

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 45

Madam Deputy Chairman, from the speeches which the hon. Minister for Planning made in this house and in the other / House and from a PERUSAL of the note which has been circulated to us regarding the progress that has been / made in the Third Five Year Plan and the various statements of the Government and the Planning Commission, I have /-a feeling that the Government of India is trying to ASSUAGE the feeling of dissatisfaction in the country through promises / of bright future, promises of better efforts and general promise that everything is going to turn out ALL RIGHT and (100) that there need not be any fear or anxiety in the country. Madam, while saying this, I realise that the country / has made certain progress in the development of our economy during the last DECADE. Industrial production has increased, agricultural production / has increased, the productive capacity has been built up and we have also got employment opportunities being created. Above / all we have gained valuable experience in the development of our economy, especially in planning, and these are all to / the credit side of the Plan. Unfortunately, Madam, the price that we have paid for this progress is rather heavy. (200) The IMBALANCES that we have created are likely to go out of control unless definite steps are taken to see / that the imbalances are corrected at the earliest opportunity.

The problem of the distribution of income that is GENERATED as / a result of the development efforts in the country is a PERENNIAL question and comes up again and again in / one form or the other before this House and though I realise that no definite opinion is possible unless we / have got some authoritative DATA and analysis on the subject, there is clear indication of the fact that if not (300) economic wealth, at least economic power, is being concentrated in fewer and fewer hands. As long as economic power is / concentrated in such few hands it will not be possible for us to develop in the manner in which we / like, whatever may be our REGULATORY and control APPARATUS, whatever may be our policy, whatever may be the objectives that / we place before the country. Similarly, the imbalance between the rural and the URBAN sector is also increasing. I do / not know whether in the rural areas some income has been pumped in as a result of our planned development. (400)

It is possible that the WELL-TO-DO peasants, the richer peasants, might have BENEFITED as a result of our / economic development but as far as the rural area as a whole is concerned, the DISPARITY and imbalance is definitely / growing and that is also a matter of CONCERN. The very fact that URBANISATION takes place at such a rapid / rate in our country is VISIBLE proof that the imbalance has been growing with the result that neither the urban / areas nor the rural areas are today in a position to live the life that they were living before our (500) planned developmental efforts started. Now, there is over-CONGESTION in the urban areas; the CIVIC AMENITIES are all on the / point of breaking down and they continuously break down with the slightest accident here or there. The SLUMS are increasing / at a rapid rate and unemployment is increasing. Whatever may be the figures regarding crimes etc. that may be published / by the Government, there is a definite impression in the country that the crime situation is also DETERIORATING. That is / because of the congestion in the urban areas. Because of the difficulties due to lack of resources, they are unable (600) to deal with the problems that arise as a result of this over-congestion and the problem of law and / order becomes more acute as a result of this URBANISATION.

Thirdly, the question of unemployment has also taken a rather / serious turn and when the Government SPOKESMAN addresses HOMILIES to others regarding the agitation against high prices and higher taxes, / they completely forget that year by year one earner has to support more and more people and we have got / the authority of no less a person than the Planning Minister himself to say that the real income of the (700) earner, at least in the lower income groups, has not risen and, in spite of that, that earner has to / support larger and larger number of DEPENDANTS. There is so much dissatisfaction in the country that people are CLAMOURING against / rising prices and rising taxes. The Planning Minister has given us a frank picture regarding what has happened in the / first year of the Third Plan period and we are grateful to him for this frank picture. The figures that / he has cited have given us a clear idea of what is happening to our economy at the present moment. (800) But he has tried to strike a note of OPTIMISM. He has tried to explain the reasons that are responsible / for this state of affairs and he has also indicated that the Planning Commission is CONSCIOUS of all these DRAWBACKS. (840 words)

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 46

The CRUX of the whole matter, therefore, is the inability on the part of the Government to MANIPULATE the prices / in a manner whereby it may be possible to achieve crop planning in order to achieve the desired results. As / long as this price structure is allowed to move in the manner in which it is moving today, whatever may / be the policy of the Government, howsoever much credit they may (pump) into the agricultural sector, whatever the amenities they / may give to the agriculturists, it will not be possible for us to achieve the targets in the manner in (100) which we want to achieve. I would have been satisfied if as a result of this increased agricultural production / the farmer was BETTER OFF. But we find that whenever there is increased production in response to higher prices the markets / SLUMP down so heavily that ULTIMATELY the farmer stands to LOSE instead of to gain. Therefore, the farmer loses both / ways and the country also loses. The farmer puts in more money, more resources, in the production of crops for / which he expects higher returns and he loses all that money because the prices are not rising to his expectations (200) and instead the prices fall down rather PRECIPITOUSLY and the country is also losing because there is a very UNEVEN / development of agriculture. Therefore, the crux of the whole problem is not just to hold the price-line or just / to see that black-marketing is avoided. That is only one part of the job, a very important part of / the price policy and that has got to be kept in mind. I am not against it; in fact I am / all for it and I blame the Government for not being able to do it so far but this is (300) another aspect of the price policy to which the Planning Commission, it seems to me, has not applied its mind / properly so far, namely, the use of price policy, as an instrument of crop planning, and as long as that / particular tool is not utilized for this objective, it will not be possible for us to have a planned development / of our economy.

Then, there is the question of incentives. We are now told every time that unless incentives are / given, it will not be possible for us to develop our economy. We are hearing daily about our export promotion. (400)

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Now, the problem of incentives also has to be viewed in terms of the objective of the development of a socialist economy in our country and not just from the point of view of earning more and more foreign balances. / I am not in any way BELITTLING the problem of foreign balances, but ultimately the problem of foreign balances has SIGNIFICANCE and meaning only in terms of the objectives that the Third Plan has set before it. Therefore, when we are talking of incentives in order to earn more foreign balances, we have also to think of incentives in terms (500) of achieving the objectives that we have got in mind.

I was, therefore, disappointed to read the speech of the / Planning Minister, as he said as the Planning Minister at the Indian Labour Conference in which he seems to have / indicated a new approach to the problem of wages. His approach has passed through three stages. In the first stage, / just after the general election, the Planning Minister came out with a statement that he was thoroughly dissatisfied with the / way in which the wage structure had developed and that he meant to do something about it. He CATEGORICALLY stated (600) that the real wages had not increased because of INTRANSIGENCE of the management and he further stated that he wanted / to do something about it. Then, there came about a discussion as to what could be done and all the / industrialists themselves and the financial newspapers in this country came out with the theory that wages could be increased only / if productivity is increased and, therefore, wages should be linked with productivity. That was the second stage, viz., increase productivity / and wages will be increased. That was the slogan or that was the principle which was accepted even by the (700) industrialists. But what do we find in the speech of the Planning Minister to the Indian Labour Conference? There, he says that even if productivity increases, the first charge will be in respect of projects which are meant for further / employment or creation of more employment opportunities. That means even if productivity increases, it is not that the workers will / immediately benefit in terms of higher wages so that it may be possible for them to improve their standard of / living a little bit. Even if productivity rises, the fruits of productivity will go to schemes for creating further employment (800) opportunities in the country. How long are the workers to wait and what exactly will be the stage at which / it can be stated that enough employment opportunities have been created and, therefore, the stage has come for increased wages? (840 words)

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 47

Handwritten shorthand notes on lined paper, consisting of approximately 15 lines of dense, cursive script.

Madam, you are aware that when this life business was nationalised in the year 1956, great / expectations and great hopes were entertained by all Members of Parliament. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating to / that measure, the Finance Minister stated that nationalisation was necessary, and even IMPERATIVE to achieve the broad objectives of increasing / insurance business, to take it to larger areas, including the rural areas, and to give greater RETURNS to policy-holder. / We have to see after these few years of the working of this organisation, how far we have achieved these (100) great objectives. In the past also, we may remember that many criticisms have been made in regard to the working / of this organisation. Even the Estimates Committee has gone into this question and examined in detail, the various aspects of / the working of this organisation. That Committee has made certain recommendations. Those recommendations are very important and I will / ADVERTISE to them shortly. Before I deal with them, I wish to make one point clear. In spite of the various / criticisms and in spite of the various comments made in the House, in the Press and also through various organisations, (200) the working of this organisation has not been improved very much. The Report which we are discussing today relates to / the year 1966. Obviously, it is a very old document and a discussion on this Report / at this hour, perhaps is too late. NEVERTHELESS, a discussion is important if we keep in view some of the / fundamental problems that are facing this organisation. This Report was submitted in November 1961, (that is / to say, some nine months after the period of the working of this organisation. I do not know why there (300) should be such INORDINATE delay in submitting reports.

The Report, Madam, deals with various aspects. It does not bring out / many things which ought to be properly BROUGHT OUT in a report of this kind. And while reading this Report / I was not able to MAKE OUT the working of this organisation and to get a proper understanding of it. / For that purpose, I have to depend upon other reports and other opinions expressed by various organisations in this country / and thereby I have to gather information. That is why, I have to suggest that the Report should be COMPREHENSIVE. (400)

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I would refer to some of the important problems CONFRONTING this organisation. The most important among them, in my opinion, / is the organisational set up. You remember, when this matter came up for discussion in both Houses of Parliament at / the time of the nationalisation of this life business, suggestions were made by certain Members. I was PARTICIPATING in the / other House in the debate then, and I suggested that one corporation would not be better and it is desirable / to have more than one organisation, to have more than one corporation. I suggested this and a good many Members (500) of my Party made this suggestion because they thought that there should be some sort of comparative standards to measure / the efficiency and performance of this organisation. Without such comparative standards to measure the efficiency and the work of this / organisation, it would be difficult to judge either the efficiency of the organisation or the improvement or progress made by / the organisation. Therefore, we suggested that there should be more than one corporation, perhaps there should be 3 or 4. / Now, after the experience gained, the Estimates Committee has come to this CONCLUSION that this is a huge MONOLITHIC organisation (600) whose task has been increasing all the time and that it has not been possible for this organisation to fulfil / all the expectations and all the tasks and all the requirements that are expected to be fulfilled by this organisation. / And so, the Estimates Committee has suggested a RADICAL change, a revolutionary DEPARTURE with regard to the organisational set-up. / They have ADVISEDLY pointed out two alternatives. The first alternative is to set up more than one corporation so that / there may be division of work and division of areas. There may also be healthy competition between the corporations so (700) that the country and the people may know which corporation is doing better and which is not doing better. / The other alternative they have suggested is that there should be one organisation with a federal structure with semi-zonal units / functioning. Therefore, I also submit that with this monolithic structure, it would be difficult for the organisation to carry out / its functions more efficiently and in a direction which is healthy and which is progressive. In the first instance, therefore, / I would suggest that the Ministry should immediately take steps to see that the whole organisational set-up is revised (800) and reorganised so that there may be better efficiency and understanding maintained into the working of this great institution. The / organisation as it is constituted reveals certain INHERENT defects. The main office is managed by a large number of officials. (840 words)

