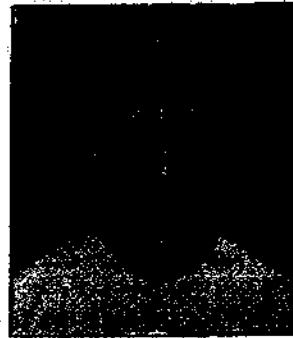


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❖ THE GITA (The Song Divine) ❖

The Bhagavadgita contains divine words emanating from the divine lips of God Himself. Its glory is infinite, unlimited. None can really describe it.

As a scripture, the Gita embodies the supreme spiritual mystery and secret. It contains the essence of all the four Vedas. Its style is so simple and elegant that after a little study, man can easily follow the structure of its words; but the thought behind those words is so deep that even a lifelong, constant study does not show one the end of it. Every day the holy book exhibits a new facet to thought; hence the Gita remains eternally new. As a scripture, the Gita is so incomparable that there is no word in it which is free from some instructive thought.

The Gita is an epitome of all the scriptures. The essence of all the scriptures is to be found in it. And it would be no exaggeration, indeed, if it is called the very store-house of all scriptural knowledge.

All the scriptures have originated from the Vedas, the Vedas were revealed through Brahma's mouth and Brahma himself took his descent from the Lord's navel. But the Gita has emanated directly from the Divine lips of Lord Padamnabham (परमनाभम्).

"The Gita alone should be sung, heard, recited, studied, taught, pondered and assimilated. What is the use of collecting other scriptures? For the Gita has emerged directly from the lotus-like lips of Bhagwan Vishnu Himself."

The Gita is superior even to the Gayatri. Through the practice of Japa of the Gayatri, man attains liberation, no doubt. But he who practises Japa of the Gayatri secures liberation only for himself; whereas the student of the Gita liberates not only himself but others as well. When the Dispenser of Liberation, God Himself, becomes his own, Mukti becomes a trifling affair to him. It takes up its abode in the dust of His Feet. He makes a gift of Mukti to anyone and everyone who asks for it.

In the Gita, the Lord openly declares that he who follows His instructions in the shape of the Gita will undoubtedly attain liberation. Not only this; He further says that even he who studies this scripture will have worshipped Him through wisdom-sacrifice (ज्ञान यज्ञ). When such is the value of a mere study of the Gita, what shall we say of the man who has moulded his life according to its teachings, initiates God's devotees into its secrets and disseminates and propagates its teachings among them? Referring to such a man, the Lord says that he is very dear to Him. The Lord subordinates himself to the will of such devotees. Even in the case of noble souls, it is found that those who follow their teachings become dearer to them than their own life. The Gita constitutes the Lord's principal mystic teaching. What wonder, then, that the follower of these teachings should be dearer to Him than even His life?

The Gita is the very life-breath, the heart, and the verbal manifestation of the Lord. He, who has his heart, speech, body and all his senses and their functions imbued with the Gita, is the very embodiment of the Gita. His very sight, touch, speech or thought lends supreme sanctity to others. To say nothing of those who follow his precept and example. Really speaking, no sacrifice, charity, austerity, pilgrimage, religious vow, self-restraint, and fasting, etc., stand comparison with the Gita.

The Gita contains words directly emanating from the Lotus Lips of Bhagawan Sri Krishna. Its compiler is Maharishi Vyasa. The Lord uttered parts of His discourse in verse, which the compiler Vyasa recorded exactly as they emanated from His lips. The part words of Arjuna, anjaya and Dhrtarastra were similarly versified by him in his own words, and dividing the book of seven hundred verses into eighteen chapters, he made it an organic part of the Mahabharata.

A-potential passage on
agriculture, especially sifted for
Grade B Stenographers' Exam.

Statement by hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv
Gandhi, in the Rajya Sabha on 12-10-1989

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 463

Sir, many farmers are not able to obtain the advantage of minimum support prices because procurement centres are sometimes at/ a considerable distance from their farms and villages. We intend to increase the number of procurement centres so that, eventually,/ every kisan will have access to a procurement centre within 10 kms of his village. The rural roads network/ will also be strengthened in a phased manner. Kisans, particularly those engaged in the farming of perishable farm commodities,/ are often denied a fair share of the value of their produce because of the very perishability of their produce. (100) The only answer lies in expanding rural godowns and cold or cooled storage facilities. To this end, a special programme is being/ instituted for the extension of institutional credit on attractive terms for the establishment of cold or cooled storage facilities/ in rural areas. There is scope for substantially improving credit facilities for the farm community. We propose four specific steps/ in this regard. First, we must rectify the problem of credit not being available to members of cooperatives because of the/ cooperatives to which they belong having become in-eligible for NABARD refinance. We have decided to open, with effect from the (200) ensuing rabi season, a special line of credit of Rs. 100 crore, through cooperative and commercial banks which will be/ earmarked exclusively for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers. Second, scales of finance for short-term production credit will be/ revised annually so that the credit made available to the farmer fully meets the recommended doses of inputs/ at current prices to meet his cultivation requirements. Third, a special credit regime is being instituted for kisans in rain-fed/ farming areas, covered by watershed development programmes. The new regime will operate on the basis of ensuring the availability of (300) credit through a three to five year cycle so as to even out the inherent risks involved in good and bad/ monsoon years appearing in a cycle in such areas. The special credit regime will take into account problems of/ overdues which arise within a cyclical period to ensure an adequate flow of credit in support of viable crop production/ and other allied activities. This regime will be reinforced by a major programme of watershed development in rainfed farming areas./ The fourth step is essentially procedural which kisans will immediately recognise as being of the utmost importance to their requirements. (400)

The National Agricultural Credit Relief Fund will devise a comprehensive relief policy based on the special characteristics of production/ and the severity of damage in different agro-climatic zones. Through the rescheduling of loans and walkers of interest and principal/ in defined circumstances, the credit needs of farmers in different zones will be kept in view. While we have invested/ astronomical sums of money in land improvement and irrigation, our management of land and water resources has been so poor/ as to render the benefits secured far below the optimum achievable. We propose to take a number of steps (500)

to improve the management of our land and water resources. During the next five years irrigation waters will be made available/ on an assured basis to an additional one crore hectares of land in the command areas of canal projects./ The authorities concerned will be held responsible for water reaching the farmers in assured quantities and at the right time. Also, / ten lakh tubewells and dugwells are to be constructed every year. And five lakh hectares will be covered annually for the programme of desilting and maintenance of village tanks and ponds. Second, the productivity of unirrigated land is to be (600) enhanced through effective watershed development and moisture conservation. This programme will extend to 50 lakh hectares during the Eighth Plan./ Third, 25 lakh hectares of barani land will be reclaimed at the rate of five lakh hectares a year. / We need not wait for the commencement of the Eighth Plan to take up these projects. A beginning should be made/ this year itself.

Plasticulture holds vast potential for increasing agricultural productivity. The uses of plastic are many, especially in irrigation, storage and packaging./ Existing plasticulture schemes will be substantially expanded. It is proposed to extend incentives for the installation of sprinkler of drip (700) irrigation systems to all farmers. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, one lakh additional sprinkler systems and one lakh / drip irrigation systems will be installed to optimise the use of scarce water resources.

Good seeds are the basic foundation of/ higher agricultural productivity. The new seed policy is under implementation and the buffer stock being built will ensure that kisans/ have access to high quality seeds and planting material at reasonable costs. We are particularly concerned about small, marginal / and SC/ST farmers. With effect from Rabi 1989-90, supply of improved seeds will be ensured. (800)

Agricultural research is simply not getting the attention or priority it needs. We are reconstituting the Indian Council of Agricultural Research/ and I shall take over as its President. We have two major objectives in mind. First, we propose to/ generate appropriate technologies for each sub-zone of the 15 agro-climatic zones so as to be able to modernise/ our agriculture in each of the zones. Second, a special time-bound programme in research and development of hybrids/ is being taken up to cover rice, maize, jowar, bajra, arhar, cotton and oilseeds. Results will be demanded within five years (900) and the implementation of the research programme will be monitored at the highest level. To promote the manufacture of agricultural/ machinery and implements of improved design, particularly those using new and more efficient materials, a special Fund is being established/ to extend credit for the manufacture, fabrication and marketing of such machinery and implements, as also for the leasing or/ hiring of such machinery and implements, plant protection equipment and sprinklers. For adding value to primary produce of the farmer/ as also expanding employment opportunities in rural areas, it is necessary to encourage agro-based industries, particularly food processing.

(1000 words)

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the original text or additional commentary. The notes are dense and cover the right side of the page.

Speech of hon. Minister for Urban Development
made in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd November, 1988

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 464

Madam, it is my privilege to **initiate** a discussion on National Housing Policy in this august House. Food, clothing and shelter/ are recognised as basic necessities of life. The country has been able to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of/ foodgrains and cloth. A lot yet remains to be done on the shelter front. The Estimates Committee of the/ 8th Lok Sabha had recommended in the report for the year 1985-86 that the Government/ should evolve a National Housing Policy for a planned development of **liveable** human settlements. The concern of the Government (100) for housing the poor led to the **enunciation** of a comprehensive National Housing Policy which **expounds** the main objectives, priorities and/ **strategies** for promoting **sustained** development of housing.

The National Housing Policy was formulated after **taking into consideration** the views and/ suggestions of the State Governments, Union Territories, as well as certain institutions and expert bodies which have an **abiding** interest/ in the subject. The draft document was **also endorsed** by the Conference of **State Housing Ministers** held in 1987/ at **Srinagar**.

Before I **enunciate** the main features of the Policy document, I would like to give (200) the hon. Members a brief idea of the **achievements** during the last two **decades**. Under various social housing schemes promoted/ by the Government, about 6 lakh houses have been constructed by different State housing agencies **till the end of March, / 1985**. **In addition to this**, 1 lakh houses have been constructed for other income groups./ 40,000 units for plantation workers and over 6 lakh units by different cooperative housing societies. Under my Ministry's directions, **HUDCO/ has, since its inception, sanctioned** over 5,600 schemes in almost all the States and Union Territories (300) at a project cost of about Rs. 4,600 crores till the end of October, 1988./ This will result in the construction of about 14 lakh **dwelling** units in **urban areas** and 15 lakh/ dwelling units in rural areas. The HUDCO **has also been** supporting the sites and services schemes on a large scale./ Over 2 lakh developed plots will be provided as a result of HUDCO loans so far. The finance institutions like/ LIC, GIC and the Unit Trust of India are also providing substantial funds annually for the (400) construction of dwelling units. The policy document outlines the main goals to be achieved in housing by the turn of/ the century and states the basic objectives, priorities and the main target groups which it intends to focus on./ Appropriate strategies are envisaged for implementing and **translating** the policy into reality within a definite time-frame.

Needless to say, housing finance and availability of serviced land/ are the major **desiderata** of a quantum jump in housing. **It is hoped that/ HUDCO** and the recently established National Housing Bank will help in greater flow of funds for creation of new housing stock. (500)

Handwritten notes in Hindi, including dates like 1985-86, 1987, and 1988, and other illegible text.

As hon. Members know, Points 14 and 15 of the revised 20-Point Programme lay considerable emphasis on housing for the/ economically weaker sections in urban areas and for the landless workers in rural areas. During the past 8 years/ more than 82 lakh plots have been allotted to the landless workers in rural areas and 34 lakh/ such families have been given construction assistance. Nearly 156 lakh slum dwellers have been benefited under the Scheme/ of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, and 14 lakh dwelling units were constructed under the housing scheme for economically weaker sections in urban areas. (600) Under the Indira Awas Yojana 4 lakh dwelling units have been constructed for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and/ freed bonded labourers in rural areas. Efforts are on to strengthen these programmes. With the setting up of National Housing Bank/ under the aegis of Reserve Bank of India, a major landmark has been achieved in the housing finance institutional framework./ It will coordinate with various sources of housing finance, regulate functions of housing finance institutions at different levels, and augment/ the flow of funds for housing by different income groups all over the country. Regional housing finance institutions like Housing (700) Promotion and Finance Corporation Ltd., Calcutta have been established with a view to providing a sound housing finance network at/ regional level. One more Corporation for the Northern Region is being set up. You may be aware that the Reserve/ Bank of India has also liberalised the lending norms of the commercial banks for increased flow of finance to individuals/ for new constructions and repairs. The amount of loan admissible has been enhanced by reducing the margin required to be/ provided by the beneficiaries. The interest rate has been reduced by one per cent for loans up to Rs. one lakh. (800)

Also, the period of repayment of housing loans has been enhanced from 10 to 15 years. Further, where mortgage of/ property of Government guarantee is not feasible, banks have been permitted to accept other forms of security. For ensuring easy access to standardised building materials and components and establishment of supply centres on a decentralised basis, a Centrally sponsored/ scheme for setting up of a national network of building centres has been launched. During the current year, / 100 centres are to be established which will act as conduits for transmission of low cost technology on housing to the (900) grass-root level and impart requisite training to youth and artisans. Till now 18 centres have been completed and/ another 57 are nearing completion. To eradicate houselessness in urban areas, the Central Government has started a scheme in/ major cities with the objective of providing shelter to pavement dwellers. Under this scheme, a small beginning has been made/ by the sanction of Rs. 34 lakhs to cover 850 pavement dweller households in Calcutta. A proposal/ to cover 6,500 pavement dweller households in Madras at a cost of Rs. 4 crores is under scrutiny. (1000 words)

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, including numbers like 14, 15, 82, 34, 156, 14, 4, 700, 100, 18, 57, 34, 850, 6500, 4, 1000.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 465

Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to support the **concept** of a National Housing Policy, but I am afraid I cannot/ **lend** my **wholehearted** support to the Policy as it has been framed. Madam Deputy Chairman, housing is an issue **which should not be/** looked upon from a **partisan** angle and I want to make it clear—make it **very clear**—right/ **in the beginning**, I will try, and it will be my effort not to introduce any **politics** into this question./ I want Members of both the sides to rise above petty, partisan considerations and discuss this **fundamental** question, (100) this basic issue in the spirit in which this House should discuss it.

