having to present this Finance Bill. In the first place, he had to do it because he was hard pressed to  $\frac{3}{4}$  find the money for the Sixth Five Year Plan. (100) The way in which these proposals were received throughout the country is well-known. I believe, Sir, it is true that no Budget (1x120) ever created so much SENSATION, caused so much anxiety, affected so much the rich and the poor ALIKE and brought down with such a CRASH the value of  $\frac{1}{4}$  the shares and stocks in the stock exchanges. The Finance Minister had to do all this because he was to find the money for the Sixth Five Year Plan.  $\frac{1}{2}$  But if it was that the Five Year Plan would succeed with this money, I would not have minded it. (200) But as a LAYMAN I have certain doubts in my mind.  $\frac{3}{4}$  It is true, Sir, it is obvious that more taxes bring more revenue to Government, while deficit financing leads to a rise in prices and INFLATIONARY trends. Have we (2x120) taken into consideration what will be the effect of all these measures on the general economy of the country? What will be the effect of all these measures on the price index,  $\frac{1}{4}$  on food prices and manufactured goods, and what will be the effect of all these measures on the cost of production? I think these things must be taken into consideration.  $\frac{1}{2}$  (300)

\* Sir, no amount of arguments or theories can REFUTE and DISPROVE facts. The fact remains that as soon as these proposals were out, the price index began to rise and  $\frac{3}{4}$  this fact is in evidence today. This rise in the price index is a definite proof that these taxation measures are creating inflation. Now we know, Sir, that Government themselves (3x120) had to increase the price of steel, coal and cement. What will be the effect of this? The increase in the price of steel and iron will naturally increase  $\frac{1}{4}$  the cost because all the agricultural implements will cost the farmer more. (400)

As far as coal is concerned, every concern that generates power with the help of coal will be affected and  $\frac{1}{2}$  its production will become more costly. This will be the effect of all these things with the result that there will be a demand for an increase of wages  $\frac{3}{4}$  in all such industrial concerns. Government employees already have started an agitation and are becoming RESTIVE, and Government has rightly appointed the Pay Commission. I do not wish to ANTICIPATE (4x120) the recommendations of the Pay Commission. But one thing is certain that the Pay Commission is going to recommend some increase. (500) It may be small, it may be SUBSTANTIAL, or  $\frac{1}{4}$ , it may not be substantial, but they are bound to recommend some increase in the wages considering the price index at present. Now, when their recommendations will be out, the employees  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the State Government, will FOLLOW SUIT. Then the employees of all the private concerns will follow suit with the result that these measures will make the Sixth Plan most costly.  $\frac{3}{4}$  They will contribute to the rise in prices and therefore I should like the Finance Minister to consider whether these measures are going to lead to DEFLATION or (600) inflation. (5x120) That is the real point that should be BORNE in mind.

Then as was just said by my friend, our greatest need today is to find more foreign exchange,  $\frac{1}{4}$  and we can get foreign exchange only by exporting goods. Well, if this is the condition in the country, it is really questionable, it is very doubtful if our products  $\frac{1}{2}$  will be able to compete with the foreign products in other countries. Sir, we are hoping to get Rs.1100 crores out of this taxation. Of that, Rs.500 crores  $\frac{3}{4}$  will go to our Defence, and it must (700) go towards that, because we cannot take any risk with the security of the country. I am told that (6x120) one of the most prominent members of this Government said that if there is an increase of Rs.20 in the wages of our servants, it will cost another Rs.50 crores.  $\frac{1}{4}$  So Rs.500 crores will go to Defence; another Rs.500 crores will go towards the increase in the salaries of government servants and what will remain is  $\frac{1}{2}$  only Rs.100 crores. Will it be sufficient for the Sixth Five Year Plan? So, I doubt whether (800) we will be able to make a success of our Five Year Plan  $\frac{3}{4}$  by these measures. The remedy is, as the Finance Minister himself has said, in REPHASING the Plan. Rephasing is INVITABLE in the circumstances, and it should be faced boldly. (7x120) (840 words)

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

'Service spiritual m distress. A Ignorant, t help. Phys service to

Few de Christianity the religio is different or the Guru Others visi is the same

Still, th faith propa is pleased. part of the dead. It is t

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I feel it youth who disease. An old age? If v and serve th of God.

Service to man is service to God

or

Service to humanity is service to God

or

Service to humanity is the best worship

'Service to man is service to God' was propounded by Swami Vivekanand, the renowned spiritual master. 'Service to Man' means selfless service rendered to remove or relieve human distress. All humans are not alike; all are not blessed with perfect human life. The poor, the ignorant, the old, the diseased, the disabled, the destitute, the orphan — all of them deserve help. Physical, mental, and/or financial service offered to these distressed people is real service to God or the best worship of God.