TRANSCRIPTION No. 48

Handwritten shorthand notes on lined paper, consisting of approximately 20 lines of dense, cursive script.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, the Delhi Corporation and the Congress Party and also the other political parties in the Corporation, in / the last corporation as well as in the present one, appointed one Committee from the Corporation consisting of all the / parties which was to consider and decide what amendments they wanted in the Municipal Corporation Act. In the present Corporation / also, a similar committee is there which has been examining the desirability of introducing new legislation to amend and improve / the functioning of the present Corporation. That Committee is deciding and considering this issue, and its proposals and suggestions will (100) be sent to the Home ministry very shortly. The Home Ministry is also very anxious that various amendments should be / brought forward and that the Act should be improved so as to make the Corporation very effective and efficient. The / Home Ministry have asked for suggestions and proposals from this Committee, and the Committee is also anxious about it. That / being the case, I think that this Bill may be postponed pending the consideration of all the suggestions which will / come not only from this Committee but from the Home Ministry. The Home Ministry themselves have quite a few proposals (200) in view to introduce, so as to take care of the various LAGUNAE that are there. Also, this Committee of / the Corporation and the Congress Party in Delhi as well as other political parties in Delhi are anxious to make / their suggestions. All these suggestions from all the parties and this Corporation Committee have to be examined in detail by / the Home Ministry as well as the other departments concerned. And there could be several suggestions by the Ministry itself. / So, when all those proposals come, then I think the whole Bill should be taken up and one complete, comprehensive (300) Bill should be introduced to take care of all the difficulties, SHORTCOMINGS and defects that there are in the Municipal / Corporation Act.

- I may only briefly touch some of the difficulties that we have been facing for a very long / time. I think the Ministry is very particular that the power should be kept in the hand of the executive. / All the Chairmen are also absolutely helpless SO MUCH SO that this is a common talk among the members in / the Corporation, among the members in the Congress Party who have to run some of the show of the Corporation. (400)

The Chairman cannot even call for a file concerning the particular department of which he is the Chairman, whether it / is the Water and SEWAGE Board or the Transport Authority or the Medical Committee or the Health Committee or the / Education Committee. None of these elected Chairmen who are there, have the power or the authority to call for a / file and examine the papers. A conversation was going on among the members concerning this problem, as to how to / handle the affairs of their departments, if they could not look at a file or examine it. One suggestion made (500) was that the Mayor might call for the file and the Chairman might go to his office and look at / the file and then the Mayor might return the file. I think it is a very RIDICULOUS situation where you / have all the 80 people sitting in that Corporation hall with no powers at all. When the Bill was passed / and the Corporation was established, I am very sorry to say, it was a very nice toy given to / people of Delhi with which they might strike their heads, over which they might quarrel and fight and DETERIORATE the (600) whole business. It is because they have nothing to do, they have no powers. Then, as our experience goes to / show, the machinery of the Government is generally not so cooperative. The Government are not at all interested in seeing / that the Corporation's function should be successful or efficient or that the Corporation should succeed. BY AND LARGE, and very / unfortunately, they rarely want that this whole show should be going well. They just as well want to enjoy the / failures of the Corporation and laugh over them and even propagate the failures everywhere in public and in private, (700) here and there. It is very discouraging, very bad, for the MORALE of the administration and the public AT LARGE. Unfortunately, / it is like that. It is a fact to RECKON with. It is a situation to be faced. Resolutions have / been passed by the Corporation for so many years, for three years, four years and so on. But I think / half of the resolutions have not been implemented. Provision has been made in the budgets for various things, but the / money has not been used. The machinery of the Corporation is not bothered about it or is not serious enough (800) or CONCERNED about implementing the resolutions passed by the Government. The resolutions passed by the Corporation have certainly to be / taken very seriously and implemented faithfully. There is no faithful implementation. The elected members can do nothing about this matter. (840 words)

TRANSCRIPTION No. 49

The CREDIT movement in this country started in 1904 and it had its own difficulties since the / last several DECADES. The main problem regarding co-operative credit has been that it has been UNTIMELY and inadequate. In / 1904, the Co-operative Societies Act was passed which was later amended in 1914. Then, there/ were certain committees appointed, and they reported about the weaknesses of the credit movement in the country. In / 1919, this subject of co-operation was transferred to the States after which several States passed Co-operative Acts of their own. (100) Thereafter, in 1929 the Royal Commission made certain ENQUIRIES about co-operation and the credit movement/ and made certain recommendations. And till 1950 or 1951, there was very little / improvement in the field of co-operation. In 1951, the Reserve Bank of India appointed the Rural / Credit Survey Committee which BROUGHT OUT its Report in 1954. That Committee CAME TO THE CONCLUSION / that only 3 per cent. of the credit required by the agriculturists in the country was being met by the (200) co-operatives and it made certain suggestions. It suggested that there should be an INTEGRATED credit structure in the country and / said that there should be share PARTICIPATION by the Government in the co-operative societies. It suggested that the Government should / take shares in the co-operative societies so that the co-operative movement can get strength through Government participation. The second recommendation / made by the Rural Credit Survey Committee was that there should be LINKING of credit with marketing, processing, consumers, storage and all other fields of activity so that credit will develop marketing consumption, processing, etc. Yet, another recommendation was that (300) there should be a training programme for the non-officials. The fourth recommendation, and the most SALIENT one was that / there should be a three-TIER structure of credit; there should be co-operative societies at the lower level; then there should / be district banks and then the APEX banks and that all the three should be INTERLINKED. These recommendations were accepted / by the Government of India. This Report also recommended that in order to implement these suggestions there should be a / National Co-operative Development and WAREHOUSING Board. The Government of India have accepted these suggestions in 1956. (400)

1904 11/6/04
 1904
 1914 x 6
 1919
 1929
 1950 1951
 1951
 1954 x 4
 (31)
 1956

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According to that Act, there CAME INTO BEING a Warehousing Board which took care of the WAREHOUSES in the country / and also the National Development Board which took care of the development of the co-operatives. It was first thought that / the two Boards should be worked out under two different Acts but as both the subjects were administratively under one / Ministry at that time, namely, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, it was thought proper at that stage that the / same Act should ADMINISTER the National Development Board and the Warehousing Corporation. Thereafter, a separate Department of Co-operation was created (500) and attached to the Ministry of Community Development, now called the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation. And / it was decided by the Government in 1960 that there should be two separate Acts, one for / Co-operative Development Board and the other for Warehousing. In one of the papers submitted by the Ministry of Food and / Agriculture on the basis of which the Presidential Order to create the Department of Co-operation was passed, it was suggested / that these two bodies should be administered separately and that is why we have now come before Parliament with this (600) National Co-operative Development Corporation Bill. The other Bill relating to the Warehousing Corporation will come up through the Ministry of / Food and Agriculture after the Bill is passed. Therefore, Sir, the present Bill is only an amending Bill and opportunity / has been taken to have some minor amendments made in the Bill.

Firstly, the original Act covered only agricultural produce / and 'agricultural produce' had been defined in that Act. And now, besides agricultural produce, any notified commodity is also being / included. If Government wants to include any commodity for which Parliament is competent to LEGISLATE, it can notify that commodity (700) and apply the provisions of this measure to that commodity. In that case, we will not have to come to / Parliament again and again. Any commodity, which is in the CONCURRENT List and for which Parliament can legislate, can be / notified by Government for the APPLICATION of these provisions.

The second amendment is about the functional committees. In the present / Act, there is no provision for functional committees. Now, this Corporation has to deal with credit, processing, marketing, consumers and / all these types of items in order to BOOST UP the co-operative movement. We found that there was a LACUNA (800) and therefore we have suggested a provision to have functional committees. It is only an enabling provision and after this / Bill becomes Act, we will have functional committees regarding credit, processing, consumers, etc. Then, there was no power of DELEGATION. (840 words)

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the original text or related commentary. The notes are written on lined paper and include some dates like '1960' and various symbols and abbreviations.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 50

Handwritten shorthand notes on lined paper, including the number '120' and '300'.

Before I come to other points, I think it is necessary for me to deal with the SUBSTITUTE motion which / has been moved by my hon friend. Although it is in two parts, really it comes to this, that there / is a suggestion that the coal target for the Third Five Year Plan may be revised upwards from the / present 97 million tons. He said that this should be raised to 120 million tons and necessary / transport arrangements should be made.

If in our country our resources were such that we could find ourselves in an (100) easy position, obviously we should always plan in a little easy manner our targets for coal production, transport, power and / some other basic things. But we have to take a realistic view. If our overall resources are limited, financial / and the like, we have to make OPTIMUM use of whatever those resources are and we have to fit in various / competing priorities within the overall resources. This is a matter which was discussed at great length when we were discussing / some days ago our Third Five Year Plan. The Third Five Year Plan has now been approved by Parliament after (200) a very lengthy and a detailed discussion in both Houses of Parliament.

Howsoever TEMPTING this idea may appear to be, / namely, that we should plan for more transport, for more coal, for more power and for a number of other / things which are basic, they have to take their chance and they have to be fitted within the overall resources / that are available. It is true that when the first exercise was made about the target for the Third Five / Year Plan, the working group that was ENTRUSTED with this task came almost to the conclusion that the figure should (300) be round about 120 million tons. But I would like to share with the hon. House the / processes that were gone through before the figure was ARRIVED AT.