Having said this, Madam, **I would like to state/** in the **beginning** that I am extremely disappointed by the manner in which this document has been drafted and/ presented to the House. I must confess to this disappointment **truly and genuinely**. This is an effort **on the part/ of the Government** to **evolve** a national housing policy and it is not a **shelter** policy. There is a wide/ difference between shelter and housing and this is something which has to be clearly understood. Housing **constitutes** a physical **matrix** (200) in which human **interaction** occurs. The houses that people live in touch upon almost every **facet** of their life and/ of the society as a whole. Housing, therefore, is not only a social or an economic issue, but it is also/ a major **sociological** factor which **determines** the kind of society that we want to build up and the quality of/ life of the people who live in that society, who are members of that society. Therefore, Madam, the first point/ that I would like to make is that when we are discussing the housing policy we cannot discuss shelter (300) in **isolation**. The housing policy must include within its **ambit** the **overall economic policy of the Government**. There must be/ an indication of the policy frame in which we propose to solve this problem which is an essential part when/ we are discussing the National Housing Policy. This is the first **deficiency** which I noticed in this document. It does not/ deal with the policy frame, the economic policy frame, in which we propose to tackle this problem./

We are talking of slums and we are talking of the pressure on housing or the lack of it in the urban areas. (400)

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a transcription of the spoken text, covering the left side of the page.

Now, can we talk about it without discussing the shift of population from the rural to the urban areas? / Can we talk about it without discussing the kind of economic progress in which we are entering? / I am sure/ that the hon. Minister is aware of this position, that the honourable Members of this House are aware of this position that/ in the last few years, there has been a tremendous growth in the service sector of our economy./ And what has been the result of that? The service sector, which includes hotels, tourism, insurance and such other forms of economic activity, (500) has attracted large numbers of people into the urban areas. In fact, the rate of urbanisation in this country/ is a part of our economic development, but it is extremely alarming in its proportion. If this is/ going to be the kind of influx into our cities from the rural areas, then it is very clear that in the/ urban areas, the entire structure is going to collapse under the weight of this influx, and unless, therefore,/ we have a policy frame which reduces the drift from the rural areas into the urban areas, talking about housing either (600) in the rural areas or in the urban areas does not have any meaning. As a result of that pull,/ a lot of people are coming into the cities and, on the other hand, there is a push-effect/ in the rural areas because agriculture is lagging behind, and unemployment is increasing in the villages and the people are bound/ to move into the cities. Therefore, Madam, the first question which I would like to ask the Minister is/ in what manner this policy envisages to curb this trend of movement of the rural people into the urban areas. (700) because providing amenities to the urban areas, it is well known, is far more expensive than giving the amenities and the facilities/ in the rural areas. So, this is my first point.

The second is that the policy does not define/ Madam Deputy Chairman, the size of the problem either as it exists today or the size of the problem/ as it is going to be in the future. The Minister has just now claimed, by mentioning various figures, achievements/ which the Government has made. But I would like to say that so far in the last 40 years (800) the Government is merely tinkering with the problem. We have only touched the margin of it. We have never cared to get/ to the core of the problem. This policy document, if it is implemented, will only be marginally touching the problem.

(840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 466

Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, as a basic human need, shelter comes next only to food and clothing. Even the early/ man discovered caves to seek shelter against the vagaries of nature. Today, with rising population, many of the developing countries/ have to cope with and suffer malnutrition, disease, illiteracy and hunger. Yet, it is the housing problem which seems to be the/ most intracable one. About one-fourth of the world's population is either houseless or lives in abysmally poor/ and unhealthy environment. In India, Sir, according to the 1981 Census, two lakh urban households (100) and another four lakh rural households have been without shelter. Taking into account the over-crowding and the awful congestion and the/ need to replace the kutchha houses and repair the degraded and dilapidated ones, the actual housing deficit is/ to the tune of 59 lakhs in urban areas and 188 lakhs in rural areas. This deficit/ of housing is expected to rise to 39 millions by the year 2000 AD. Sir, / 25 per cent of the urban population in India lives in slums which are without basic services. (200)

Another 20 per cent of the urban population consists of households that are slum dwellers and live in single room units./ Sir, this is the housing scenario in our country at the moment.

In the early years of our planning with the/ weak economy that was inherited at the time of Independence, housing was not on the top of national agenda./ The first priority obviously was to provide food for the people. A massive national programme and endeavour has resulted in/ self-sufficiency in food and we can be legitimately proud of our industrial progress also. In the sphere of communications (300) and health services, we have made major strides and the Government has also intervened to ensure that clothing is provided/ reasonably to people in the country. With a fair amount of success in the other spheres, the attention now has/ obviously to turn to housing and, of course, to education. In the last decade, quite a few schemes were promoted/ for encouraging housing activity. For the first time, a policy of housing has been formulated to grapple with the situation./ It seeks to provide affordable shelter to every citizen in the country by the turn of the 20th century. (400)

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

Experience has shown that housing units raised by the official agencies for the poor are too expensive and the intended benefit does not reach the beneficiaries for whom the schemes are launched. Now the Housing Policy acknowledges the imperative of bringing the prospective beneficiary to the centre of development process and it emphasises on involving the people in the housing and development programmes. This is a welcome change, a welcome shift in the strategy, to combat the problem. Man has always had the instinct to build a shelter for himself. Nothing else explains the mushroom growth of slums. (500) However, a slum dweller being in constant fear of being evicted from the land which he has encroached upon, does not really spend much on building a shanty for himself even by his own standard. If he were to be assured of the security of tenure over that particular piece of land and, if that were not possible, if he were to be offered an alternative developed piece of land and provided with the basic services like water and sewage system, street lighting and other important amenities and also offered some small loan on soft terms, I am sure that every household (600) will be able to build for itself a house which would conform to the basic minimum housing norms postulated by the housing policy. / Sir, gram panchayats, municipal committees and the non-governmental organizations could also be associated in this national endeavour, particularly in the process of disbursement and repayment of loans and also for encouraging the co-operative societies, thus relieving the Government of some burdensome task.

Sir, today, you know that the price of land is escalating at an unimaginable rate. Big business people, big land developers and property dealers enter the business of real estate which leads to speculation and this has raised (700) the price of a small housing plot to such a high level that at least 60 per cent of the population cannot afford even a plot of 15 sq. metres which is the minimum norm fixed for housing in the urban areas by the Government.

Sir, it is in this perspective that I say that any housing policy can serve a useful purpose only if the task of developing the land for housing purposes is taken over entirely by the Government. The role of private builders in contributing to the housing activity in the cities cannot be undermined. (800)

But cases are not wanting where people investing their life-long savings in a house plot have been cheated by the property dealers. Land mafias have come up in almost all the major towns and cities of the country.

(840 words)

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

A luscious passage for
pleasure of writing

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 467

Can Hindi be the
official language?

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

It is unfortunate that the appeal made by hon. the Home Minister that this Bill should be discussed in a/ practical manner taking into consideration the realities that we are facing, the complicated nature of the problem that we are/ facing, has been ignored. There have been attempts on the part of some of the speakers, who spoke on this Bill, / to take up a partisan attitude, an attitude based more on some of the principles that were held dear, / by them rather than in terms of the realities before us. There is no use ignoring the fact that the (100) desire of our Constitution makers was that within fifteen years since 26th January, 1950 when the/ Constitution came into force, India would be in a position to solve the problem of official language in the various/ parts of the country. The various points of view that were expressed then in Parliament would be taken into account/ by the Government and by the people and serious attempts would be made to see that some solution could be found, / The Bill, that is before us, is really an admission of our failure to solve the problem of official language. (200)

It is true that this Bill does give a new life to English as the official language, and that/ too for an indefinite period. Why had we to do this when there was a general desire on the part of the/ Constitution makers that on the 26th January 1965, Hindi shall be the official/ language? It was the wish of the Constitution makers that on the 26th January 1965, Hindi/ should be the official language and that wish of the Constitution makers has not been fulfilled because of the fact that (300) we are not able to make full use of the fifteen years that were available to us in order to/ find out an acceptable solution to the problem of the official language. During these last 15 years, there has/ been a rapid progress of the regional languages including Hindi but Hindi has also developed more as a regional language/ than as a language which has spread throughout the length and breadth of the country and which has been made/ more acceptable during that period. We have to find out the reasons why it was not possible within the last (400)

15 years to make Hindi a language acceptable to all parts of the country. Where exactly have we failed, what exactly are the reasons which have been responsible for the failure on the part both of the Government/ and the people? This question is not something which was ignored by the country. Time and again, this question had come up/ for active consideration at the highest level. Commissions were appointed to go into the problem. A Parliamentary Committee was appointed/ to go into this problem and in the innumerable discussions, seminars, meetings and discussions, this question had come before the country. (500) The various political parties had offered their own solutions and had advocated certain steps which ought to be/ taken in order to see that language became a cementing force rather than a dividing force in our country. / My own party has, on more than one occasion, made some concrete suggestions in this matter. It was suggested that there/ ought to be language institutes in all the principal cities of India wherein the various languages in the country could/ be studied and attempts might be made to find out how the form and shape of Hindi could be changed (600) so that it became an acceptable language throughout the country. It was also suggested that there ought to be continuous/ exchange of students from one part of the country to another, specially with a view to finding out how the/ language problem could be solved by actual trial and error. It was suggested by us long ago that in the/ various universities in the country more than one Indian language should be taught so that again a cementing force could/ be built up and ultimately we may be in a position to find out how Hindi could be made a (700) language acceptable throughout the length and breadth of the country. In spite of these various suggestions, in spite of these/ various discussions, unfortunately neither the Government nor the people of this country have succeeded in finding out a solution of/ this very thorny problem. As long as we have not been able to find out a solution of this problem,/ it would be unwise to impose any language as an official language throughout the length and breadth of the country. / It is not just a question of political arithmetic that there are other considerations involved. The 42 per cent (800) of Hindi-speaking people are living in compact and composite areas while Hindi is not well known by the rest. / If Hindi is suddenly made the sole official language, there would be certain difficulties regarding the transaction of official business. (840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 468

criticism of rise
in civil expenditure

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

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am entirely in sympathy with the purpose underlying the Resolution moved by my hon. friend./ As I see it, the Resolution seeks to enquire into the causes of increase in expenditure and suggest measures for **effecting** economy./ Sir, I do not think that there can be two opinions on the need for such a **probe** into/ the causes for the increase in civil expenditure that we are noticing. Whether the expenditure is justified or not is/ another matter, but somehow the country and the House have the wrong impression that civil expenditure has been increasing (100) at a **phenomenal** rate after the **launching** of the **Five Year Plans**. So, Sir, **to set at rest** such notions that/ these increases are unjustified, at least the Government ought to agree to look into the causes for the increase in expenditure./ I agree that a Commission may not be the most suitable machinery for having such a probe, a Commission/ consisting of Members of Parliament, but it is **immaterial** what machinery is set up to investigate into the whole position./ I would go to the extent of saying that Government may think how best to enquire into and what machinery (200) would be most suitable for enquiring into the rise in civil expenditure in recent years.