Few deny the existence of God. The universe is pervaded with various religions—Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Bhuddhism, and many more. The common commandment of all the religions is to worship God. Of course, the means of worship preached by every religion is different. Some recite the holy scriptures like the Quran, the Bible, the Gita or the Ramayana, or the Guru Granth Sahib. Some chant the name of the Almighty on the beads of the rosary. Others visit daily the temples, mosques, churches, gurudwaras to pray. But the end in view is the same—service to God, appeasement of God, realization of God.

Still, there is common faith of all religions, that is, service to man is service to God. This faith propagates that if the distressed, the afflicted, the deserving are given selfless help, God is pleased. Human bodies are the abode of God. The soul in the human body is an infinitesimal part of the Supreme Soul (Parmatama). If and when the soul leaves the body, we say one is dead. It is the soul—the part of God—and not the body which is all in all.

Suffering outweighs joy in human life. Millions are afflicted with incurable or fatal diseases like cancer, T.B., blood pressure, diabetes, cardiac coronary diseases, loss of vision, etc. Doctors can play a dominant role to render selfless service to them. Many philanthropists are running hospitals for giving medical care to these deserving humans. Men with charitable heart have established schools and colleges to educate the illiterate. Some charitable trusts offer financial help to the poor.

The Rotary Club, the Lions Club, the Servants of the People Society, the Ramarishna Mission, the Missionaries of Charity are the organisations solely devoted to render selfless service to man. Mother Teresa, the recipient of the Bharat Ratan Award and the Nobel Prize, is an apostle who was born to serve man. She has turned her youth into wrinkles by picking up humans from the gutters and providing them a comfortable life in her thousands of homes, established not only in India, but all over the globe.

The Helpage India, the Age Care and the Geriatric Society are some of the institutions dedicated to the service of the old.

I feel it is the dedicated doctor and the millionaire equipped with merciful heart and the youth who can render real service to humanity, and can thus realize God. Old age itself is a disease. And is there anybody on the Earth—the king, the rich or the poor—who can avoid old age? If we look after our parents and grand—parent whole heartedly and appreciate well, and serve them selflessly, it is karmayoga of very high attitude. Karmayoga is the best worship of God.

(about 500 words)

India's Growing Population  
or The Population Problem in India  
or Population—Its dangerous effects

One of the major problems confronting our country is the alarming increase in the population of India. The present population of India is reported to be about 86 crores as against 36 crores in 1951. We add 1.5 crore people—more than the population of Australia—to our fold every year. India has only 2.4% of world's land but 15% of world population. One of every 7 persons of the world is an Indian. Every minute increases our population by 48 persons.

A steady decline in the death rate, on the one hand, and high birth rate, on the other, are the chief contributory causes of this rapid rate of population growth. The decline in the death rate is due to the adoption of extensive public health measures by the Government. Amongst the principal causes of the high birth rate may be mentioned the almost universal practice of marriage at a comparatively early age, the low standard of living of the people and their ignorance of birth-control methods or their averse attitude to adopt them or else their personal carefree nature and foolishness:

Majority of the married couples in India are having a large number of children—five, six, seven or even more. How foolish these married couples are, one cannot imagine. Everybody has his aim in life. It seems the only aim of all these extremely stupid couples is to have a chain of children. One can easily know the miserable condition of the children of these large-sized families. No parental attention, no place to sleep, no place to study, no nutritional food, no medical aid, no clothes, no scope for higher education, no money to face the social evil of dowry—all these are the negatives which make such families lead a life of unbearable distress.

The population explosion has drawn the active attention of the Government as well as the public. Economic planning can be successful without planning the population. The tremendous achievements made by our Five Year Plans are not felt by the people because of the rapidly cumulative increase in our population. If we want to improve our standard of living, if we want to lead a healthy and happy life, if we want to eradicate poverty and, in short, if we want to solve this dangerous increase in population must be controlled. The only solution of the problem is that either we must have birth control or we must perish.

Restricting the size of the family drastically is the only way for the country to control the rapid increase of population. How can India afford to bear any more burden of population when the existing means are too difficult to feed and clothe. It is not as much in the interest of the country as in the interest of their personal well-being that the married couples should know the necessity of family welfare in India.

(about 500 words)



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# KAILASH CHANDRA (VOLUME-9)



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### Best Steno Teacher Award

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