What should be the total requirement of steel to maintain / a certain TEMPO of development in the course of the next five to ten years? We had to start somewhere. / So, we started with steel. With so much more steel, what should be the additional quantity of coal that has / to be raised not only to FEED the steel plants but the additional transport that will be required for them? (400)

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Therefore, I would differ respectfully from the suggestion, namely that it means only an additional Rs. 100 crores for / increasing the production of coal from 97 million tons to 120 million tons. If it were / really simple, we could perhaps somehow or other find an additional Rs. 100 crores although every crore of rupees / having been already taken into account, it will be idle to talk of such a large addition as / Rs. 100 crores. But it is not Rs. 100 crores that would be required, but several hundreds of crores, because, (500) to utilise that coal, transport will have to be organised either by sea or by road or by rail. For / the utilisation of that coal, another heavy investment would be required in the form of consuming centres, in the form / of other new industrial plants or power plants or the like. We must not be too much OBSESSED by the / present difficulties. By all means, let us try to solve them; let us not form an EXAGGERATED opinion of the / overall requirements from the temporary shortages that we felt towards the end of the Second Plan period. Let us not (600) think RADICALLY in revising upwards the figures which cannot, I would repeat, be revised SINGLY. They are a part of / an INTEGRATED whole. That means really an upward revision of the total size of the Plan by another 20 per cent / or so, which, I think, is a suggestion which, I am afraid, the Government cannot accept. Therefore, I would / submit that upward revision by that large quantity cannot be accepted although it is tempting. If I take a purely / administrative view, it is easy for me to say that this is a good suggestion and we should accept it. (700) But we have to view that in the light of the overall requirements of the country, the overall capacity of / the country to consume and the overall capacity of the country to invest the financial resources and other organisational resources / in order to be able to revise upward our total plan by that significant percentage. That, I am afraid, is / not possible. Therefore, this figure of 97 million tons which has been mentioned in the Plan has been arrived / at after very careful consideration of the various requirements.

Having said that much on the resources position, I would like (800) to say something about production. Hon. Members have given a great deal of thought to it and naturally the discussion / has been somewhat DISCURSIVE and a little OVERLAPPING, which was quite natural, when we are discussing such a wide subject. (840 words)

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 51

Madam, the Bill which has been moved just now has been rightly described by the Prime Minister as a NON-CONTROVERSIAL Bill and as a Bill which is very useful in order to develop the atomic energy in our country. The Bill provides for the regulation of RADIOACTIVE and other prescribed SUBSTANCES which are to be used, which are being handled, which might be produced and which might be imported so that there may not be any HAZARDS which are INCIDENTAL to the handling of such substances, and adequate rules are to be made regarding them.

As far as these (100) rule-making powers are concerned, Madam, there is one aspect of it, which needs some consideration, namely, as far as the production of these substances in the country itself is concerned, the establishments in which these substances are going to be produced are to be governed and controlled, as far as the safety measures are concerned and as far as the Factory Acts are concerned, by the Central Government. As far as this provision is concerned, it is desirable because these are not just ordinary factories but these are factories that have to deal with certain substances for which special (200) protection is necessary, and perhaps the Atomic Energy Commission is the right authority to determine what type of protection is necessary for that. At the same time, in the rule-making power, which the Central Government has taken, precautions should be taken to see that the safety measures regarding other aspects of the matter as far as the work of the labour in these factories is concerned are also of the same standard, if not of a better standard, as those provided for in the Factories Act elsewhere. That is, attention should not be concentrated only on the hazards incidental (300) to the handling of these substances but other AMENITIES to which the workers are entitled in ordinary factories should also be provided for in any rules that might be made under this measure. Along with this precaution, this power is absolutely necessary, and therefore I support the same.

Secondly, there is the question of acquiring certain materials which might yield useful substances that are necessary for the development of atomic energy. The idea perhaps is to get all these materials within the control of the Atomic Energy Commission because these substances are very rare and they are to be CONSERVED. (400)

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

This raises the question of research and the facilities for enquiry which might be available to an ordinary citizen who / may not be fortunate enough to have some employment or admission into these atomic energy establishments. It is perhaps one / of the conditions of modern life that any scientific research and enquiry involve dangerous implications so that they are to / be controlled and coordinated under the AEGIS of the Government, and to that extent perhaps the freedom of enquiry might / be AFFECTED. But at the same time, the history of scientific development has shown that all the worthwhile enquiries or (500) many of the worthwhile enquiries and inventions have been made by people who are not easily AMENABLE to any co-ordination / or regulation of the type to which the government is normally ACCUSTOMED, and therefore some scope has to be left / for free enquiry by these GENIUSES in the community also. I do not know how that can be done but / perhaps one way of doing it will be to DISSEMINATE as much of scientific information as is possible in the / community to the largest possible extent so that at least as far as the paper work is concerned, no one (600) is HANDICAPPED.

I am just a LAYMAN and I am not quite ACQUAINTED with the various types of developments that / are going on regarding the issues connected with the development of atomic energy. But there seems to be some indication / that any worthwhile jump that will now come in this particular field is likely to be on the THEORETICAL PLANE / because as far as the practical aspects are concerned, we have reached a dead-end and it is not possible / to go beyond that. In view of this, it is all the more necessary that as far as the (700) theory is concerned and as far as the basic material connected with this theory is concerned, it is disseminated to the / largest possible extent in our community, so that our people may become CONSCIOUS of the type of work that is / going on and of the type of work that is needed in order to make further progress in this field / and various other fields in this country.

Thirdly, there is the question of acquiring certain mineral rights as far as / these substances are concerned. Here again, it is necessary that the authority should be centralised, and obviously, it would be (800) in the hands of the Central Government and the Atomic Energy Commission. But again, this also raises the further question / of paying adequate attention to the interests of the States that are concerned, in whose areas these mines are located. (840 words)

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 52

Speech of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi in the Rajya Sabha
on 2nd March 1988

Sir, 1987 has been a year of persistent challenge, and of determined response by the Government. / It has been a year of achievement in the face of great difficulties. Some difficulties were caused by DISRUPTIVE forces / within the country, some difficulties by disruptive forces inspired from abroad and some difficulties were caused by the weather. /

When, in 1966-67, Indiraji launched the green revolution, she too was faced with similar difficulties, / weather difficulties. It was her FARSIGHTEDNESS that has given our economy the strength and RESILIENCE with which it has met (100) the present crisis, with which we have been able to meet the present crisis entirely through our efforts and our / endeavour. We have not carried the begging bowl to anyone. We have not compromised on our freedom of action. / At that time Indiraji's STRATEGY was opposed by many experts and technicians. It was opposed by certain MYOPIC elements in / the opposite benches. Indiraji prevailed because of her faith in the efforts of our kisans because of her confidence in / the ability of our scientists, because of her trust in the performance of our extension workers. She assured farmers of the (200) required INPUTS at reasonable prices, despite the burden of subsidising on our economy. She gave the farmers REMUNERATIVE prices / as the CARDINAL principle of the new strategy. She nationalised the banks to give credit at the doorstep of the farmer. / She initiated a system of countrywide procurement to stabilise the prices that the farmers would get. Indiraji ensured that / her strategy looked to the interests of all sections of our rural community, not just the farmer but also / the small and marginal cultivator, landless labourer and even the rural artisan.

We doubled our output in two DECADES because of (300) her integrated vision of rural India, her sympathy and understanding for each SEGMENT of our rural society, because of her / ASSIDUOUS attention to inputs, to costs and to subsidies. Today, after four years of bad monsoon, two years of poor / rains followed by two years of severe DROUGHT, we can hold our heads high and look to the future with / confidence because Indiraji laid the foundations which were sure, sound and secure. Our DRIVE to maximise the rabi output is / meeting with encouraging success. We hope to limit the shortfall to 10 per cent but the problem is not entirely over. (400)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the speech, covering the entire page on the left side of the document.

During this past year, we have done much to MITIGATE the distress of drought. Relief programmes have been handled efficiently / by and large by all the States. The CEILING of assistance has been put at the high level of / Rs. 1400 crore with almost half of it EARMARKED for Gujarat and Rajasthan as they were the most severely hit. / Surcharges on taxes have been used so that the burden does not fall on the poor and only the / rich have BORNE this burden.

Using foodgrain BUFFER stocks, we have launched programmes to generate employment, to build assets, to (500) CUSHION against future droughts. Through worthwhile relief schemes, we have ensured that expenditure on relief became expenditure on development. / We have rushed FODDER from areas of surplus to areas of scarcity. Special schemes for drinking water have been implemented and / we have taken up special programmes for BOOSTING the demand for the output of the village artisans and the handloom / weavers. This is specially important because these are sections who normally get left out and they face very severe consequences / of the side effects of a drought. The GENESIS of the Green Revolution was the scientific breakthrough which brought (600) in new HYBRID seeds. It was also a complete package of inputs to the irrigated land leading to self-sufficiency in foodgrains. / We must now ensure that there is no levelling off of our foodgrains production. The scientific community must be / GALVANISED into providing answers to the next phase of the Green Revolution, of taking it to new areas, expanding it / to new crops and making it RESILIENT to the VAGARIES of the weather. Already, the special rice production programme is / spreading throughout Eastern U.P. and is changing Eastern U.P. into the new GRANARY of India. Dryland farming has (700) been boosted by the technology mission on oilseeds and by the national project for pulses. The primary cause for our / not SURPASSING the 1983-84 record foodgrains crop has been the weather and it would, / therefore, be reasonable to hope for a better monsoon this year.

Our objective must remain to regain the MOMENTUM of / the Sixth Plan in the Seventh Plan. We will give a new THRUST and a new IMPETUS to agriculture. / We have given careful attention to agriculture already. I have held review meetings at various levels and I have given specific (800) directions to the Planning Commission to REVAMP the plan for agriculture. I have instructed them to reorder the priorities to / give agriculture the highest importance. I have asked them to furnish a detailed district-wise crop plan for the coming season. (840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 53 (revised)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday the hon. Minister and today the Chairman of the Select Committee have fully explained the various / clauses of the Bill and certain important changes that have been EFFECTED by the Select Committee. I propose to confine / myself to two or three important features of the Bill which require re-examination and CLOSE attention by the Government. / Sir, I need hardly emphasise the important role which the electricity supply undertakings play in the national economy of the / country. Indeed, the development in other spheres depends upon the full development of the supply of power, and this Bill (100) is of vital importance, AFFECTING as it does the development of electric supply undertakings in the country. I am FOCUSING / attention on the role that the private electricity undertakings are playing in the supply of electric power with a view / to drawing the attention of Government to the difficulties that are bound to be faced by these electricity undertakings in / one or two directions. In this connection, I would not, therefore, like to take much of the time of the / House, but I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to what my hon. friend, Shri Tulsidas, (200) has stated and with whose comments, I am in full agreement.