Sir, I do not want/ to weary the House with facts and figures, but let me point out at the outset that the problem has/ to be viewed, **objectively**. One hon. Member said that, having regard to the high ideals set up by the/ Father of the Nation, the expenditure that is being incurred by the Government in the name of Five Year Plans/ is extremely high, and that we should be guided by the standards set up by Gandhiji. There was the other extreme (300) point of view where one Member urged that because we are engaged in national reconstruction, the whole administrative machinery is/ **geared** to the implementation of the Plans, so that there can be no distinction between Plan expenditure and non-Plan/ expenditure and so everything is justified. This was the opposite view. We should **steer clear** of these two extreme/ views and see how far the rise in expenditure is justified by the **tempo** of developmental activity, how far it/ is a waste and how far it could be **eliminated**. Sir, this problem has to be looked at from the larger **perspective**. (400)

From the limited point of view of reducing unnecessary expenditure, it is desirable, but there is the larger question/ and it is this. We are, as the House is aware, engaged in implementing Five Year Plans./ During the Second Plan there has been a very large increase in civil expenditure as pointed out by the 92nd Report/ of the Estimates Committee.

Sir, as I said, this question has larger implications than the immediate needs of effecting/ economy in civil expenditure. To me, it appears that this question is intimately tied up with the question of administrative reforms. (500) We have seen that administrative reforms are on the anvil, but the nature and extent of these reforms/ are not yet clear, and the House has had no opportunity to discuss them. But reference was made by one or two/ friends to the reports on the question of reforms, but the reports related only to the need for reorganisation/ of the Secretariat and did not relate to the question of rise in civil expenditure.

Sir, as can be seen/ from this report, the expenditure has been rising steadily, and when the expenditure has gone up by nearly 60 per cent. (600) during the first four years of the Second Plan period. I shudder to think what would be the rise/ in civil expenditure at this rate during the Third Plan period when the outlay is going to be double that/ of the Second Plan. Sir, we have to remember that we are in an era of planning and the outlay/ on our Five Year Plans is going to increase from Plan to Plan. We have been through two Five Year/ Plans and we are at the end of the Second Plan period, and this, I think, is the opportune time (700) when we should review the working of the administrative machinery and the extent of civil expenditure vis-a-vis the/ outlay on developmental activities. Unless we have a probe into the state of affairs at this juncture, a time will/ come when the Departments and the Governmental machinery will have multiplied themselves to such an extent that it will be difficult/ to control expenditure and to find out where the defect lies. It will be difficult to re-organise the administrative machinery./ So, it seems to me that the question of administrative reforms is intimately tied up with the question of (800) reduction of civil expenditure. If the strength and the functions are very efficiently defined at various levels, then it will be/ easy to control expenditure. Administrative personnel are to be increased in proportion only to the outlay/ in the Plan. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 469 (cooperative societies)

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

Then, Sir, there is another problem which is with reference to the cooperative societies. As far as the cooperative societies/ are concerned, I can realise the anxiety of the hon. Minister that if cooperative societies are employing less than 50 people / and if they are not employing power, it is desirable that this obligation should not be imposed on these/ cooperative societies in view of the fact that it is our intention to encourage cooperative societies. These cooperative societies/ might not have the necessary wherewithal or the resources and therefore may not be in a position to contribute to the (100) provident fund. On the other hand, there is another aspect of the question which it is also necessary to take/into consideration in this behalf and it is necessary because this type of protection and many other types of protection/ are given by way of encouragement to the cooperative societies. Again, there are many **unscrupulous** people who form some sort of/ cooperative society which is a cooperative society only in name and which, in fact, is merely a **proprietary** concern/ and then they take advantage of these particular provisions. Sir, we have realised that there were owners and there were (200) employers who were taking advantage of the fact that the number was kept at 50. It was only when the employees were more than 50 that this particular Act was applicable so far. They were partitioning their establishment into various/ departments and into various units and thereby they were trying to escape from the provisions of this Act. Fortunately, the Government has now made it clear in this Bill that no such partitioning will be useful to the employer because/ even if there is partitioning now, they will all be considered as one consolidated establishment and if there were more (300) than 20 people employed, then this particular law will be applicable to them. Some such trick is likely to be/ resorted to by the employer by calling his concern a cooperative society and thereby trying to escape the extension of/ the benefits that are being provided for the employees in this particular Bill. Now, Sir, there are Cooperative Societies Acts/ and there are cooperative constitutions where it is made compulsory that after a particular employee has worked for a certain/ number of years in a given establishment which is a cooperative establishment, that employee automatically becomes a member of the cooperative society. (400)

There is a large number of cooperative constitutions of this type where the right of membership in/ the cooperative society is granted to the employees who are working for a particular number of years in that particular society. / I can understand that if this particular Bill exempts such societies which permit their own employees to become members/ of those cooperative societies, it would be quite fair, because in that case these employees themselves will become members/ and therefore they will have a dual role of employers being members of the cooperative society and also of employees. (500) If, however, a particular constitution does not provide for such compulsory registration of its employees who have worked for a particular/ number of years in that concern as members, then that kind of relationship is as between an employer and an/ employee, and only in exceptional cases, should the Government come forward to exempt such cooperative societies from the provisions of this Act. / This kind of blanket exemption which is provided in this particular Bill might perhaps be misused, though I/ quite appreciate the anxiety of the Government to see that the cooperative societies are allowed as free a scope and (600) development as possible in view of the national policy that the cooperative sector should be encouraged as far as possible. / Therefore, I suggest that as far as this provision of exemption to the cooperative societies is concerned, this exemption/ should be given only to those societies which permit their employees to become members of the cooperative societies, and as far/ as other cooperative societies are concerned, it is only on merit that the exemption should be granted, and there should not be/ anything like a blanket exemption whereby merely because it calls itself a cooperative society, merely because of its (700) being a cooperative society, it enjoys the exemption which has been provided therein.

Then, Sir, there is the question of/ what is known as the infancy of an industry. Here again, Sir, a distinction is made between establishments that employ/ 50 or more people and the establishments that employ between 20 and 50 people. Now, Sir, as far as the/ establishments that employ 50 or more people are concerned, the infancy period is defined as three years while in the/ case of establishments that employ between, say, 20 and 50 people, the infancy period is extended up to five years. (800)

Here again, I do not see any propriety of this particular type of extension. I would like to draw the/ attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that there are a large number of industries that are coming up. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 470

(quality education)

Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The hon. Minister is/ one of the most intellectual and experienced persons in the field of education and is well aware of the need/ for development of human potential in the areas of education—youth, women and children. The allocation of funds for the/ various activities of the four Departments which constitute his Ministry is, no doubt, in line with their requirements, about which/ I have nothing to say. My only humble request to the Minister is that he should carry out an appraisal (100) of the working of his Ministry to find out if the purpose for which the money has been spent/ has really been achieved, commensurate with the amount spent. To me, it seems that a lot more requires to be done/ in this respect so that the fruits of quality education reach right down to the poorest of the poor/ and the socially and economically backward classes.

The purpose of good education is to make one really knowledgeable and respectable citizen/ of this country, so that he is able to stand on his own feet and live a decent life. (200) Character building plays an important role in this direction and has to be given its due place in education./ It must be understood that good education is the foundation for Nation's progress and unless this foundation is made strong and everlasting,/ no structure constructed on it will stand firm and erect.

Therefore, we must endeavour to provide quality education to all sections/ of the society with particular emphasis on promotion and development of fundamental values like character building, national integrity, secularism,/ focus on environmental and population education and so on. It is all the more important that the socially and economically (300) backward classes who form the bulk of our population are drawn into the main stream of educational activities so that/ they also contribute their mite to the nation's prosperity. Unfortunately, this point seems to have escaped the attention in this/ year's Budget, although there was a mention of it in the last year's Budget.

The hon. Minister himself is dedicated/ to the cause of education and there is hardly anything more that I can tell him. Nevertheless, I feel that a time/ has come for us to act and if we miss this opportunity, we may repent for a long time to come. (400)

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

Considering the deterioration in the moral standard of the society today, special emphasis has to be laid on character building/ in our educational system. Children being more **amenable** to changes, character building should start from them right from the **Anganwadi** classes/ up to SSC classes. If children are constantly told about what is good for the country and/ also what is good for them, it will have a great impact on them. The help of Anganwadi workers/ who do not have work in the evening can be taken to coach children of 1st and 2nd standards by telling them (500) stories of great people and their work. This could be **supplemented** by giving them books depicting the lives of/ great men and their noble deeds for reading at home on which questions can be asked next day during coaching./ Once a week, **audio-visual presentation** can be arranged on the lives and noble deeds of great men. I am sure/ this will have the desired effect much more faster.

With all the money that is spent on education,/ who are the people who really get the benefits? If we ponder over this aspect, we will find that it is the (600) **affluent** few and those where both husband and wife are working, who are able to reap the benefits, because they have/ all the money with them to get whatever they want. They can send their children to the best schools, buy/ costly books and aids, arrange special tuitions and send them to special coaching classes to score good marks in competitive exams./ Even if these children fail to get admissions to professional courses, their parents can always pay **capitation fees** and/ have them admitted. But what happens to SC/ST and other economically and socially backward students? (700) They just do not have the right type of atmosphere at home which will **motivate** them to go to schools and study./ Their parents themselves being illiterate and poor would prefer their children to help them in their work and earn money/ rather than spend time on studies. Under the circumstances, it would be nearly impossible for such students to compete with/ the city students and get admission to **prestigious** courses.

Therefore, I submit that the need of the day is to set up residential schools/ for SC/ST and other socially and economically weaker students on 50:50 basis. (800)

These schools should provide free secondary education and also free **boarding** and **lodging** facilities. Strict discipline should be maintained in/ these schools and greater emphasis should be laid on character building, hard work and **dedication**, love and respect for the country.

(840 words)

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(A potential subject matter)

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 471 (checking rise in prices)

While **stabilisation** of prices is the concern of the Government, an equally **vital** and important concern of the Government is/ the keeping up of the continuity of the economic development. The House would probably agree with me that these two things/ would have to be balanced and the problem, therefore, is not to consider prices **isolated** from economic development, / but the problem is to get **these two phenomena married to each other** and keep the balance between these two married/ partners straight, in both development and in **stability**. That should be our problem and that should be the solution. (100) I welcome very greatly the suggestions which have **come forward** to facilitate this marriage of prices with economic development. Controls are/ no doubt possible to some extent but, as I said earlier, even the Ranganathan Committee felt that no amount/ of physical control will **deliver the goods** if the implementing machinery is not up to the same standard as the/ standard of the control we want to have. Therefore, as a better solution to this problem, **rather than having wholesale/ physical control**, we want that the extension of cooperative trading centres should provide an answer to this problem and (200) we would like to give the **maximum facilities** for this extension of co-operative trading sector. Definite schemes have been formulated/ by the Government but I would also like to say here that some of these voluntary organisations, like the Citizens' Council/ and such other organisations, if they could take up the work of providing a chain of **consumer cooperative stores**, / they could formulate a scheme for doing **some such thing** in the economic sphere. Government would be certainly agreeable to provide them/ with all possible facilities for opening these shops. **Large-scale impact** of the cooperative movement in the retail sector (300) provides the best possible **sanction in the present circumstances** to keep a check on prices, and Government effort/ is to be **supplemented not only by this expansion in trading in the cooperative sector but the Government effort in keeping/ the price line has also to be supplemented to a great extent and reinforced** by an effective public opinion. /

After all, **democracy without public opinion** does not carry us anywhere. Public education and democracy are two patterns in which **full-fledged/ democracy functions**. Without public education, democratic **implications** are not understood and **vice versa**. Without a democratic pattern of society (400)

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, covering the left side of the page. The notes appear to be a transcription of the printed text, written in a cursive shorthand style.

this public education does not have much meaning. Therefore, public concern over rise in prices has got to be created. / Though all the Members have expressed their concern over rise in prices, and people outside also have expressed their concern, / I must confess that the **cohesive** body of public opinion against **profiteering** and **speculative** activity of traders in essential **commodities** / has yet to be felt if it has to have practical effect and without dividing themselves on party lines, / **Members of Parliament** should also play a very very effective role through **their own parties**. The problem of profiteering and the (500) problem of speculative activity is not the problem of Government. It is the problem of the country, it is the / problem of the people and **it should be considered** as an **anti-social** thing. Therefore, **it should not be considered** / that it is the prime duty of the Government to check this, **mitigate** this **evil phenomenon**. It is the duty / of the Government, I do not deny, but **it is also**, on the **moral plane**, the duty of the **respective** / parties and **their leaders**, and workers to create such a public opinion where profiteering and speculative activities may not find place. (600) In some of the capitalist countries, they have done the same thing in regard to this. After all, / in a country like the **United States of America**, **adulteration** of food is considered to be a crime worse than even murder. / That shows the amount of public opinion that has to be created in this country against profiteering and speculation. /

As some Members have said, nationalisation of banks can be one of the ways by which effective control over prices / can be **brought about** but **unfortunately** the phenomenon is **not the credit** which is operating through banks. (700) The **crux** of the evil is the credit which is outside the bank. So much credit is flowing through these outside channels, / other than the **banking system**, that it is very difficult to control that kind of credit. This is the / **villain of the piece** which is not allowing us to have a cohesive policy in regard to the control of prices. / A part of the **purchasing power** of the public which has come under the operation of the banking sector is **relatively** / small when compared to the money outside the banks. It is the **latter**, therefore, which gives us this deep concern. (800) and which affects the solution. So, I think I have covered most of the points raised. Though the **purview** of / the discussion is very wide, the House will perhaps **forgive** me if I do not cover all the economic matters. (840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 472

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Madam, with regard to free and compulsory education, I would like to say that the States which are giving free/ education have not realised and the Centre also has not realised that merely not charging fees does not mean giving/ free education. The cost of text-books, the often changed text-books, the cost of paper material and the compulsion/ about using paper and pencil or paper and ball pen right from the primary stage, the cost of uniforms, the/ cost in respect of games fees, all this comes to so much that the words 'free education' become a **mockery**, (100) It is much better to say that the Government is not giving free education. The same is the state of affairs/ about scholarships. I went to a district headquarters to find out what information could be passed on up to the/ village level about the various scholarships and facilities available right from the Centre to the State and you would be/ surprised, Madam, that the central district authority of the place or even the headquarters authority of the place is not/ at all aware that there are scholarships available not only to the sections of students which I do not want (200) to repeat but also to the children of the Defence **personnel** and the children of the railway personnel./ I can say here that one can almost challenge the Education Ministry to produce an overall picture within a week's time/ and show what are the requirements of compulsory education in the whole country as far as funds are concerned and/ how much is being spent.

I come to the point of lack of co-ordination, The Education Ministry does not know/ that there are very many scholarships today open to children of the personnel employed under the various Ministries, for example, (300) the Defence Ministry, the Railways, the Labour Ministry and various other Ministries of that type. Only if all those resources/ are pooled together and a complete picture of educational expenditure is taken, will they be able to say what expenditure/ is being incurred, what facilities are available and what scholarships are available. I would, therefore, like to say that/ it was very heartening to hear only this morning on Doordarshan that the Prime Minister had reiterated that there would be/ no reduction in the expenditure on health and education because these are very important **organs** of development of a nation. (400)

(This question may be taken up in different kind of questions)

Time and again, we are assured by the Government that there will not be any curtailment in the expenditure on education/ at the primary stage and on women's education. But if you look at the budgets made available to the/ Social Welfare Board, to the National Council for Women's Education and to various other agencies too, you will find that there is/ **drastic curtailment**. What happens is that, as the policy goes on changing every couple of years, people **lose** all/ confidence in the Government's **sincerity** about delivering anything on a long-term basis. I would refer to one example (500) and that is about the policy originally determined to train **mid-wives** through the Health Ministry and the Social Welfare Board./ The Health Ministry had **assigned** this task to the Social Welfare Board and later on it was found that there was/ not enough employment potential and the scheme was withdrawn.

I would, therefore, point out that not only it is necessary/ to have co-ordination in matters of development of Defence production but also it is more essential to have co-ordination in/ important matters in the six Ministries, that is, Labour, Railways, Health, Community Development, Agriculture, which Ministry was also training gram sevikas (600) for the spread of information about **nutrition** and the Education Ministry which has the Social Welfare Board, etc./ It is also necessary to have co-ordination about the cinema, I mean the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. People do not/ realise what an important part that Ministry is playing and can play in regard to education. Also, that Ministry/ does not know what **havoc** it is playing because it is very **lenient** about **censorship**, and for what? For fear of the/ High Courts taking them to task through some **decree** against them. Let them do whatever they like, (700) but I am quite sure that the High Courts will not go outside the Constitution which gives them special powers, even against/ Article 29 and others about the freedom of expression and all that. Therefore, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry should realise/ that **visual education** through films which **depict** crime and all other things is very **harmful** to young, **immature** and/ **juvenile** minds; and it should take the advice or co-ordination or help of the **psychological** experts and of the Education Ministry/ and decide what films should be shown and what not. After all, you cannot carry on **propaganda** of one type (800) and expect the country suddenly to produce citizens of a model type. I would refer to another matter and/ that is where also co-ordination is required, it is about the Ministries of Mines and Fuel, and Commerce and Industry.

(840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 473

Sir, the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has reported inadequacy of staff. This has also been recognised/ by the Home Ministry but he has not been allowed to fill up the posts. The efficiency of the staff/ should not be allowed to be sacrificed on the altar of economy. Sir, I intend to draw the attention of the/ hon. Minister in this regard. While there is surplus staff declared, why can some of that staff not be utilised/ for the betterment of this Department? Sir, Evaluation Cells have been set up recently at the Central and State levels. (100) These Cells have been doing very valuable work. But it would have been much better if the reports should have been/ available at the time of the discussion. The Census report with regard to the progress of the Scheduled Castes/ and Scheduled Tribes is not available because the policy of the Government is not to give or collect information/ in this report caste or community-wise. It is more than a decade and a half since the welfare of the/ backward classes and the question of removal of untouchability have become an article of faith and an important plank in the (200) policy of the Government.

Sir, as the backward classes are backward socially, economically, politically, the Government has declared that the/ backward classes should come up to the level of the other communities and assimilate themselves with the rest of the/ community. With that intention, the Government has declared further that backward classes, being a part and parcel of the/ Indian community, are entitled to receive the benefits of the general development schemes, and as they are backward, further special/ measures have been provided to accelerate their progress. Sir, the intention of the Government is very clear. It is (300) as clear as crystal that the backward classes should come up to the level of the rest of the community and/ they should benefit from the general development of the country. With the same object, every year we see large amount/ of money being provided in increasing scales for the welfare activities of the backward classes. Also, necessary legislations have been/ enacted both at the Central as well as the State levels. Times without number, various executive orders have been issued/ to enable the backward classes in our country to get the benefits of the various measures enacted by this Parliament. (400)

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

Large amounts of money have been spent both by the Centre and the States for the welfare activities of the/ backward classes. Even in the Sixth Plan, we see that a sum of Rs. 400 crores has been/ provided for the uplift of the weaker sections to enable them to get the benefit of it.

Looking at the/ provisions and the various Acts and orders issued by the Governments, both at the Centre and State levels,/ the Commissioner feels that in view of the aspirations and intentions of the backward classes to come up to the level (500) of the other communities, the orders should reach in reasonable time if they are to be implemented effectively and/ with a sense of urgency. Now, Sir, the position is that the schemes are not implemented properly. There is no enthusiasm/ behind the execution of the schemes. There is no such urgency shown by the officers who execute the work. This can be seen from the big shortfalls in the expenditure. If there is really sense of urgency on the/ part of the officers, there should not be such large shortfalls in the expenditure of money. Similarly, we see that (600) so many cases about removal of untouchability have not been registered due to the lukewarm attitude of the officers./ It seems that these people have no sympathy for the backward classes and we see that large numbers of people of the/ Scheduled Castes are not allowed to derive benefit from the provisions made under the Act, Removal of Untouchability Act./

Sir, it will be seen that during the period 1981-88, the overall increase/ in the agricultural production is in the neighbourhood of 30 per cent. But the wages of the weaker sections have not (700) increased to that extent. On the contrary, there is decline in their income. If the Scheduled Caste and the/ Scheduled Tribe man is entitled to a share in the general development, then his income should have increased to the/ extent of 30 per cent. This is clearly stated in the report that the economic and social conditions of the/ Harjians and other backward classes of the society have not shown any improvement. This is also emphasised by the Backward/ Classes Commission in its last report and it has laid stress that the backward classes should derive the maximum benefit (800) from the development of these schemes but nothing happened further. Afterwards, it was decided and agreed to by all the/ States to follow the formula of setting aside a portion out of the total outlay on the general development schemes. (840 words)

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Tr. No. 463

procurement centres = places where foodgrains produced by farmers are taken by government at prices which are profitable to the kisans

eventually = ultimately, finally

access = approach, reach

phased manner = in stages

(थोड़ा थोड़ा करके)

perishability = getting destroyed, becoming rotten or unusable

cold storage = godown where the temperature is like the freezer of the refrigerator

cooled storage = godown where the temperature is like the lower part of the refrigerators where all eatables are stored

to this end = for this purpose

been made = obtained

institutional credit = loans from institutions like banks

rectify = amend, solve

in-eligible = not fit for

NABARD = abbreviation of National Apex Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development

refinance = loan given by a national financial institution like NABARD or HUDCO to regional financial institutions like rural cooperative banks for helping the needy farmer etc.

ensuing = imminent, which shall happen soon

rain season = crops which are grown in October/November and harvested in March, e.g., wheat, rice, etc.

earmarked = allotted for a particular purpose

exclusively = meant only for some special or select people

credit regime = system of giving loans

rain-fed areas = land where crops are grown only by rain water, no tube wells, no canal water

watershed = line between two river basins; land which comes between different sources of a river where providing water for irrigation is not possible

even out = remove

inherent = existing in, natural

cyclical period = a particular period

which comes by rotation, i.e. after every two years or five years

viable crop = gainful crop

reinforced = strengthened

rescheduling = re-structuring re-designing

waivers of interest and principal = writing off (not recovering) the interest and principal

astronomical sums = huge sums

optimum = most favourable stage

hectare = 10,000 sq. metres (about 2½ acres or 2.471 acres)

command areas of a canal = agricultural lands served by a canal

dugwell = well of big diameter (कुआँ)

desilting = taking out the mud collected at the bottom of a tank

moisture conservation = preserving the water vapour (wetness) in the air

barani land = rain-fed land (Barani is Urdu word retained in English by the British)

reclaimed = made cultivable

plasticulture = growing materials used in plastic manufacture

sprinkler or drip irrigation = a system of irrigation where water pipes from a tubewell are laid in the farm through which fountain type irrigation is made

Tr. No. 464

initiate = start, begin

shelter = house

livable = worth living

enunciation = proclamation, announcement

expound = explain

sustained = continued, everlasting

endorsed = approved

HUDCO = Housing and Urban

Development Corporation

translating = putting into practice

needless to say = unnecessary to say

serviced land = developed plots of land for housing

desiderata = (plural of desideratum) important requirements

slum dwellers = Those people who live in Jhuggis

freed bonded labourers = such labourers who were slaves and have been freed from slavery by Government

under the aegis of = under the auspices of, under the protection of

landmark = remarkable success

beneficiaries = those who are benefited

mortgage = pledging of property for loan (गैरखी रक्कत)

access = approach

launched = started

conduits = means, ways

grass-root level = basic level (Here, it means the small and poor people who have to build their houses)

eradicate = abolish, root out

houselessness = being without houses

Tr.No. 465

concept = basic idea

lend = give

partisan = favouring one's own party

evolve = devise

matrix = place in which a thing is developed

human interaction = proper human relations

facet = aspect

sociological = relating to society or social behaviour

in isolation = separately

ambit = scope or area of discussion

urbanisation = development of villages into towns and towns into cities and cities into metros

alarming = dangerous, requiring caution

proportion = size

collapse = fall down, get damaged

influx = inward movement of masses from villages into the cities

drift = movement

pull = power of attracting or drawing (अपने ओर खींचने की शक्ति)

push-effect = power of shunting out (धकेलने का कारण)

lagging behind = to be deficient, not able to fulfil requirement

curb = control

amenities = facilities

Tr. No. 466

caves = hollow spaces in mountain (गुफा)

vagaries of nature = natural disasters like heavy rainfall, snowfall, etc.

cope with = pull on (निभाना)

malnutrition = poor food

intracable = difficult

abysmally poor = extremely poor
 households = families
 awful congestion = horrible overcrowding
 degraded = of poor quality
 dilapidated = old and weak (दूटे-फूटे)
 scenario = position, condition
 inherited = taken over from predecessors (विरसत में मिलना)
 agenda = list of topics or issues to be discussed
 massive = huge
 strides = developments
 fair = reasonable
 grapple with = encounter, fight with
 imperative = necessity
 prospective = would-be, expected
 shift = change
 strategy = advantageous planning
 combat = fight
 instinct = natural tendency
 mushroom growth = haphazard or disorderly growth (मनमानी फैलावट)
 evicted = ousted, to be dispossessed forcibly
 encroached upon = taken into possession illegally
 shanty = jhuggi
 tenure = period
 sewage system = system of disposal of human waste (मल-मूत्र की शक्ति का निकास)
 conform to = suitable to, to be in accordance with (This word is always followed by the preposition to. Don't confuse it with confirm which means assure)
 postulated = determined, formulated
 disbursement = distribution of payments
 burdensome = difficult
 escalating = increasing
 unimaginable = unthinkable
 real estate = house property
 speculation = transaction meant only for earning profit

perspective = context (don't confuse it with prospective)

undermined = under-rated, given little value

Tr. No. 467

held dear = accepted as dear (प्यारा लगना)
 throughout the length and breadth of the country = everywhere in the country, all around the country

time and again = again and again

innumerable = numberless, countless

seminar = conference

advocated = favoured

cementing force = force which produces unity

concrete = sound, strong

principal = 1. chief, main 2. head of the college 3. the amount given as deposit or on loan

trial and error = learning by trying a new method and committing mistakes during its process, (e.g., doing shorthand transcription and committing mistakes and then becoming accurate.)