As a matter of fact, the approach of the / Government to the Bill is to fulfil three basic considerations, so vital for the healthy growth of this industry. Firstly, that its proper control and regulation is but necessary. I fully agree that this is subject to certain differences on / basic aspects, but the important consideration governing this Bill is to attempt at providing suitable INCENTIVES to the industry, which / alone can enable it to increase its capacity to the desired extent. Therefore, I would like to refer to the (300) incentives as provided in the Bill and to the need for LIBERALISING the clause in respect of the fair return / to the investors in these undertaking. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact / that since the passing of the original Act in 1948, only 8 States throughout the country / have CONSTITUTED the STATUTORY electricity boards. Among these States are Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Rajasthan, / Punjab, Orissa and Maharashtra, and therefore we find that many of the States have still to constitute these electricity Boards. (400)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the first paragraph, covering approximately 15 lines of text.

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the second paragraph, covering approximately 15 lines of text.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister why in the matter of the CONSTITUTION of Electricity Boards, many / of the States have not implemented the provisions of the Bill and what the Central Government have done to ensure / that these electricity boards are constituted in all the States, as desired in the provisions of the original Act. Perhaps, / it may have been the problem of taxation which some of the States may have in view while not proceeding / with the constitution of the electricity boards, but whatever might be the reason, and even as far as this question (500) of taxation is concerned, the Central Government may have to lay down some sort of SUBVENTION or such other assistance / as is found necessary. I think that this matter of the constitution of the electricity boards throughout all the States / is of vital importance and should be looked into by the Central Government to ensure that necessary steps are taken / in the remaining States for the constitution of these boards.

I would now like to say something about the DEFERRED / taxation reserve about which the hon. Minister yesterday said that the amendment regarding this has been brought forward AT THE (600) INSTANCE of the Federation of Electricity Undertakings. The whole COMPLICATION arises due to the fact that the provisions of the / Income tax Act and the provisions of the Electricity Supply Act are CONTRADICTIONARY to each other. While the Income tax / Act with an ACCELERATED DEPRECIATION in earlier years results in larger tax relief in the earlier period, and thereby the / tax LIABILITY of the undertakings is deferred for a future period, the Electricity Supply Act restricts the provision of depreciation / to a much lesser degree and to that extent the profits of the electricity undertakings in regard to the Income-tax (700) development and depreciation rates are restricted. That Act lays down a smaller depreciation as compared to what is allowed / under the Indian Income tax Act. What has now been done has been put with certain restrictions that it does / not really solve the demand that was put forward by the Federation. As a matter of fact, if the electricity / undertakings should have been allowed to set aside that reserve for taxation liability for future years out of the profits / which they earn year by year, out of the rate increase which they have put into force from time to (800) time, that would have met the needs of the situation, but the clause as it has EMERGED would rather create / more difficulties than solve them and it has, therefore, been further represented to the Minister by the Federation of Electricity (840 words)

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 54

Mr. Chairman, the discussion on the resolution put forward by Mr. Sinha and the SUBSTITUTE motion put forward by Mr. / Das has turned out to be a discussion in the nature of a general discussion of the Budget of the / All India Radio. I do not want to go into all the considerations which have been put forward but I / want to say one thing about the substitute motion that has been put forward by Mr. Das. I think, in / India we are developing a PASSION for having Committees and Commissions. We want a Committee or a Commission for every (100) BLESSED thing that there is in India. I think there are millions and millions of things in India. I would / say that before we think of having any other Commission or Committee appointed, we should first of all read the / reports of those Committees and Commissions which are before us, DIGEST them and take action on them and then think / of doing something else. For instance, what is the record of the Ministry of Broadcasting in the matter of the / Film Enquiry Committee Report? They have now the Press Commission's Report. The two bodies have been set up by this (200) Ministry. What action has been taken on the report of the Film Enquiry Committee and what action is going to / be taken on the Report of the Press Commission? I think that the Press Commission's Report may be thrown into / COLD STORAGE.

We will not allow it to be thrown into cold storage. I know what has happened to the / Report of the Film Enquiry Committee. Therefore, / I say that this passion for Committees and Commissions should be CURBED and / we should not run away with the idea that the Commissions will provide the PANACEA for all our ills and (300) that a Committee will cure all our difficulties and troubles. Therefore, I think, it is no use appointing a Commission / at this stage to go into the question of broadcasting. There is another thing. My friend has been asking for / the appointment of a Corporation. I am a Member of the Lok Sabha and if you ask me to be / a party to the appointment of a Corporation, it would be TANTAMOUNT to this that I ABROGATE almost all my / responsibilities and PRIVILEGES as a Member of the Lok Sabha. I was saying that the need is for direct control (100)

The control should not be SLACKENED for a minute. Unless it is done, I am sure, the lines on which / these persons want the Radio to develop will not be possible. Why I say that there should be PERPETUAL VIGILANCE on the part of Parliament is for this reason. If there is Corporation, my hon. friend, the Minister of Information / and Broadcasting, will be the most happy person. He will have all the privileges which he is having now and / he will not have the necessity of coming before us to give answers to our questions and to submit to (500) us reports. He will have all the privileges and very little responsibility for that. I say that the control which / the Parliament exercises over the All India Radio at the time of the Budget is sufficient to make these people / wake up. It is sufficient to make these people active who are slack; it is sufficient for those people who / PRACTISE NEPOTISM to be fair; and, if there is a Corporation, the whole thing will go away, and we shall / not have any control over the All India Radio. Now, we have control over appointments through the Public Service Commission (600) and if we have a Corporation, I do not think, you will have that control. We have control over the / All India Radio on account of the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee. My friends have said that the / Estimates Committee has suggested 92 improvements to be made in the All India Radio. I think that shows how effectively and how COMPREHENSIVELY the work has been done. When work of that kind is being done by the Estimates / Committee and the Public Accounts Committee and when the whole thing comes before the House, I do not see why (700) we should have a Corporation of this kind.

We in India, in this TRANSITIONAL ERA, are suffering from SELF-CONTRADICTORY IMPULSES. On the one hand, I see on the floor of this House, something being said that we should not / take this country or that country as our model and, on the other hand, a gentleman wants us to follow / the BBC model or some other model. That is a self-contradictory impulse. Somewhere in the 1954 / issue of this Quarterly, I find an article, not EULOGISING the Corporation but an article on the (800) subject of the ills of the British Broadcasting Corporation. The Gentleman has gone into the question and given us the / reason for that and also the remedies for that. I would, therefore, say that we do not need a Corporation. (840 words)

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 55

As far as Khadi is concerned, my own practical experience is that the Khadi Board does not have sufficient number / of centers, especially in the areas which are the most backward. For instance, in the Sunderbans area which has only / one crop a year and which is actually very poor and backward, as far as industrialisation goes, we find hardly / any centers, either purchasing or training centers. The other thing we note, is that the individual who is spinning at / home does not know where to take the yarn because there is no publicity or propaganda to help the individual (100) spinners to go and sell their yarn, with the result that although large amounts of SUBSIDY are being given by / Government, it is not going to the help of the majority of those who are today wanting some form of / cottage industry employment. That is why, I feel that it is very essential now that it is being done on / a national scale, that Government purchasing and training centers should be opened in the areas which are most backward so / that we may not notice this type of SHORTFALL at a time when in every village to which you go (200) the women, especially the agricultural labouring women, crowd round you and ask you how you are going to give them / some form of employment.

The other thing I want to stress is the question of village industries. This is especially / a thing in which a certain amount of research is also required. In these areas, I am afraid nothing has / been done although we approach the Industries Department again and again. Nobody in the village knows who is the competent / authority to tell them how to approach Government for help, for research, for the result of research, for production centers, (300) for training or for marketing. If we go to the sub-divisional officer, he is not able to tell us. / The whole thing is in such a state of FLUX that actually the money which is being given is not / being utilised by the people who are starving due to unemployment. Some of them have the technical skill also. Some / are anxious to find new ways and methods of developing these industries. Yet, that is not being done, and I / am afraid it is one of the biggest DRAWBACKS of this entire Ministry and it should be removed very quickly. (400)

(back of 55)

I think one of the reasons why this shortfall is taking place is the big difference and gap between the / sums of money for which we are budgeting and passing in this House and its actual utilisation and reaching the / masses who are so EAGER for employment and who are suffering from so much poverty due to unemployment.

I am / in sympathy with the observations made by the previous speaker, because as one who has been connected with one of / these Boards I have felt a lot of difficulties in EXPEDITING the work and spending the money allotted. I feel (500) that the whole organisation does require modification so far as the organisational aspect is concerned. It is known that the / Government's method of doing anything is rather slow and TARDY, the procedure is very difficult and prolonged. And here, we / have to deal not with one particular section of the people or industry fixed at a particular place. The whole / activity is spread over the villages, long distances and families whose condition the non-officials are in the best position to / know and appreciate. Here the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary or the Under Secretary is sitting in some office, or the (600) Deputy Minister or Minister is sitting somewhere surrounded by Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries. He knows their point of view only. / He is OBSESSED with certain formalities, etc. He is not obsessed with the condition of the poor people and their / difficulties are not realised so much as the difficulties of the SECRETARIAT. That is the real problem, and that has / to be tackled.

As a matter of fact, the question of having a statutory body has been HANGING FIRE for / a long time. The Khadi and Village Industries Board, consists of a very good set of people, who are very (700) enthusiastic, who are people with MISSIONARY ZEAL, they have been doing this work all their life. They are on this / Board, but they find themselves HANDICAPPED, because they cannot function independently. They are tied down by so many rules and / regulations and all kinds of forms and formalities. We must trust these people who have devoted their life to this / work; their main aim in life has been to work for these people. It is high time that we made / this body a statutory body. I understand that such a demand had been made by them, and I hear that (800) even a Bill had been drafted for that purpose. I would like to know why nothing has been done so / far in that direction, and why it was ignored. The Government of India should take immediate action in this matter. (840 words)

Tr. No. 45

perusal = examination, consideration
assuage = pacify (शान्त करना)
all right = must be typed as two words. If you type them as **alright**, you shall commit one mistake.
imbalance = inequality, disparity (negative of balance)
perennial = everlasting, existing all the time (Spelling please)
regulatory = which checks or controls
apparatus = equipment, machinery (Don't transcribe **apparatus** as parties or performance.)
pumped in = sent
well-to-do = rich, economically sound (**Well-to-do** must be hyphenised.)
disparity = inequality (The outline for **disparity** has four strokes. Don't transcribe it as **disability**.)
urbanisation = conversion of towns or rural areas into cities
visible = clearly seen (Don't transcribe **visible** as **feasible**)
congestion = over-crowding (Pronunciation is कौनजेस्टियन and not कौनजेसन)
civic amenities = sewage, drinking water, electricity, roads, etc.
spokesman = representative (प्रतिनिधि)

Tr. No. 46

crux = essential point
manipulate = handle efficiently
better off = far better, better than before (Remember, in this phrase **off** is used and not **of**.)
slump down = go downward
ultimately = at the end, finally
precipitously = suddenly and hastily (Learn spelling)
uneven = unequal, not the same all the time
belittling = (Verb of little) not giving importance
significance = importance
categorically = definitely, in clear language
intransigence = uncompromising attitude

Tr. No. 47

imperative = urgent, obligatory
returns = income on investment
advert to = refer to
at this hour = at this time
nevertheless = however (फिर भी) (Type it as one word; no hyphens)
inordinate delay = excessive delay, extreme delay
bring out = (idiom) publish (Don't hear and type **bring out** as **bring about** which means to **effect** (लगु करना))
make out = (idiom) understand
comprehensive = detailed
confronting = facing, posing (सामना करना)
come to the conclusion = (idiom) to arrive at a decision (निर्णय करना)
monolithic = single, not composed of two or more things
radical = basic
revolutionary = drastic
departure = (second meaning) change, being away from the prescribed course or system
advisedly = beneficially, favourably

Tr. No. 48

lacunae = (plural of lacuna) defects, shortcomings (Pronunciation is लैकुनी)
helpless = powerless
so much so = (Type as three words; no hyphens.) to this extent that (यहाँ तक की)
sewage = effluent, liquid, human waste (दूँड, पेशाब इत्यादि) (Sewage is different from sewerage.)
ridiculous = absurd, to be laughed at
deteriorate = worsen (Remember its spelling.)
by and large = (idiom) generally speaking (आम तौर पर)
morale = (noun of moral) moral character (शुद्ध चरित्र) (Pronunciation is मौराल)
at large = (idiom) 1. in general, 2. free, at liberty
reckon with = assess, to know
concerned = worried (Its second meaning is related.)

Tr. No. 49

credit movement = programme or scheme for giving loans
decade = 10 years (दशक)
enquiry = asking (पूछ-ताछ), e.g. enquiry counter (There is another word **inquiry** which means investigation regarding a crime, e.g., police inquiry of the murder case or Inquiry Committee to go into the corruption cases. (Learn them properly; otherwise you shall commit mistakes.)
integrated = unified
salient = important (Don't transcribe **salient** as **silent**.)
three-tier = three parts, e.g., three-tier sleeper coach (Tier is different from **fear**, **tyre** or **tire**. (Pronunciation is टीयर)
apex bank = top level bank
interlinked = inter-connected
warehousing = godown for keeping foodgrains of the farmers
come into being = (idiom) come into existence
administer = deal with
legislate = to make law
Concurrent List = There are three Lists attached to the Constitution of India—Union List, State List and Concurrent List. Concurrent List is a list of those subjects about which the Parliament or the State Legislature can make the law, e.g., agriculture, education, transport, etc.
notified = officially declared
application = making applicable, putting into use
boost up = encourage

Tr. No. 50

substitute = alternative
optimum = most favourable or useful
tempting = attractive (Don't transcribe **tempting** as **attempting**.)
arrived at = (idiom) decided
tempo = speed
feed = (verb of food) to fuel
obsessed = extremely busy with (Don't transcribe **obsessed** as **possessed**.)
exaggerated = far more than the real fact (Pronunciation is रेगज्जेकरेडिड)
singly = alone, separately

Tr. No. 51

non-controversial = without any opposition
radio-active = having power of producing invisible rays (This word is used in atomic energy)
substances = materials
hazard = great danger
incidental = naturally attached
yield = produce
conserved = save from damage or loss
under the aegis of = under the auspices of, under the protection of
amenable to = adjustable to, obedient to
accustomed = used to, having the habit of
geniuses = talented people, extremely wise and educated people
disseminate = spread
handicapped = faced to difficulty
layman = not an expert, common man
acquainted with = familiar with
worthwhile = useful
theoretical plane = in theory, not in practical shape
conscious of = aware of (Don't confuse conscious with cautious or conscientious.)

Tr. No. 52

(Transcription No. 52 is, no doubt, a difficult passage. But it is Prime Minister's speech in the Rajya Sabha on the subject of agriculture. There is every possibility of selecting a speech delivered by the Prime Minister for your shorthand test. Wisdom of a good shorthand writer lies in practising such Parliamentary Debates also with the help of the understandable meanings given by me.)

persistent = firmly, continuous, constant
disruptive = damaging
farsightedness = wisdom (Don't transcribe farsightedness as foresightedness which is no word in English. Foresight is, of course, an English word which is noun itself and having the same meaning as farsightedness.)

resilience = elasticity, power to change favourably according to the requirement of the time
met = faced (second meaning) (Don't transcribe met as made; understand the use of its second meaning properly.)
begging bowl = (idiom) humble request for getting charity
strategy = well-thought-out policy
myopic elements = short-sighted persons (लुब्ध भावना वाले लोग)
opposite benches = Members of Parliament belonging to Opposition parties
inputs = material required to be used for producing crops etc., here, for example, seeds, fertilizers, etc.
remunerative prices = profitable prices
cardinal = main, basic
countrywide = throughout the country
marginal cultivators = farmers having small pieces of land
segment = part, branch
assiduous = constant and untiring
drought = absence of rains (सूखा) (Pronunciation is ड्राउट and not ड्राट)
drive = (second meaning) campaign, special programme
rabi = It is a persian word adopted in English only in India. Rabi means the crop which is harvested near Baisakhi (13th April) i.e. wheat and gram.
mitigate = reduce, lessen
distress = suffering (पीड़ा)
ceiling = maximum limit
earmarked = reserved for, allocated
surcharge = tax on tax, e.g., 8% surcharge on tax imposed @ 40% of taxable income
buffer stocks = stocks of foodgrains, sugar, etc., stored by Government to be released when the traders create artificial shortage for profiteering
launch = start a new programme
fodder = animal feed (चारा) (Outlines for fodder, feeder, after, father, feature, litter, feather are the same. This is the important role of English vocabulary for producing accurate transcription. English has

become the lingua franca of India for generations to come.)
genesis = root cause
breakthrough = great success, forcible success
hybrid seed = a seed made of two different kinds of seeds
galvanised = unbreakable jointed (टांका लगा कर दो लोहे के टुकड़ों को पक्की प्रकार से जोड़ देना)
resilient = to be so elastic to face any situation
vagaries of the weather = calamities created by violent weather, e.g., floods, cyclones, etc.
granary = store house of foodgrains (Don't transcribe granary as greenery.)
surpassing = crossing over
momentum = speed
thrust = push, force (Don't transcribe thrust as thirst.)
impetus = encouragement, incentive
revamp = revise for betterment

Tr. No. 53

effected = brought about, put into operation (लागू किये गए)
affected = influenced (प्रभावित किया)
close attention = near or immediate attention (Don't type close as closed.)
focussing attention = concentrating attention (In focussing and focussed, both the spellings with single s or double ss are correct.
incentives = anything that incites or motivates (stir up) a person to action or doing a profitable work, motive (उत्साहित करने वाला), e.g., out-of-turn promotion for doing hard work in office
liberalising = making generous, or free from control or restraint
constituted = framed, set up
constitution = Here, constitution does not mean Constitution of India. It means constituting, setting up, framing, establishing
subvention = susidy, financial assistance
deferred = postponed, shifted from now to a future date (Don't transcribe deferred as differed. Understand English.)

at the instance of = (idiom) on the asking of, at the behest of, on the suggestion of (किसी के कहने पर)
complication = difficulty, problem (उलझन)
contradictory = opposite to (विपरीत)
accelerated = increased
depreciation = reduction in the original price of machinery etc. due to passage of time or its usage
tax liability = legal duty to pay tax

Tr. No. 54

passion = uncontrollable desire
blessed = (second meaning) cursed, damned
digest = (second meaning) understand thoroughly
thrown into cold storage = dumped, placed in such a place from where the things kept would be used after a very long time
curbed = restrained, controlled
panacea = cure for all kinds of diseases
tantamount to = equal to
abrogate = cancel (विरुद्ध करना)
slackened = to make less strict
perpetual = everlasting, permanent
vigilance = supervision (निगरानी)
nepotism = favouritism for one's near and dear
comprehensively = in detail
transitional era = period of drastic change
self-contradictory = rejected or opposed by one's own self (अपनी बात को स्वयं काटने वाली)
impulses = instincts, natural feelings
eulogising = appreciating, praising (Pronunciation is यूलोजीजिंग)

Tr. No. 55

Sunderbans = the largest delta in the world, one-third of which is in West Bengal and two-thirds of it is in Bangladesh
subsidy = financial assistance
shortfall = lapse, deficiency
state of flux = continuous succession of changes (लगातार बदलाव)
drawback = weakness, shortcoming
expediting = doing the things quickly

tardy = slow, lazy
hanging fire = (idiom) remain undecided
missionary zeal = spirit of doing free service (दूसरों के सुधार की सेवा)
handicapped = obstructed by difficulty, become helpless
tied = bound by (बंधे हुए)

Tr. No. 56

arming with = equipping with, empowering
emergence = coming into existence
by-passed = ignored
continental economies = economic policies of the European countries
stakes = interests, concerns
magnitude = size
outcome = result
visualise = consider
negotiate = discuss
unbecoming of = not befitting persons (शोभा न देना) (Unbecoming is always used with of after it.)
eventualities = possible events, or happenings in the future, contingencies (ऐसी घटनाएँ जो हुई नहीं हैं परन्तु हो सकती हैं)
overnight = in little time (Type overnight as one word; no hyphen.)
tariffs = rates of taxation
dangled = hanging loosely, become uncertain
sound a note of caution = to warn, to make cautious
draft = its second meaning is burden or pressure.
delusion = deception, untruthful vision
diversified = changed
dependent = It is used here as adjective. When it is used as a noun, its spelling shall be dependant.
affirm = say positively, say in the affirmative
overlooking = ignoring
in conformity with = in line with, in accordance with (उसके अनुसार)