thorny = difficult

Tr. No. 468

effecting = bringing about, putting into effect (संग्र करना) (Don't confuse it with affecting which means having the effect on (प्रभावित करना, असर करना))

probe = enquiry, examination

phenomenal = remarkable, surprising

to set at rest = remove

notions = ideas thinking (Put heavy dash above vowel below n; otherwise you will transcribe it as nations.)

immaterial = insignificant, not important

weary = to make tired or bored (Don't transcribe it as worry.)

at the outset = at the beginning

objectively = practically, uncoloured by one's own feelings or opinion

geared = streamlined, made more active

steer clear = avoid obstruction

tempo = speed, pace

eliminated = removed

on the anvil = at the stage of formulation

steadily = consistently, constantly and uniformly

shudder = fear, shiver

era = period

vis-a-vis = as compared to the, versus (it is a hyphenised word. The pronunciation is (विज़-वी))

Tr. No. 469

wherewithal = money or means required for a purpose

unscrupulous = dishonest, immoral

proprietary concern = a firm owned by one or more persons (Don't confuse it with propriety which means genuineness, reality)

consolidated = unified

resorted to = adopted (Resorted is never used without the preposition to)

dual = double

exceptional = extraordinary, special

blanket exemption = wide exemption

infancy = beginning period

distinction = clear difference

say = 1. tell 2. about 3. authority or power

Tr. No. 470

intellectual = talented (बुद्धिमान)

appraisal = estimation, assessment of working

commensurate with = equal to

knowledgeable = enlightened, well-educated

firm = 1. concern 2. strong

erect = straight, without any bend

national integrity = unity of the country

secularism = equal respect for all religions

focus = emphasis

environmental education = knowledge about the importance of environment (पर्यावरण सम्बन्धित शिक्षा)

main stream = main body, main system

mite = maximum possible (Don't confuse it with might which means power)

cause of education = necessity for progress of education

dedicated to = fully devoted to (पूरी शक्ति लगा देना) (Don't transcribe it as educated)

nevertheless = however (किन्तु भी)
 amenable to = having the tendency of
 anganwadi classes = kindergarten classes, classes before primary education
 supplemented = added, supported
 depicting = showing
 audio - visual = listening and seeing like T. V.
 ponder over = think
 affluent = rich (this word is different from effluent which means toxic or waste matter)
 capitation fees = big amount of money paid to the school or college for getting back-door admission
 motivate = inspire
 prestigious courses = valuable education like engineering and medical

Tr. No. 471

stabilisation = making stable or fixed at one point
 vital = important
 isolated = separately
 phenomena = (plural of phenomenon) situation
 married = well related, allied
 stability = fixity, not having rising trend
 deliver the goods = (idiom) perform or fare satisfactorily
 impact = effect
 supplemented/re-inforced = supported
 full-fledged = absolutely fully, completely (Remember its spellings)
 vice versa = conversely, reversely, (Don't put hyphen) the other way round (उलट पलट कर)
 cohesive = well-linked
 profiteering = making undue and immoral profits
 speculative = having the motive of profiteering
 mitigate = reduce
 moral plane = morally speaking (Examine the spelling of plane; don't spell it as plains).
 respective = individual, concerned (अपनी अपनी)

adulteration = lowering the quality of goods by mixing low grade material (मिलावट)
 brought about = (idiom) effected (absolutely different from another idiom brought out which means published)
 crux = genesis, main reason (जड़)
 villain of the piece = (idiom) the devilish or demonic part (बदनामी की जड़)
 latter = (opposite of former) that which is mentioned in the second part (Don't confuse it with later which means after the proper time.)

Tr. No. 472

mockery = fun (तमारा)
 headquarters = (type it as one word and with (s) at the end; but it is singular not plural)
 overall = complete (Don't confuse it with overhaul)
 pooled = gathered at one place
 heartening = pleasing the heart, gladdening
 organs = parts, components
 curtailment = reduction
 drastic = heavy, severe
 lose = miss (छो देना) (Don't confuse it with loose which means not tight.)
 mid-wives = women who help other women in child birth (दाई)
 assigned to = entrusted to, allotted as a duty (काम सौंपना)
 nutrition = healthful food
 havoc = disaster, destruction
 lenient = not harsh
 censorship = examination of films to find out if there is any, vulgarity or obscenity in them
 taking to task = (idiom) taking action against (सब देना)
 decree = order of the court (Don't confuse it with degree)
 visual education = education through films or T. V., etc.
 depict = show
 juvenile = having criminal tendency

Tr. No. 473

altar = place of sacrifice (बली का स्थान) (It is a different word from alter.)
 evaluation = assessment of progress (Don't confuse it with valuation.)
 cells = 1. small sections in Government Departments 2. energy tablet of a battery 3. jail (काल कोठरी)
 plank = part
 assimilate = get fully absorbed in (पूर्ण रूप से सम्मिलित हो जाना)
 part and parcel = (idiom) integral part, important part
 accelerate = speed up
 as clear as crystal = (idiom) absolutely transparent or clear
 times without number = (idiom) many many times
 uplift = betterment
 aspirations = ambitions
 lukewarm attitude = neither lenient nor harsh attitude, moderate attitude
 derive = get

Tr. No. 474

in the fitness of things = (idiom) proper
 privileged group = people having special benefits
 prestige = respect, honour
 incentive = impetus, source of encouragement
 just = justified
 massive = large, huge
 room = scope (idiomatic meaning)
 induced = encouraged
 forbid = prevent

Tr. No. 475

imagination = sense of creativity
 integrity = honesty
 morals = ethics, honesty
 counteract = defeat, contradict
 undo = wash out, break
 donors = those who donate (दात्री पुरुष)
 fine = financial punishment (जुर्माना)
 made good = (idiom) compensated, recovered
 indulge in = involve in

malpractices = dishonest or immoral actions
co-option = adding special members only for particular purpose and for a special period to a committee or commission
co-opt = verb of co-option
conversant with = familiar with
on par = on equal basis

Tr. No. 476

tribute = words of appreciation (Guard against wrong transcription of its outline as **contribute** which means to assist financially or physically.)
monumental work = very historic or significant work (you can have omission after writing its outline in a halting way in speed writing; practise its outline till you get automatic flow.)
revealing = inferring all of new findings
glaring = very pinching, very conspicuous or notorious
fraud = cheating, criminal deception (Don't transcribe its outline as 'afraid' or 'Friday' or 'freed'.)
cynical = not accepting goodness
amass = gather riches (धन इकट्ठा करना)
reconcile = adjust
sole = single, exclusive (Don't transcribe it as soul)
moral turpitude = moral degradation, disregarding moral principles
spell disaster = bring about destruction (आपत कालीन करना)
to bring to book = (idiom) to take to task, to prosecute, to punish for the crime
committing = doing something wrong
culprits = criminals, those who commit fraud (बदमाश)
rumour = baseless news
breaches of laws = violation or breaking the laws
advocate = plead for, favour
historic prosecution = exemplary punishment like cutting the hands or making blind etc.
prima facie = on the first view, according to the first impression
commendable = appreciable
lax = lenient
generalised manner = in a general way (practise its outline)
constrained = obliged, forced
monumental testimony = historic proof

Tr. No. 477

institution = establishment
humanities = group of arts subjects like history, economics, political science, etc.
maybe = perhaps (When it means perhaps, type it as one word)
distinguished = eminent
subsidising = giving financial help
consensus of opinion = unanimity of opinion (वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्)
universally admitted = admitted by all, having no difference of opinion
adolescence = age of growing up from childhood to manhood (14 to 25 years) or to womanhood (12 to 21 years)
erstwhile = as existing in the past
welcome = readily acceptable (This word is also used as an adjective.)
sixteen plus = between 16 and 17
pupils = students (practise its outline.)

Tr. No. 478

emotional integration = unity of the country disregarding communal and regional differences
render a good account of = perform well
learning = knowledge
to do away with = (idiom) remove
altogether = entirely, completely (Don't type it as all together.)
repatee = skill of giving quick answers
comprehension = understanding
infallible = unmistakable
viva voce = oral test
ought = anything, whatever (It is a different word from **ought** which is always followed by the preposition **to**; **ought to** means should. So, remove your confusion for accurate transcription.)
arrears = pending work, undisposed of work
aloof = away from
controversies = differences, arguments
personnel = staff (Different from personal; its pronunciation is (पर्सोनल))
prominent = very important or remarkable

Tr. No. 479

skeleton = small number of staff
hitherto = till now
wanting = required, deficient
legislate a people into good behaviour = bring about good behaviour in the people of the country by enforcing law on them (कानून के भय से लोगों का आचरण ठीक करना)
attach = here it means 'follow'
frustrated = disappointed
hereafter = from now on, in future
apex banks = top-most banks who control other banks under them For example, the Reserve Bank of India is the apex bank for all the nationalised and scheduled banks
aright = rightly (Don't confuse it with **right** which is adjective)
say = 1. authority 2. tell 3. about

Tr. No. 480

Warehousing Corporation = corporation which is responsible for storing the foodgrains of the farmers in a scientific way and issues receipt therefor on which farmers can get loans from the banks very easily
impetus = incentive
zeal = enthusiasm (जोर)
lose sight of = (idiom) ignore (घ्यान ना देना)
down-trodden people = weaker sections, suppressed people; such people who have been exploited by the rich people because of their ignorance and poverty, e.g. farm labour, unemployed and poor
stake = interest for personal benefit
flourishing = prospering
realised = 1. recover loan 2. feel one's mistake 3. fulfil, achieve
manipulate = shape the affairs cleverly to benefit one's own self
salient = striking (Don't confuse with **silent**)
astonishing = very surprising
debtors = loanees, those who are under debt (the pronunciation is (डेटर्स))
all right = type as two words; **aright** will be counted one mistake in the shorthand test
Ingrained = having mastery or expertise

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 474

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I have a few brief remarks to make. If I may say so, I think in/ this honourable House, when we discuss such a matter as this, it would be better and in the fitness of things/ if we discuss it in terms of principles instead of introducing names of individuals, how many rupees who gets/ or the names of individual firms. I am not in the least interested to defend high salaries paid by any/ business firm either in Clive Street, Calcutta or in any other street anywhere else. But I think as a matter of principle (100) we should avoid mentioning names of individuals and firms, because it seems to be unjust and unfair. We, in this House, are a privileged group of people, but we should be very careful about using our privilege. Otherwise, we might do damage to the prestige and authority of Parliament in the eyes of the public.

Now, Sir, I think/ we should discuss this measure in terms of principles and policies and the two important basic points that are/ involved in this are a question of investment and a question of incentives. We have decided to bring about what (200) we call a socialist society in this country. And a socialist society does not mean that we should engage ourselves/ in working out a just distribution of poverty. The main purpose of a socialist society is to produce a sufficiently/ large volume of wealth so that we can provide our people with at least the minimum requirements of civilised human/ existence in terms of food, cloth, housing, health, education, and so on. Obviously, this wealth production and the volume of/ it that we require in terms of our situation requires investment on a massive scale. A socialist society has to (300) invest capital in order to produce wealth. It may interest my hon. friend to know that in the Planning Commission in Russia/ there is a whole-time member whose designation is Member in charge of Capital Investment. It sounds rather odd that a socialist country has to appoint a man whose principal anxiety is to work out the/ best way of capital use.

Now, Sir, in any kind of society such as ours, it is possible to/ work out the amount of savings that the society can possibly make in terms of its own situation and the amount of investment (400)

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

that is necessary in order to produce the volume of wealth that we have got to produce/ if we are going to achieve our social objectives, The difference between what we have got to invest and what we/ can possibly save in terms of our own society is a very wide gap in our situation, and that gap/ has to be filled obviously by importing capital from wherever we can get it. If we can get it from a/ socialist or a communist society, by all means we should take it. If we cannot get enough from them, (500) we have to take it from other kinds of society, whether we agree or disagree with the social purposes/ or the kind of political organisations that they believe in, That consideration is totally irrelevant.