Tr. No. 57

evinced = expressed, shown
vital = important
heartened = encouraged, become happy
countryside = rural areas (Type as one word.)
laid out = suffering from a disease

like malaria, dengue, typhoid, hypatitis-B, which makes the diseased person bed-ridden
maternal = relating to the mother
enormously = very many times, in large numbers
maternity = process of delivery of a child
infant = newly-born child (नवजात शिशु)
preamble = preface, introduction to a book
perused = examined, read carefully

Tr. No. 58

portfolio = post of a Minister
ancillary factories = factories which produce small parts and accessories to be used by the main manufacturing factory
crop up = come up, originate
derived = taken out
feeder industries = ancillary factories

Tr. No. 59

untouchability = a wrong feeling possessed by high caste Hindus that if they touch the Harijans, they shall become polluted (अस्पृशता)
directives = instructions (आदेश)
I join my friend = I agree with my friend
gauge = judge, estimate
bring about = effect (लागू करना) (Don't confuse bring about with bring out which means publish)
accumulated wealth = acquired and stored wealth (Don't type accumulated as cumulative which means multiplying automatically)

Tr. No. 60

rousing = stirring up, creating
partiality = undue favour, discrimination
cited = mentioned (Don't type cited as sighted or site or said.)
federal government = a system of government under which there is a Central Government to govern the whole country and also State Governments to rule their respective regions as in India and in U. K.
unitary Government = a kind of Government which is only at the Centre without any State Governments as in U.S.A.

occurrence = happening, incident (Spelling please)

bickering = bad feelings (फूट)

analogy = example set by others (Spelling please)

confronted = faced

apportionment = division, distribution

recrimination = vulgar criticism (गाली गलोज)

curtailed = reduced

insoluble = which cannot be solved (Spelling please)

manifestoes = a written pamphlet issued by a political party before general elections giving their intentions for the welfare of the public (Both the spellings of the plural manifestos or manifestoes are correct.)

exceed = cross the limit (Don't confuse exceed with accede to or mis-spell it.)

Tr. No. 61

voluntarily = by one's own desire (स्वयं ईच्छा से)

harmonious = cordial, friendly

by leaps and bounds = (idiom) very rapidly

bureaucrats = high ranking officers of the Government like I.A.S. Officers

penal offence = punishable offence (Don't transcribe penal as panel which means list or committee.)

toilers = labourers, workers

toll = work hard

truce = peace

evolve = devise, find out

appellate tribunal = a high level court where appeal can be made

endorsed = approved

orthodox = conservative, not modern

terms of reference = a special term which means duties or functions of a committee or a commission

consolidated = united

verdict = judgement

gratuity = special lumpsum payment to the employee at the time of his retirement

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

meritorious = outstanding, very appreciable

equivalent = equal amount

retrenchment = discharging an employee from service (छटाई)

Tr. No. 62

rendered = given

affiliating = associating, getting joined

manuscripts = hand-written material

rolls = register (Don't transcribe roll as role which means the part played)

paralysed = crippled, made unworkable

entrust = to allot as duty (काम का सौंपना) (Don't transcribe entrust as interest.)

proviso = provisional or conditional clause to any section of a law (Pronunciation is प्रोवाइजो)

honorary person = a person working without any salary (spelling please)

ultimately = at last, finally

interim measure = ad hoc or temporary law

ultra vires = beyond one's authority

rescue = save, safeguard

Tr. No. 63

indigenous industries = industries producing products from Indian raw material

dittoed = endorsed, approved, agreed by (spelling please)

amenities = facilities

consumer goods = all those goods which are necessary for life, e.g., cloth, foodgrains, sugar, books, electrical goods, etc.

medieval age = middle age, period of history between the stone age and the modern age (spelling please)

grudged = felt against, protested, objected (Spelling please)

to take to = (idiom) resort to, to adopt (रास्ता अपनाना)

austerity = hard way of life

squarely distributed = equally distributed

heartily = very happily

scant = little, insufficient

fiscal commission = Finance

Commission
shipping yard = port (बंदरगाह)

Tr. No. 64

latter = (antonym of former) a thing mentioned at No. 2 in a sentence. Here, latter refers to Government which is mentioned at No. 2 while **Budget** is at No. 1. (Don't transcribe latter as later which is comparative degree of late.)

intricate = difficult

crises = crises is plural of crisis. (Don't transcribe singular where plural is required.)

inherent = hidden, not clear

maybe = Here, maybe means perhaps and therefore maybe must be typed as one word. Generally, it is used as helping verb, e.g., may be done, may be said. Then, these are two words.

invariably = always the same, without any change. Here, invariably means most probably.

intensive discussion = detailed discussion

bearing = effect

extravagance = wastefulness (of expenditure, etc.)

signified to me = meant to me, understood by me

graver = more serious

Tr. No. 65

evasion = escaping from payment of tax by unfair means

sole = single (Don't transcribe sole as soul)

roving inquiry = inquiry made by going from place to place

disposed of = (idiom) decided (Don't spell of as off in this idiom)

steadily = firmly

judicial traditions = following judicial culture

reluctance = hesitation, unwillingness.

Tr. No. 66

discrimination = bias, undue differentiation (भेद-भाव)

inconsistencies = differences, imbalances

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 56

Madam, Chairman, I am glad that we are having a debate on the EUROPEAN Common Market. I wish that it / had taken place earlier. Had Parliament been in session when the Minister of Aviation of the U.K. visited Delhi, / it would have had an opportunity for ARMING Government with its views, thus helping it in formulating the statement, but / at any rate indicating to the world AT LARGE that Parliament is fully behind the Finance Minister in the statement / that he has made.

The statement that has been made by the Finance Minister is admirable both in content and (100) in tone. The problems that face ^{us} as a result of the EMERGENCE of the common market of Europe cannot / be BY-PASSED. Whether we like it or not, the future is with CONTINENTAL economies, and the emergence of the / European Common Market of Europe is one of the steps in this direction. No one can deny the STAKES that / we have in the matter of entry of the United Kingdom into the common market of Europe. I have done / some research into the actual position of our trade and I think it would perhaps help the House to estimate (200) the MAGNITUDE of the problem that is facing us.

We are importing 35 per cent of our imports from / Western Europe including U.K. We are exporting about 40 per cent of our goods to this area. We have / a large interest in the OUTCOME OF U.K.'s entry into the Common Market and the terms on which she / proposes to enter into the Common Market. In the present circumstances, we cannot VISUALISE what the terms will be. But / we know that our stakes are great and we have already indicated our deep interest in the terms which the (300) U.K. would be able to NEGOTIATE.

But having made our standpoint clear, it would be UNBECOMING of us to / do anything else except to be prepared for all EVENTUALITIES. I want the House to realise that while undoubtedly this / is a great challenge, we ought to be prepared and not content ourselves with giving expression to certain views which / might give the impression to the outside world that we are in a state of panic. To suggest, for instance, / that the pattern of our trade should be changed OVERNIGHT is not realistic. A changeover in trade is no solution. (400)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the speech, covering the entire page on the left side of the document.

(back of 56)

My hon. friend, Shri Krishna Reddy, pointed out that our balance of payments was most unfavourable with Germany. I know / that it has been unfavourable and while partly this is due to Germany imposing very high TARIFFS, let us realise / that we have had to depend for aid and capital from the developed countries, notably Germany, and as such / our balance of payments is bound to be unfavourable. It has been recommended by my friend that we ought to / think of the pattern of trade being changed so that the Eastern European countries might be our main customers. Before (500) us, the advantages of rupee credit and rupee payments are DANGLED. I only want to sound a note of caution. While it is true that from the point of view of our immediate difficulties, rupee payments offer a solution in / the sense of imports not being a current DRAFT on our foreign exchange resources, we ought not to suffer from / the DELUSION that we are getting something for nothing. Nor can we think that these rupee payments which are made / may not work to our disadvantage.

I do not propose to go into this question today since the issues that (600) merit consideration are different. I hope that Parliament will have an opportunity of discussing the whole scheme of rupee payments / on some other occasion so that we might have an opportunity of weighing the advantages and disadvantages of such rupee / payments.

No one for a moment objects to DIVERSIFIED pattern of trade, a structure of trade, which is not DEPENDENT / on any particular grouping of nations. We have emphasized to a certain extent this diversified structure of trade; probably in / the future we have to emphasise it even more. But what is the position today? As it is, the terms (700) which can be arranged for U.K.'s entry into the Common Market are not dependent on that country alone. They / are dependent on others as well. This is the position which we face. We should now find out how best / we can line with this situation.

There is one thing which has to be AFFIRMED on this occasion. I hope / Parliament will affirm it, because there is a danger of our OVERLOOKING it. To the extent that we suffer by / the new groupings in Europe, the MORAL responsibility of those countries to compensate us is all the greater. This would be (800) IN CONFORMITY WITH THE trend of modern things. In a modern welfare state, if an individual DERIVES a benefit / and others suffer injury, there is a principle of compensation or REPARATION that comes into operation in such a case. (840 words)

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 57

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

First of all, I would like to thank the Members of this House, all those who have spoken and all / those who have even moved out motions for the interest that they have EVINCED for the cause of health. I / agree entirely with so many friends who have said that far too little time is given to this House for / discussion and exchange of views on a subject which is so VITAL to the progress of the country. It is / undoubtedly, a nation-building activity to cater to the health of the people committed to the charge of any government, (100) and if we are not able to give enough attention to these problems and if we are not able to / give enough money to improve the standards of health, I am, of course, convinced that we shall not really make / the progress that we want this country to make. I am, however, HEARTENED by the fact that the COUNTRYSIDE is / health conscious. Anywhere that I go, the two things that the villager demands are, medical aid and relief, and schools / for his children. And I believe that anything the people, the masses, demand will certainly come about.