Now, the principal organiser of/ the socialist society in India, that is, our leader, the Prime Minister, has himself said that he wants foreign private capital/ to come into this country. It is not that it is a very desirable thing. It is a necessary/ thing whether you like it or not because otherwise, merely by importing capital which is public capital owned by Governments (600) in those areas of the world where surplus capital exists, we cannot possibly bring into this country that volume of/ capital which is necessary to fill in this gap between savings and investment. Therefore, as a matter of State policy, / the Government of this country has decided with the approval of Parliament that there is room for investment of foreign/ private capital also in our economy. We are perfectly entitled to say that we do not want foreign private capital/ to be invested here at all, but we cannot have it both ways. We cannot eat our cake and have it too. (700) If, on the one hand, we want foreign capital from other countries, we have to create a/ state of affairs in which they feel induced to come and invest their capital. As I have said, we are free/ to say that we do not want it. But if we do want it, we cannot at the same time/ insist on creating conditions which forbid them to do so, which they find extremely discouraging; and one of the things/ by which we could prevent foreign capital from coming into this country is to approve of a measure such as this. (800)

I am not saying that this measure is necessarily wrong: I am not suggesting that it is necessarily good/ and important. All that I am saying is, if you do want foreign capital, then do not pass this legislation. (840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 475 (quality control on exports)

Sir, while speaking yesterday, I referred to the problem created for the Export Promotion Council by the quality of goods supplied/ which lacked both **imagination** and **integrity**. Therefore, not only have standards to be laid down but some help/ has also to be given, by way of packing properly, to all those people who would also like to ask the/ hon. Minister to clarify as to how he is going to lay down the standard for the goods. Will the/ contract between the buyer and the seller be concluded first and then the quality or standard will be decided? (100) The question of price has to be settled and we also know that the price varies according to the country/ that buys the article. I think the House rightly laid emphasis on the desirability of fixing some standard for goods/ for the home market and also for our imports. The standards for imports, I am told, are governed by/ other international import rules. Those also must be varying according to the country of import. In any case, unless there are/ some standards laid down for the sale of goods in the home market, there will be difficulty. There are people (200) who are used to selling things different from what they had advertised. The thing advertised is something else than actually sold./ So, unless our traders are trained to respect integrity and some business **morals**, it is not possible for them/ suddenly to rise to the occasion and out of **patriotic** motives sell goods of the particular specified standard.

I would /also like to make a suggestion to the hon. Minister and say that it is not enough to lay down/ the rules for the export quality control and **inspection**. It is very necessary now to advertise in the foreign countries (300) that we have taken care of this aspect because of the bad name that we have acquired in the past/ on account of the business ways of some of the **exporters**. We have acquired a very bad name in some/ of the countries and in order to **counteract** that, we have to undertake wide **publicity** in foreign countries to/ undo what has been done so far.

There is one more question which I would like to ask the hon. Minister/ so that he may clarify the doubt that may be in the minds of some hon. Members. (400)

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the typed text on the right. The notes are written on a set of horizontal lines and include various symbols, abbreviations, and some recognizable words like 'मिनिस्टर' (Minister), 'इंस्पेक्शन' (inspection), and 'पैट्रियोटिक' (patriotic).

It is stated that the funds for the Export Promotion Council would be partly from the Government and partly from funds paid/ by way of donation. I want to know whether the donors, if they are business people, would not be/ in a position to take advantage of the position and misuse this Export Promotion Council. Instead, I would suggest that/ heavy fees may be prescribed for the inspection of the goods and, if necessary, all the money that is required/ should come from the Government and no money should be accepted by way of donations. I would also like the Government (500) to see that punishment is not so much in the form of fine because it is well known that/ where money is got freely either through blackmarketing or by taking advantage of certain trade conditions, fine is no consideration/ at all. Ten or even a hundred times the fine can be made good by the people who indulge in these malpractices./ Therefore, it is not only enough to prescribe punishment for the persons who are found guilty under this Act/ but it is also necessary that we prescribe heavy punishment for the inspectors so as to leave no room (600) for suspicion in the minds of the people.

I would now like to refer to the question of co-option. I do not know/ why it has not occurred to the Members in the Opposition and those who doubted the need for/ co-option that the variety of goods itself will not make it possible for the Council to have members on the/ Council who would be conversant with the qualities of all types of goods. This Council is really something on par/ with the U.P.S.C. in my opinion, and for every particular specialised item it would be necessary (700) for this Council to co-opt one or two experts belonging to that particular trade. I would, if I may, like to/ clarify one point in regard to the statement that fell from one of the Members yesterday with regard to the/ deal we had with Poland and Russia over shoes. The deal was found defective because the shoes were different/ according to the changing fashions. This particular item has come in the Report of the Public Accounts Committee. The deal/ was found defective because the foreigners who are used to machine made goods expected goods of exactly the same standard as (800) of machine-made goods. Our Indian shoes were made by hand and all of them did not answer the same specifications./ These shoes were not meant for fashionable ladies or for others but they were really meant for the army.

(840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 476

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I also join in paying my **tribute** to the Bose Commission for doing this **monumental** work and/ giving us a Report which is very **revealing** and which points to some of the **glaring** defects and **deficiencies**/ in our law and administration which has resulted in **large scale fraud** on the public as well as on the Government. Normally, one might take a **cynical** view and say that wherever there is profit motive, people always try to **amass**/ as much money as they can through various devices, some legal and some extra-legal, in the hope that (100) they might not be caught and one has to **reconcile oneself** to such a situation. Unfortunately, we are so situated today/ that it is not possible for us to take such a cynical view. Both the Defence and development of this country/ require large scale economic expansion and howsoever I may wish, it is not possible for the public sector/ to undertake the **sole** responsibility of this economic expansion. We have, therefore, to depend upon the private sector, upon the corporate sector/ for our **economic development** and if this sector does not play its part, honestly and efficiently, it will not (200) only be a question of moral **turpitude** of a personal character but it would spell **disaster** to the country/ as a whole. We have, therefore, to take a very serious view of the defects and deficiencies that have been pointed/ out in the Commission's Report. To my mind, this Report has two aspects. One is to bring to book/ those who are found responsible or who are found guilty of breaking the law and **committing** the fraud. I am sorry/ to say that in this connection the Government has failed in its duty to bring to book the **culprits** all these years. (300) As the Minister has already pointed out, since 1989 **rumours** were heard about/ certain **irregularities** and **breaches** of laws by certain concerns. A very complicated and long-drawn-out machinery was put into motion/ in order to deal with this complaint. We had first certain investigations, then investigation by the C.B.I.,/ then a Commission, then another Committee to give legal advice as to what should be done, and now again/ inspection by the Company Law Commission and by the C.B.I. Much **precious** time has been lost with the result that (400)

Handwritten notes in Hindi/Urdu script, including the number 1989.

evidence is not available and whatever one might do, it is now quite certain that the guilty will not be brought to book. I am not one of those who would advocate any historic prosecution of any person, whatever be the sentiment in the public. It is the law which has to take its own course, and as far as we, the Members of Parliament, are concerned, we have only to see that the law does take its course / and that the Government does discharge its duty. It is not for us to recommend who should be prosecuted (500) and who should not be prosecuted, because we as Members of Parliament are not competent to do so. But certainly we are entitled to register our sense of sorrow when we learn that the machinery that was put into motion was so complicated/ and so long-drawn-out that prima facie it is now likely that all the guilty are not/ to be brought to book. Here again, it is not just a question of bringing the guilty to book, though that/ by itself is a very commendable object and it is the responsibility of the Government to do so. (600) However, in the present circumstances, this has become very important because a feeling is growing in the community that you can do/ anything you like and get away with it, that the administration of law in this country has become so lax/ that it is possible for you to indulge in all sorts of malpractices. There is no fear of law/ in the minds of the public, especially in the minds of the business community, and I have said at the beginning, I know we have to depend upon the industrialists and the business community (700) and the private sector for the development of our economy and it would not be wise to pass any judgment/ in a generalised manner. But with all sense of responsibility, I am constrained to say that today, at least/ in the industrial community and the business community, respect for law has disappeared, and a feeling has grown/ that you can do anything you like as long as you are clever enough to hide what you are doing./ This particular Report is a monumental testimony to this fact and because all those who are responsible for the crimes (800) that have been indicated in this Report are not going to be brought to book, because of the type of machinery/ that was put into motion, the feeling is likely to go abroad that you can get away with such crimes.

(840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 477

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

Another interesting development in recent years has been the institution of summer schools or seminars where teachers and young workers/in different fields of studies, whether it be science or humanities, can get together and live together only for a/certain period, maybe two weeks, maybe three weeks, maybe four weeks, and attempt a survey of the advances made/in their field of study. The summer schools have proved to be one of the most fruitful developments which we have had/ in recent times, and I have heard myself from the most distinguished scientists and others that their participation (100) in those summer schools has brought to their notice many developments of which they were unaware. Here, I am happy to/say that the two Ministries with which I am associated have both been co-operating and both have taken an initiative/ in the matter. Since 1989, the summer schools have been largely increasing, and the University Grants Commission/ during the current year is subsidising and helping a very large number of summer schools.

Then, there has been the/ very important question about the three-year degree course. This is a matter on which discussions have been going on (200) in this country for over forty years and the consensus of opinion, without almost a single exception, has been/ that the three-year degree course is the only type of degree course which we should introduce at the/ under-graduate level. There have been differences as to whether this degree course should be introduced after eleven years of schooling/ or after twelve years of education or after ten years of education. There may be some difference on that point./ But that the degree course as such, the structure of the course, should be three years is almost universally admitted. (300) I will not go into the arguments that were given by the University Education Commission, not only the University Education Commission/ over which Dr. Radhakrishnan, our former President, presided and of which you were. Sir, a very distinguished member,/ but the University Grants Commission, starting with the Kothari Commission in 1947-48, said that all over the world/ there is the tendency that the University's first degree should not be less than three years. In many countries,/ for example in the United Kingdom, today there is the move for making the Honours course a four-year degree course. (400)

I know that on the continent and in certain of the Arab countries, like the U.A.R.,/ they are planning in terms of a five-year degree course. But in any case, three years seems to be the minimum./

Here, if I may say so, to my mind, at times we have not, in approaching the problem, considered properly/ one of the most relevant considerations, that is, the question of age. We debate about a ten-year secondary education/ or a twelve-year secondary education, but unless we assure that only young men and women come to the universities (500) and not children or people who are in their early adolescence, nothing can be done about standards. It is not/ an accident that throughout the world the age of entry in the universities is normally 18, and in many countries/ they are trying to raise it to 19. So far as the continent of Europe is concerned, in many cases/ it is 20 or over. In Germany, it is very often 21. But I do not know of/ any country in the world, excepting India and the erstwhile part of undivided India, Pakistan, where the age of entry (600) is 14, 15 or 16 years. It is true that the University Grants Commission have made a welcome move/ in that direction. In the field of technical education, about two or three years ago we took a decision that sixteen plus/ will be the minimum age of entry for institutions of University standing. In the Universities also, the University Grants Commission/ have now decided that sixteen plus should be the minimum age for entry into Universities and they have made/ this recommendation to all Universities of India. Till that point is decided, all discussions about the ten-year, eleven-year (700) or twelve-year course in schools are, to my mind, unreal and artificial.

I remember on one occasion/ when this question was being discussed, a representative of a State Government said that no change in his State was necessary/ because it already had a twelve-year secondary school course. And when I asked him as to what was the/ average age at which pupils took the final school certificate examination, I was told that it varied between 14 and 16./ My comment on that was that if we had a twelve-year course and the course ended at the age (800) of 14 or 15, it means that the course must have started at the age of 2 or 3./ I said that why we should not go a step further and say that we should have a sixteen-year course. (840 words)

Handwritten shorthand notes in Urdu script, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are organized into lines, each corresponding to a line of the typed text. Some lines include numbers like '12', '14', '15', '16', '17', '18', '19', '20', '21', '22', '23', '24', '25', '26', '27', '28', '29', '30', '31', '32', '33', '34', '35', '36', '37', '38', '39', '40', '41', '42', '43', '44', '45', '46', '47', '48', '49', '50', '51', '52', '53', '54', '55', '56', '57', '58', '59', '60', '61', '62', '63', '64', '65', '66', '67', '68', '69', '70', '71', '72', '73', '74', '75', '76', '77', '78', '79', '80', '81', '82', '83', '84', '85', '86', '87', '88', '89', '90', '91', '92', '93', '94', '95', '96', '97', '98', '99', '100'.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 478 {Debate on U.P.S.C.}

I should like to say that the question of State Public Service Commissions cannot be ignored. The State Public Service/ Commissions are appointed by the Governor. Now, we are thinking in terms of the emotional integration of the country./ The term 'emotional integration' has become a familiar one in this country. If you want to have real emotional integration,/ then begin with the services. I see no reason why the recruiting authority for the services should be the Government/ of the State in which the services will serve. The Public Service Commissions will enjoy greater authority, will enjoy greater prestige (100) and will enjoy greater independence if they are appointed by the President, that is to say, the Central Government./ That is an aspect on which I would like to lay stress. This suggestion was recommended by the State-Reorganisation Commission,/ but I do not know why any consideration has not been given to it.

Then I am happy to find/ that the Scheduled Castes have been able to get their quota this year. This shows that given the opportunity,/ the Scheduled Castes can render a good account of themselves. Educational opportunities should be provided to enable the Scheduled Caste candidates (200) to compete on terms of equality with the other sections of the community, and I am glad that the Commission/ has been able to record that this year the full quota was filled up by the Scheduled Caste candidates./

Then, I would like to say a few words about the personality test. I have not the capacity to speak with that/ learning which my friend has displayed on this question. He has spoken with an ability which commands respect. I think/ that common sense should tell us that the personality test does not always work in favour of the poor man. (300) I take the middle-of-the-road attitude in this matter. I am not prepared to do away with the/ personality test altogether. By this personality test you can judge a man's capacity for repartee, you can judge his quickness/ of comprehension, and you can judge his general ability to comprehend a question quickly. But it is not an infallible test./ You can test a man's efficiency, but you cannot test a man's personality. I think that the number of marks/ allotted for the personality test is high. I would reduce that number to 200 for the personality test. (400)

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the typed text on the right. The notes are written on a set of horizontal lines and include various symbols, numbers, and characters used for shorthand transcription.

← I would reduce the figure to 200 or 250 for the **viva-voce** test or the oral test. / I think there should be a personality test but with reduced marks. I think that it is difficult to work out/ a scheme by which you will have a personality test of candidates knowing Hindi or regional languages. There must be/ one common language in which the personality test is held. That, I think, is one aspect I would like to emphasise. /

The work of the Union Public Service Commission will increase in the years to come. (500) Two more services were added this year, and they are the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service. Three other services which are/ going to be handed over to them are the All India Health and Medical Service, the All-India Engineering Service/ and the All-India Forest Service. There may be, for aught we know, an All-India Education Service. The work/ of the Commission, therefore, is likely to increase. Therefore, it follows that the number of Members will have to be increased. / The work of the Commission must not be allowed to fall into arrears.

Then I would like to say that the (600) Report gives us a picture of our services organisation in this country. Services are important for the successful/ functioning of democracy, and our services have to learn that while they have a right to independent expression of opinion/ in confidential notes and files, it is their duty to carry out the policy of the Government, of the party, / whichever party is in power. The Union Public Service Commission has maintained high standards in this respect. It has kept itself/ aloof from political controversies and it is desirable that the personnel of the Commission should not be such personnel as will not command respect. (700)

I would like to support the suggestion that there should be a woman member on the/ Union Public Service Commission. Women have played a prominent part in the public life of this country. They have held high/ offices in our country and there is no reason why there should be no woman member on the Public Service Commission. / There must be about 20 or 30 crores of women in this country, Surely among them one or two/ women can be found to work on this Commission. We have accepted socialism and democracy as our objectives. (800)

We are a democratic country and we have to achieve a socialist society at the earliest possible time. Parties will come to power/ and they will vanish but the administrative structure which is to implement the policies of Parliament should be efficient. (840 words)

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

and this has been declared by the Ministry of Home Affairs as equivalent to a post-graduate degree in co-operation but these boys are not being utilised and the funny thing about it is that when the National Cooperative Union/ advertised for posts, it asked for M.As. in Agricultural Economics but not for M.As. in Co-operation./ This is all the more surprising because the Education Ministry had received a letter from the National Co-operative Union saying that/ these post-graduates in cooperation would be utilised by the National Co-operative Union. In spite of all this, (500) in the advertisement they called for all excepting post-graduate students in cooperation. This only shows the lack of coordination between the/ Ministry of Cooperation and the Ministry of Education. I hope, Mr. Vice-Chairman, the Ministry of Cooperation will see that/ these people who are trained specifically on a request made by representatives of the Cooperation Ministry and the Reserve Bank/ and who have undergone a two-year course after graduation are properly utilised. Hereafter people will have studied cooperation and have undergone a course of training that has been provided by the State at huge expenditure. (600)

Now, I come to the next important aspect of cooperation and that is with regard to cooperative financing./ Recently, our apex banks have been strengthened. Recently, we also passed legislation here in this House by which / amounts up to fifteen hundred crores would be advanced for co-operative marketing. It has not reached the maximum but I hope/ we are taking steps so that cooperative finance will improve. Today, if we take statistics, we will find that/ financing by the cooperative sector has increased many times. I must accept that, if I remember aright, as far as (700) Tamil Nadu is concerned, it has become five, six, seven and even ten times in certain areas and while this is/ good so far as it goes, greater facilities should be provided for further expansion if the movement is to touch/ the people. If it is merely to be an example of a society here and there, it is another matter./ But if our policy is, as it has been proclaimed to be, that we want to expand all our activities/ through the cooperative sector so that the people will have a say and the people will do it in the (800) best possible manner for the good of the people, then the finance that we provide is not very sufficient./ As I said before, Mr. Vice-Chairman, the amount invested in the cooperative sector has been increased considerably in recent years. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 480 (cooperative movement)

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

Sir, there are Service Cooperative Societies, there are Consumer Cooperative Societies, there are Marketing Societies and Warehousing Corporations which are/ also a form of cooperative societies. So, we have got all rural population in making their farm and their small industries/ go forward and improve. I have only to request the hon. Minister and to bring to his notice the/ following, not by way of any criticism because in every movement it is quite natural that in the beginning when/ we want to give it a good impetus when we want to carry it forward into villages, then in the zeal (100) to spread it far and wide, we lose sight of the qualitative aspect of the movement. Let us not/ forget that the qualitative aspect of this movement has to be improved.

Now, Sir, the movement of cooperatives was started/ in order to lift the down-trodden people, in order to remove exploitation in the villages. But what do we find? We find that this good movement of co-operative societies is being exploited by the very people whom we wanted/ not to come in the way of the down-trodden to march forward. Whenever a cooperative society is started in any village, (200) we find those very people who have some stake, who are somebody, who have their farming flourishing/ joining the movement. They take charge of these cooperative societies and take advantage out of them. They get loans on/ very easy terms and it is not necessary that they should invest these loans on the productive side either of farming/ or industry but they utilise it in many cases, in most of the cases, to discharge their family necessities./ Supposing they require money for their daughter's marriage, they will use the money they have borrowed from the co-operative society for that purpose. (300) So, these people who have been exploiting the down-trodden people in the villages are still doing it/ through these cooperative societies. From the figures we find that every year the loans granted by the cooperative societies/ to the farmers are increasing at a very rapid pace and we also find that they have been realised/ with equal speed. Every year the realisation is successful. A person who is clever enough can manipulate these things./ I will give a very salient example in this connection and I think it will be astonishing. In the villages what (400)

we find in connection with the realisation of these co-operative loans is no realisation at all. It is a bogus affair. / I speak with a full sense of responsibility. What the people in charge of these cooperatives do is simply this/ that they realise the loans by asking certain debtors to repay the loan but the loan is not actually/ repaid but it is only adjusted in the books of the society as repaid. The loan is advanced again/ to the same farmer for the next year. So, the realisation is shown and at the same time a fresh loan (500) is again advanced and these exploiters who are in charge of these societies charge some percentage for doing this. / What I wanted to convey to the Minister is that he has been spreading this movement far and wide. It is/ quite all right but the time has come when we have to see the quality aspect of it. Take another case. / Wherever these societies have to serve the down-trodden people, we find that these have not spread so fast/ as they have done in the case of others. Take the weavers' cooperative societies. For these societies there is (600) a policy of the Government that if the weavers form into co-operative societies and they have been using handlooms for/ preparing their cloth, they can have power looms on credit on very easy terms and they can also have some grant/ or subsidy. This is a very easy method of converting all the handlooms of the weavers into power looms/ but what we find is that the movement is not spreading so rapidly because it has been clearly laid down/ that the power-looms will only be given to genuine cooperative societies of the actual weavers and to displace (700) the handlooms that have been working in the past. Our target was to give 30,000 or so/ power-looms to these weavers cooperative societies but we have been able to give so far only about 3,000. / The result is shocking here because we have laid down that the power-looms will only be given to/ genuine cooperative societies of actual weavers. The actual weavers, these small men, do not take advantage of it because/ in our zeal to spread this movement rapidly we have not taken care to see that these small industrialists in the (800) villages are ingrained in the method of cooperation, or taught the advantages of cooperation and taught to take advantage of/ this cooperative movement for advancing their trade either of farming or of small industries. We have to do it now.

(840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 481

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Banking Public Financial Institutions/ and Negotiable Instruments Law (Amendment) Bill, 1988. Sir, if we go back to the history / when the announcement was made by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our former Prime Minister, we had seen that there was opposition/ even from the Congressmen against the progressive thinking and they said that the banks should not be nationalised. But Indiraji was/ committed to it. She made it a point to see that the banks are nationalised so that the gates are (100) opened for the purpose of helping the poor and the downtrodden. Sir, we have to accept the fact that the/ banks have become public institutions nowadays and even the poor people can go there and get loans. I would like to submit/ that in some banks the system of lending money and providing financial assistance to the small businessmen, agriculturists/ and the persons who are small vendors has not been taken very seriously. In the last year's Budget, i.e./ the 1988-89 Budget, which was presented by the then Finance Minister, the thrust was given (200) to agriculture. Rs. 2000 crores were allocated for the rural development programmes and Rs. 3000 crores were given/ for the benefit of the agriculturists who are employed in the agricultural work. Sir, still I would like to say that the/ benefits have not reached them for the simple reason that the banks are looking at the agriculturists and also/ small businessmen and vendors as persons who will not be able to repay the amount. I would like to submit/ that the reality is that the big businessmen who have taken loans of crores and crores of rupees (300) from the banks have not repaid the loans in time. There are several methods adopted by the banks to collect/ the money from the farmers who have taken the money for agricultural purposes. They collect from the sugar mills, they collect/ from the marketing societies and from several places the money is collected from them. But the banks are treating the/ agriculturists as unwanted elements. That tendency among the bank officials should go. Now, Sir, they have started a system of/ bank finances to the agriculturists within a radius of about 20 kms. which will definitely benefit the agriculturists. (400)

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Urdu script, covering the left side of the page. It appears to be a verbatim transcription of the spoken text on the right.

Sir, the other important aspect is that in spite of the deposits mounting, there is a system of paying commission/ to the promoters in which a lot of **bungling** is going on. They are paying promoter's commission to those persons/ who mobilise the deposits. When it is a Government institution which is depositing the money, why should they pay/ promoter's commission? To whom are they paying? This particular aspect of promoter's commission should be removed because the finances are/ there to benefit the people. The officers are there in the banks to collect the deposits. Why should there be/ a middleman, just like a promoter to get the commission from the bank?

Sir, the other aspect is that they are (500) introducing computers. Sir, it created a **furor** in the minds of the workers working in the banks, Some unions agree./ some unions fail to agree. Some of the banks have introduced computers. Sir, the assurance which is given by the/ Finance Ministry that the employees will not be **retrenched** and that they will be accommodated elsewhere should be followed./ They should also find out the **avenues** for employing those persons in some allied works. They are opening new branches./ They can be accommodated in those new branches. Sir, even in the rural areas, as the hon. Member has just mentioned, (600) the opening of a branch is not a **discreet** thing. When one Indian bank opens a branch in a/ particular village, immediately the **State Bank** goes there, the **UCO Bank** goes there. They do not apply their mind./ they do not find out what will be the total business there. They should see to its **viability** while opening a branch./ That system is not being followed. The banks want to have a competition there./ But the competition should be on the basis of population there and the area in which they are operating. (700) But simply opening a branch without **transacting** any business will be a burden on the bank itself.