I would like (200) to comment on the points that have been raised by the various speakers. First of all, everybody has welcomed the / malaria control programme. I am very happy to be able to say that at the end of the First Five / Year Plan we shall have covered 125 millions of the population from the risk of malaria, and / I sincerely hope that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, practically the entire country will have been covered. / And that certainly means a tremendous asset to the nation, because those poor people who used to be LAID OUT (300) for four months in a year with malaria will now be able to help in the production which is so / vitally needed for progress. Then, a comment has been made on the Community Projects. I think I ought to say / that I have from the very beginning, ever since I was charged with serving the Ministry of Health, laid the / greatest emphasis on medical aid and relief to the rural population, in particular, because they have been sadly neglected / up to date. I think it is impossible for a long time to come to give all hospital facilities for people. (400)

The first thing, therefore, that I took up was MATERNAL and child welfare, and I am glad to be able to say that a great deal of progress has been made in maternal and child welfare. These Centres have increased ENORMOUSLY. While I agree entirely with my friend that we have not, of course, got enough Health Centres in rural / areas or enough personnel, I think the creation of the personnel, the creation of the Health Centres, the creation of / the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres is going ahead with a fair amount of speed. I was delighted, when I (500) went the other day to Bhopal, to see in the remotest villages that the villagers themselves have built up MATERNITY / and Child Welfare Centres and Government have put qualified women to look after them. The care of the child is / certainly our greatest responsibility, and the fact that the death rate per thousand of the estimated population has decreased during / these last seven years, speaks, I think, in evidence of the fact that INFANT and maternal care is now receiving / the care that it merits. I hope that, in these community project areas, in the secondary health centres which I (600) would like to come into the National Extension Service Blocks, still further care will be given to maternal and child / needs so that we may be able to serve this part of the population better than we have done so far. / A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been given by the Centre, especially for maternity and child welfare in / the backward areas. Another sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is being offered to the States again from the Centre apart / from what the Planning Commission is doing for this vital work.

Of course, health is a State subject. Many things (700) that have been said by way of criticism levelled at me should really be levelled at the State Governments. I / have stated very clearly in the PREAMBLE to this report what the Central Ministry of Health is responsible for. I / hope that hon. Members of this House who have PERUSED this report with the care that it merits, will be / able to give the Central Ministry of Health a certificate that in all the subjects that are under their care, / this Ministry has not been at all negligent. I know no one is more dissatisfied than I myself at the (800) slow progress that we have made in the matter of provision of health services to the people. But, with the / limited resources at our disposal, I claim that we have made the most of what has been given to us. (840 words)

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 58

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, consisting of approximately 15 lines of dense, cursive characters.

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, consisting of approximately 10 lines of dense, cursive characters.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I say anything about defence, I would like to congratulate the Home Ministry on the splendid work it has done in connection with the improvement of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. / the present Home Minister and his Ministry are not spending money on good schemes as used to be done in / the past. They have got very many schemes and those schemes are really worth spending lot of money. They are / really for the benefit of these communities. I was going to ask the Home Ministry to set up a separate (100) fund for the construction of houses for these communities since the Ministry concerned with housing had completely neglected this problem / which is facing these communities. Even the Planning Commission, in the last Five Year Plan, has not done much / in this regard. I think even in the Second Five Year Plan, there is no definite plan for providing housing facilities / for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But since the Housing Minister has promised that he is going to constitute / a Board to go into these things, I do not think there is any need for me to stress this (200) point any more. About the Board which is going to be constituted, I would definitely like to say a few words. / This Board, I believe, is going to consist of some members of the Harijan community and also a number / of members belonging to Non-Harijan communities.

In any case, I would very much like that this Board which will / of course, function under the Home Ministry, should have as its chairman, a non-Harijan. I want to stress this / point because I know that in some of the States where the PORTFOLIO of Harijan welfare is given to a (300) Harijan Minister, he is not able to do his work properly. It is not because he cannot do it, it / is not that he is not efficient enough to do it, but because everytime he speaks about the welfare of / Scheduled Castes and measures to be taken to improve their conditions, he is generally looked down by the other members / of the Cabinet as a communalist. If the same thing is done by a member belonging to a non-Harijan / community, he will be considered to be doing a national service. Therefore, the chairmanship should go to a non-Harijan (400)

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

The Second Five Year Plan, I understand, is going to be an industrial plan. Many industries are going to be established in this country. Therefore, I feel it my duty to say that the Ministries concerned with heavy industries should / take proper care in setting up new industries in places which are not very well developed. For instance, if a / heavy industry is set up only in one State, all the ANCILLARY factories CROP UP in that particular State and / the benefits are DERIVED only by the people of that State. Even in the case of employment in those factories, (500) it is always observed that the people belonging to that particular State get the preference and the people belonging to / other states do not get any benefit out of it. Therefore, the Ministry should take proper care to see that / these heavy industries are located in such places that they CATER not only to one particular State but can also / cater to more than one State. For instance, if a factory is located in the centre of a State, the / benefits of it will be derived only by the people of that particular State. There is a factory in Madras, (600) the Perambur Coach Factory which is producing coaches. That is located in the heart of the city of Madras. It / cannot help the people of either Andhra or Kerala. If the same factory were to be located on the borders, / there may be so many ancillary industries, FEEDER industries in Andhra or in Kerala. Because it is located in the / heart of the city of Madras, only the people of that State could make any profit out of it. Therefore, / I appeal to the Ministry concerned to take proper steps to locate the future industries in such places so that (700) they could be of help not only to one State but be of help to more than one State. In / Hyderabad, there is a place, which produces thermal power but there are no industries to make use of that power. / Repeated requests have been made by the Government of Hyderabad but the Ministry at the Centre is not at all / taking any notice of it. I think if a factory to produce electrical goods or a small fertiliser factory or / a small engineering factory were to be located at that particular place, that will be able to cater not only (800) to the Hyderabad State but also to Andhra and other places as well. Therefore it is necessary that steps should / be taken to see that heavy industries are located not in one particular State but on the borders of States. (840 words)

Under the Second Five Year Plan, the Government want to start Junior Technical Institutes. But, so far, the Education Department / is not in a position to know what type of Junior Technical Institutes are going to be established in the / country. Every time, we ask the Education Department to furnish us with details of their schemes, the reply we get / from the Education Ministry is that some officer of the Department has been sent abroad to study this question and / only when he returns from abroad, will they be able to finalise the thing. An officer of the Education Department (100) has been sent to study these institutions in France. I think he must have spent 4 or 5 months in / France. But the reply that the Education Ministry has given is that he could not study the entire scheme and / he wants some other officer to be deputed to study. As I said before, under the Second Five Year Plan, / we are to start Junior Technical Institutes but, so far, the Education Department is not in a position to give / even the correct information to those private agencies which are there ready to start these schools. Therefore, I request the (200) Education Department not to sleep over things but to take very active steps in collecting the necessary information and in / helping the private agencies who want to start these institutes in this country.

I know my people are suffering because / they have been given a very defective type of education. Today, we have to depend upon the reservations. Whenever any / vacancy occurs in a department, that vacancy, even if it is reserved, is not filled by a Scheduled Caste man. / Naturally, this type of education will not help a candidate to choose any other profession, except to depend upon Government (300) establishments. Therefore, it is necessary at least to see that the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the tribal people / do not depend upon the reserved services. They must be given technical education. For that, the Education Department will have / to spend enormous money. I do not want Government to simply waste money in propaganda against UNTOUCHABILITY. This is a / real step which would definitely improve the conditions and make the Scheduled Castes to be independent, that is, without being / dependent upon Government services. Therefore, I would like the Home Ministry to give special DIRECTIVES to all the State Governments. (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.

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I know, in some of the States, they have started special schools when they felt the need, because in many / of the other institutions the Scheduled Castes were not allowed in those days. At that time, there were many States / which had started special schools to cater to the needs of the Scheduled Castes. Now, when the Government is not / able to give the reserved vacancies to them, it is very necessary that these technical schools should be started so / that the Scheduled Castes can be made independent and can prosper in this country.

I join my friend in expressing (500) satisfaction at the fact that the national income has recorded an increase of 18 per cent, perhaps 7 per cent / more than the estimated increase. But I do not find evidence of this in any appreciable increase in the standard / of living in the villages. I should like to know from the Finance Minister if this increase in national income / is reflected in the general living of the people. Have they tried to find it out either by any sample / survey or by any other method? We should know whether the benefit has reached the common man. As far as (600) I am concerned, my own experience is that unemployment in the rural areas continues to be as high as it / was before, if it has not recorded any increase. One way by which we can GAUGE this is by the / number of persons crowding round public servants or public men for some sort of recommendations to secure jobs. In urban / areas, the extent of unemployment is judged by the registrations in the employment exchanges. I do not suppose there is / any such device for the rural areas and I think our experience can be depended upon to some extent for (700) finding out the extent of unemployment.

This leads me to feel that even though there is an increase in national / wealth, the benefit is not going to the commonman. Therefore, I feel that we should BRING ABOUT a very drastic / change in the property relations. If we are really keen on realising the socialistic pattern of society, the sooner we / change the property relation, the better. I believe the proportion in which the ACCUMULATED wealth of the nation is held / by certain classes determines the pattern of production to a considerable extent. The pattern of production determines the pattern of (800) distribution. We cannot therefore, secure distributive justice unless and until there is a change in property relations. We have, therefore, / abolished the SANCTITY attached to the properties and we have made compensation payable to those who are EXPROPRIATED non-JUSTICIABLE.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 60

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

During the last general elections the government found, on careful consideration, that it would not have been possible to provide / such facilities without ROUSING criticism of of unfairness and PARTIALITY from one group or the other. However, after the elections the Government / have given careful thought to the matter. Practices prevailing in other democratic countries have also been studied and compared. It / is well to remember that examples of other countries that can be CITED in this behalf are not uniform and / are based on conditions which differ RADICALLY in many important respects from country to country. The practical aspect of the (100) question has also great importance. The area of the country, the form of Government FEDERAL or UNITARY, and the number / of parties involved, all are factors which have been kept in mind by various countries in taking a decision.

In USA where broadcasting is run by private enterprise, though certain principles of equal opportunity have been laid down / by the Federal Communications Commission, in practice it is a rare OCCURRENCE because time has to be purchased and a / great deal of BICKERING and dissatisfaction always exists. In Great Britain, only since war opportunities have been provided for a (200) few election broadcasts, the allotment of time being subject to the strength of the parties and other practical considerations. In / countries like SWITZERLAND, no time is permitted for election purpose on the radio, while in France it is given, though / the time allotted is extremely short, five minutes or less.