Sir, about the/ appointment of Directors, I would like to submit that in most of the banks, the Directors have not been appointed/ for the past two or three years. It may have been due to various reasons. Representatives of the people should be/ definitely represented there. But in most of the banks, Directors have not been appointed for two years or three/ years and in some banks their full strength is not there. Only a **skeleton** group of Directors is functioning there. (800)

Sir, another important burning problem is **misappropriation** by bank officials. The **fraud** and misappropriation by bank officials run into/ lakhs and lakhs of rupees, which is a burden on the banks and these amounts have been misappropriated by them. (840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 482

winning elections
by power of money

Mr. Chairman, this is a Bill to be sent for eliciting public opinion on a matter which concerns not only/ the political parties but the public life of the country as a whole. My approach in this matter, subject to/ public discussion and conclusions arising out of it, is somewhat different from what has been said by the two previous speakers. / Right at the beginning, I should like to make it clear that I am in favour of cheap elections. / I want to rule out money as far as possible from the context of the processes of our parliamentary institutions (100) and democracy because money has undoubtedly a **corrupting influence.** I wonder what will happen if these restraints were to be revoked. / Would that lead to honesty and **elimination** of big money in election affairs? I do not think/ it would be the contention of Mr. Bhargava that by abolishing these restraints we are going to have cheap elections or/ some kind of curbs on election expenditure. I think what he wants is to make people look somewhat honest or/ rather he does not want dishonesty to be institutionalised in the shape of some kind of acceptance of it by the society. (200) His approach in this matter essentially is somewhat moral but it suffers from **illusions.**

Now, let me come/ to the other aspects of the matter but I should like to add here that if the object is/ one of promoting cheap elections, eliminating the power of money in elections, it is not achieved by removing the restraints here. / You may have the consolation that some people who are behaving dishonestly are asked not to behave dishonestly by making/ dishonesty in this case the law of the land and dishonesty therefore is naturally the use of money to influence the voters. (300) You are spending huge sums and are **suppressing it.** This by itself is not the main crime. / It is not as if the crime takes place only when people submit returns to the Election Commission after the election/ is over. The crime, social and political, takes place the moment you use the power of money to influence elections, / **gerrymandering or otherwise**, and indulge in all kinds of corrupt practices. It is there you are committing a crime although/ Mr. Bhargava wants that, after having committed the crime, there should not be any accountability about it in any way. (400)

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

Now, the main problem that we are facing in our democratic institutions or elections, if you like, is the influence/ and **privilege** of money. I should like it to be curbed if not wholly eliminated. I am **realist** in this matter./ As long as the capitalist classes remain, as long as the wealthy remain, as long as the **haves** and the **have-nots** divide the society, money will have its part to play. It cannot be completely eliminated because/ the present society, in which we are living, is largely influenced and dominated, not only in **electoral** matters but in various (500) other matters also by the power of money. Therefore, I have no illusion that by changing certain laws of this kind/ we will be getting out of the **clutches** of the big money in this matter.

Now that power will remain./ All that we can do now by legislation and otherwise by **practices, conventions,** etc., is to reduce that power of money, / that impact of money on **politics**. It is election or **something else.** This is the/ most we can achieve. Now, I ask, can we achieve this thing by accepting the suggestion that Mr. Bhargava has made? (600) I do not think so, When the election law was framed, it was perhaps intended that some kind of/ a restraint would be put if the election expenses were to be submitted to the Election Commission after the elections. / That was the intention but this objective has not been fulfilled. Why it has not been fulfilled, we must ask ourselves./ It would not do for us to say in a physical sense that some people are honest and some people/ are dishonest. That would be an answer given by some people who are not **conversant with the political affairs of the country,** (700) the realities of our **political life.** This objective has not been fulfilled because, in the first place,/ the ruling classes in our country who are in the control of our State, of our economic life and so on,/ want to get things done largely with the power of their funds and money. That is why, they bring/ in money into the elections and as long as they are there, as long as they have the opportunity/ to do so, it will continue, whatever law you may have. How is it that the Congress leaders who used to get elected (800) in the old days, in the days of the British, without spending anything, now have to spend so much money? / I am talking about the Congress because the Congress has been in the field for a long time. (840 words)

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

Can you locate such a well-knit passage in any other magazine?

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 483

Speech of hon. Commerce Minister

Sir, I must thank the hon. Mover of this Bill for the opportunity that he gave to the House and/ to myself on behalf of the Government, to discuss this very important measure. As several hon. Members have more or less/ **unanimously projected**, the object of this Bill is that in a vast country of our size, **it is essential that/** as many articles as are essential to life are brought under a system of price discipline, which ultimately reflects into/ a **label** being fixed to a **commodity on the basis of a reasonable profit and return to the producer and the seller.** (100) One can easily see that there cannot be any objection to it. As a matter of fact,/ on behalf of the Government and myself, I **whole-heartedly** welcome this objective. The principle **underlying** the Bill and the **mechanism thereof,** as pointed out by the last speaker and by various other speakers, are the two very important **ingredients** of/ a **piece of legislation like this.**

Now, the legislation, **as has been** drafted and proposed here, is totally inadequate/ either from the **point of view** of principle or from the point of view of mechanism, which it has before it (200) as its objective. It is **one of the most Herculean tasks** that can be faced by any civil or other/ type of Government **administering any such** vast country. I would therefore say what measures this Government has taken since Independence/ **up till now in this respect.** and they may be **enumerated** by me in a brief way before the House./ We had enacted in 1955 the Essential Commodities Act which had replaced an earlier **ordinance/** which came from the war years whereby the Government was **empowered** by that **statute of Parliament** and before that by the Ordinance (300) to **declare certain commodities as essential,** as given in the Schedule of the Act. It has been further amended/ **three times** by the **Central Government.** It is **one of the most comprehensive** measures to bring under the **orbit** of/ legal power, the power to declare certain commodities as essential and to **regulate** the sale thereof at every stage./ My friend mentioned a **very important point** that there are many stages of a **transaction.** It is **not only the penultimate/** or the ultimate part of it but several chains in a series of processes from the **weaver to the wearer.** (400)

Handwritten shorthand notes in Gurmukhi script, covering the left side of the page.

Therefore, I would only draw the attention of the hon. Mover of this Bill and of the friends who supported/ this Bill that a **substantive** legislation has to be very comprehensive before it can be **legislated** on the **anvil** of Parliament. / **And that is the** most serious defect from which this Bill suffers. We have in the **armoury** of Parliament/ a legislation, again **reinforced** by the Defence of India Act, with a very **laudable** objective, which is before this national Government/ of ours and every section of the House. **That is why**, there is no need to have any public opinion on this. (500) I do not think that anywhere in this country or anywhere in the world will people/ dispute the need of a reasonable price being charged from a consumer by a retailer or a **wholesaler** or a producer. / That is an objective which is very much in the air which is accepted, and with a bargaining capacity. / one does desire to have the reliability or **dependability** of a shop when one goes to purchase some **merchandise**./

There is another serious defect in this very **over-simplified**, small, brief piece of legislation is that everything must have a Central seal. (600) In a country so **federal** and so vast as ours, to have a piece of legislation/ with a Central seal like this will mean **havoc**. Millions of **civil servants** will have to be appointed by the/ Central Government. **God** knows how many crores of rupees will have to be spent in appointing this staff to have/ all the things needed to control the price in such a vast country. More money will have to be paid out/ both by way of administration and in various other ways.

Therefore, such a legislation has got to be very (700) much **viewed** with **circumspection** and so, both from the point of view of principle and of mechanism, I would say that the/ Bill, requires very serious modification. Practically, the original draft is **untenable** either as a ground-work or **frame-work**/ or as a basis. **You cannot** declare all commodities to be immediately brought under the **purview** of this law. / There should be a selective, phased approach. **Firstly**, we take those articles which are **absolutely essential** and basic to life, / those which affect most the poor man's daily family budget, and then over a period, **gradually and gradually** we go along. (800) and the social discipline becomes a national discipline which everybody understands. Various State Governments have declared several commodities/ as essential to life and have **stipulated** certain prices and, in some cases, there has been even the fixing of labels. (840 words)

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the speaker's original speech or a parallel transcription. The notes are dense and cover the right side of the page, corresponding to the printed text on the left.

May you be able to judge the acumen required in the presentation of such a passage!

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 484 (Centre-State relations)

Madam, this debate on the Sarkaria Commission's report has come not too early. It has been taken up for debate/ after a lapse of considerable time. Nevertheless, I welcome this debate.

At the present moment, the Centre-State relations/ are passing through a critical **phase**. Many problems and issues have come up during the last 40 years of the working/ of the Constitution. Many **irritations** and tensions have been built up between the Centre and the States in working the Constitution. / The Home Minister, Mr. Buta Singh, has said that the Government has got an open mind on the recommendations (100) made by the Sarkaria Commission. I wish the Government had applied an open mind, an **impartial** mind, while giving the **terms of reference** to the Commission. Madam, the **terms of reference** announced for the Commission had definitely a **Central bias** and the Commission itself has taken note of the **terms of reference** of the Commission.

At the very outset, the Commission drew up a sort of **format for itself on the basis of which** it may make recommendations. / This format influenced its thinking and its **deliberations** and its final recommendations. However, at another stage in the beginning, it has made/ one more observation, a very important observation. It talked of a **dual polity** for India but in the working (200) of the Constitution, there was **progressive erosion** of State powers and there has been and there is **overriding and bypassing**/ of States and their powers by the Centre. The Constitution has given three lists, distributing the powers, the responsibilities/ and the functions between the Centre and the States. There is the Union List, there is the State List and/ there is the Concurrent List. For many years, the Concurrent List has been enlarged to the disadvantage of the States. / Many functions which were under the State List which were already **truncated** in the original form were taken out and (300) put into the Concurrent List. And the Commission observed that the areas which are in the Concurrent List are **monopolised**/ by the Centre and, to that extent, the powers of the States have been **curtailed**. The Commission has suggested that whenever the Centre/ wants to **legislate** on a subject in the Concurrent List, previous **concurrence** of the State Governments should be obtained/ and it is also suggested that it should not be left to convention or practice, but should be **incorporated** in the Constitution. / In other words, there should be a Constitutional amendment whereby a State Government should be consulted whenever the Centre legislates on Concurrent matters. (400)

[Handwritten shorthand transcription of the typed text on the left side of the page.]

The Commission has dealt with various aspects, for instance, the appointment of Governors, the powers of Governors, the rights of Governors. / Madam, on this, the Commission has made some important recommendations. They are not very radical, but some of them are very important to ensure the autonomy of States and to rationalise the relationship between the Governor and the State Government. / The Commission has stated that at the time of appointing Governors certain principles should be followed, certain norms should be observed. / One norm could be, no Governor belonging to the ruling party at the Centre should be posted to a State (500) which is governed by an opposition party. This is an important recommendation. The Commission also has observed that a Governor, / after retirement, should not take up any assignment except the assignment of the Vice-President or the President. The implication is, / the Governor should not be influenced by any ulterior or selfish motives in his decisions. I go along with the / Commission in respect of the conduct of the Governors in dealing with the State Governments. The Constitution has said that after the election is over, the Governor should call the leader of the majority to form the Government, that / in case no majority emerges after the election, the Governor should call the leader of the largest party or the leader (600) of the coalition parties to form the Government. It says whenever the majority was in doubt, the Governor should go to the Assembly to know whether the Government of the day has a majority or does not have a majority. / But the Sarkaria Commission has not commented upon the reality of the situation that obtains today. The Governors are functioning / as agents of the Centre. They are appointed in non-Congress States often from the personnel drawn from the ruling party / at the Centre. And the Governors are supposed to function as the representatives of the Government of the Union. (700)

The Governor is not an elected person. The Governor is nominated by the President, virtually by the Government of India. / So, in reality, the Governor is acting as an appendage of the Centre. I go along with the recommendations / of the Commission in this regard but say whenever the Centre appoints a Governor, it should look into the qualifications of the person. / He should not be partisan, he should be knowledgeable in Constitutional matters and he should have necessary experience / in matters of States. Such people should be appointed as Governors and not the agents of the Party in power. (800)

The Sarkaria Commission has also touched upon the imposition of President's Rule and Governor's Rule. In this matter, the Commission / has taken note of certain inadequacies which have come up during the working of the Constitution during all these years. (840 words)

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

Absenteeism and Late Coming

In learning shorthand speed writing, regularity or attending the class daily religiously is very important. It has been found that Shorthand students become absent whenever their whimsical impulse desires. It is extremely unfruitful. Shorthand Class must be attended even without a day's absence. Irregular student doesn't gain much; he wastes his most valuable time of his youth and his short span of career building, that is, from 20 years to 25 years of his age. He also loses his own hard earned money or that of his parents.

We are living in an era of competition. We make our position only by passing through the sieves of various grades—coarse, fine and super-fine. Super-fine is chased after, and coarse is rejected everywhere—mind it.

A racer, a swimmer, a field player, a musician does his practice daily, braving all kinds of seasons. Similarly, a shorthand writer should and must practise daily. To be absent from the class is both sinful and 'criminal'. He must attend his class regularly without any rhyme or reason, whatsoever. When a much older teacher who is sincere can come to teach without a day's absence throughout the month, and the year too, why can't Mr. Student attend it daily? Both are made of the same flesh; both are likely to fall sick; both have social obligations; both are subject to sensual temptations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

..... Sir Kailash Chandra

Foolish Fervour for Shorthand Exam.

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

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

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

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

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

..... Sir KailashChandra