It is clear from a study of foreign practices that / each country has taken the conditions prevailing there and also the number of parties and other factors into consideration. The / ANALOGY of other countries, therefore, is of not much validity in coming to any conclusion as far as India is (300) concerned. Taking into consideration the conditions prevailing in our country, the government feel that it would be extremely difficult, if / not impossible, to make satisfactory arrangements for giving such facilities to all political parties. Besides the points mentioned above, another / important factor has to be considered. In other countries, for national broadcasting only one language is used and that too / only in national elections. The exception is Switzerland where there are three languages that it is one of the important / reasons that Switzerland does not permit the use of the national radio for election purposes and even for commercial purposes. (400)

(back of 69)

Handwritten shorthand notes on lined paper, appearing to be a transcription of the typed text on the right. The notes are dense and cover most of the page.

In India, we are CONFRONTED with the task of providing facilities in 12 languages besides English and they would be / asked to give equal facilities from stations of All India Radio which are 26 in number. Moreover, in working / out any practical formula, it has to be remembered that the number of parties which will have to be provided / with these facilities comes to nearly 26. The APPORTIONMENT of time between the various political parties and at different / stations of the A.I.R. would be a task of extreme difficulty and is bound to lead to criticism (500) and partiality. The determination of the principle for purposes of allocation of time will also lead to much controversy. Language / stations of regional centres of A.I.R. might have to cater to a large number of parties and provide / them with time for broadcast in at least two to three languages and sometimes more. Apportionment of time is made / in different countries in different manners, some doing it on the number of votes polled, others on the number of / candidates put up by parties. We feel that any such apportionment would result in RECRIMINATIONS and criticism of Government. On (600) the other hand, if all parties have to be provided with equal time, the normal activities of the A.I.R. / stations will have to be DRASTICALLY CURTAILED during the election time. The proposal to provide broadcasting time in a / fair and reasonable manner, therefore, seems almost INSOLUBLE in practice.

In view of these practical considerations, Government have come to / the conclusion that it would not be possible to allow political parties generally to utilise the facilities of the radio / for election purposes. However, Government feel that an experiment permitting such utilisation on a restricted scale might be tried. (700) In order to see whether such facilities can be used for specific election purposes without taking a major part of the / time of the radio and also without leading to a charge of DISCRIMINATION or partiality, it has been decided that / the four all-India parties recognised by the Election Commission might be allowed the facility of supplying a summary of / their election MANIFESTOES prepared by themselves which will be broadcast by A.I.R., subject to usual rules. Such summaries / might not EXCEED ten minutes and will be broadcast in English and in all the regional languages of the country. (800) If this opportunity is allowed at least to the leading political parties of the country, it will surely further strengthen / the system of democratic government in the country and will provide healthy and fair conditions for fighting the general elections. (840 words)

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 61

The President's Address makes mention of the Code of Discipline and the happy industrial relations which are developing in the / country. This Code of Discipline is a very good thing. But I am sorry to say that the success claimed / for it has not come as yet. The employers in the country have not accepted this Code of Discipline in / its spirit. They have not accepted it VOLUNTARILY. They have not shown by their conduct that they understand and appreciate / the spirit of the Code of discipline and something will have to be done about it. The Code of Discipline (100) can BRING ABOUT better HARMONIOUS relations. It can bring about better industrial relations and it can create conditions in which / the industrial production in the country will go up BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS. Industrialists in the private sector and some / of the BUREAUCRATS in the public sector do not accept this Code of Discipline, and unless the Ministry of Labour / does something drastic about it, unless the Ministry of Labour does something which would make the non-observance of this / Code on the part of the employers a PENAL offence, I am afraid the spirit of the Code would be (200) defeated. The Ministry of Labour has done well in bringing forward a Code of Efficiency and Welfare. There is, as / yet, not enough agreement on that Code even from the labour's point of view. But I am sure efforts to / further the acceptance of this Code of Efficiency and Welfare will be continued and if that is done, it will / be a great help to industrial production in the country.

In the matter of the Bonus Commission, Sir, the progress made has been disappointing. It was as early as January, 1961 that the hon. Labour Minister (300) announced the appointment of the Commission. The progress made in respect of the Bonus Commission during the last fourteen months / has been that its terms of reference have been settled and its constitution has been agreed upon. That, I am / afraid, is very slow speed in the direction of the solution of a problem whose solution is so very important. / The President has correctly mentioned the great objective of securing workers' participation in the management and the establishing of joint / management councils. But the most important thing is that the gains or the profits should be shared by the TOILERS. (400)

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A share of the produce of their TOIL should come back to those who toil. The acceptance of profit-sharing / is an old thing. It was accepted by those responsible for the industrial TRUCE fourteen years back. But we / are yet to EVOLVE a satisfactory formula. The full-Bench formula of the Labour APPELLATE TRIBUNAL, repeatedly approved and ENDORSED / by the ORTHODOX Judges of the Supreme Court, is no solution of the problem. It just denies the workers their / due share in the profits. It was because of this peculiar situation that the need of appointment of the Bonus (500) Commission was accepted by all parties. But what we now find is that it has taken them fourteen months to / decide the terms of reference of the Commission and I do not know when we can expect its report. The / members of the Bonus Commission should be directed by ^{the} Government to find an early solution to this important problem.

Similarly, / I must point out that the delay in the matter of evolving a CONSOLIDATED scheme of social security for industrial / workers is a dangerous thing. We have today a number of social security schemes. But none of them looks after (600) the workers in his old age. The Government of Uttar Pradesh, made a provision that the discharge of workers because / of ill-health or old age should be treated as retrenchment. But we have now the VERDICT of the High / Court of Allahabad that this cannot be done. The result is that while workers in industrial establishments today are covered / against the risk of ill-health, there is no insurance against the risk of old age. There is no scheme / of GRATUITY which the industry has to follow. There is no old-age pension scheme which the industries in the (700) country have to ADHERE to. The result is that there is a big gap or disparity in the lives of / the workers who are in employment and those who are out of it, particularly those who are thrown out of / employment because of old-age or continued ill-health. Therefore, something should be done about it as soon as possible / and there should be some sort of a scheme to see that the worker after MERITORIOUS service to the industry / got at least the EQUIVALENT of a retrenchment relief when he retired due to old age or continued ill-health. (800) That is a pressing problem. We know that in Kanpur industrialists have adopted the practice of terminating the employment of / workers merely by giving them 12 days notice. The worker is told that he has been found to be unfit. (840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 62

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, consisting of approximately 20 lines of text. The script is dense and cursive, typical of shorthand used for rapid dictation.

I would like briefly to give the background under which this Bill has been brought forward by the Government. The House is aware that this institution has been in existence now for nearly half a century. It was established in / 1910 and since then it has RENDERED very valuable service for the promotion of Hindi and through / holding various conferences, it FOCUSED the attention of the country to the great importance of Hindi as a national language. / The institution has rendered valuable service in various other ways also. It has been conducting examinations. It has also been (100) AFFILIATING institutions which are doing similar kind of work in the field of Hindi and it has branches in various / parts of the country. The institution has also built up a library which probably contains almost all the books which / have been published in Hindi so far and it has a valuable COLLECTION of MANUSCRIPTS. I understand that it is / one of the best in the whole country. It conducts various examinations and these examinations have been recognised by the / Government. It has also on its ROLLS a large number of members. Some differences have arisen among the members and (200) the activities of the institution have been PARALYSED.

After the declaration of Hindi as the official language, it was thought / by the Sammelan that it was necessary to amend its constitution. Therefore, at the Hyderabad session of the Sammelan held / in March, 1949 a resolution was passed for the amendment of the constitution and a committee / of 21 members was appointed to frame the rules and place its recommendations before a special session of the / Sammelan to be held at Patna. This committee did prepare a draft constitution for the Sammelan and it was placed (300) before the Patna session of the Sammelan. But unfortunately, at this session differences arose among the members and after a good deal of discussion it was decided ultimately to ENTRUST the framing of the constitution to a committee of eleven / persons, with this PROVISIO that a constitution signed by eight members shall be deemed to be approved by the general / session of the Sammelan. This committee prepared a constitution and it was considered by the session of the committee held / in December. At this session differences arose among the members and the Sammelan was not able to hold its session. (400)

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

The situation now is that the institution is in the hands of an official receiver. He has done good work, / but obviously at the present moment because he is only an HONORARY person looking after the institution, he cannot give / much time and the institution had not been doing the work for which it was established several years back. Various / efforts have been made to bring about some kind of a settlement, but all these efforts have failed. Ultimately, the / Uttar Pradesh Government had to intervene and pass the Act of 1956. This Act was also (500) in the nature of an INTERIM measure. But the Act of the U.P. Government was challenged in the High / Court at Allahabad and it was declared ULTRA VIRES, mainly on the ground that it created a corporation with objects / not confined to one State and the Court said that legislation could be passed only by Parliament.

We have been / receiving various representations from people who are interested in the welfare of this institution and the promotion of Hindi and / the Government have, therefore, thought it proper to declare this institution as an institution of national importance, and to rescue (600) the institution which has unfortunately fallen into evil days. This is the main purpose for which this Bill has been / brought forward.

The special features of this Bill are these. We are proposing to appoint a Governing Body which will / consist of a Chairman, a Secretary and thirteen other members, all to be appointed by the Central Government. But this / will only be an interim measure. This Bill empowers the Governing Body to make, with the approval of the Central / Government, the rules of the Sammelan. It will also set up a properly constituted Government body which will take charge (700) of the institution in course of time.

The House will note that in clause 12 of the Bill, the Governing / body has been empowered to make, with the approval of the Central Government, rules of the Sammelan in respect of / matters relating to membership, including the qualifications and disqualifications for membership of the Sammelan, the powers and functions of the / Governing body, the conduct of election for the constitution of the Governing body and the decisions on doubt and disputes / at or in connection with these elections. It is also proposed that the accounts of this institution should be audited (800) by a chartered accountant. The Government of India have a certain responsibility in the promotion of Hindi and the House / is aware that the Government have taken various measures to promote Hindi throughout the country during the last several years. (840 words)

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 63

You have rightly stated that the principle of this Bill has been unanimously accepted by the House and most of / the relevant points have been made out and that no time of the House should be taken by repeating the / same points again and again. One of the points on which I want to lay stress, and which is being / disputed again and again by the Treasury Benches, is the question of cottage industries. Though you pointed out to them / yesterday that there is provision in this Bill to take into consideration the cottage industries also, and the hon. the (100) Deputy Minister realised it, again there was a point raised by Mr. Sidhva today and the hon. Speaker who was / in the Chair at the time said that the scope of the Bill is confined only to the consideration of / protection to industries as against foreign industries, i.e., to give protection to the INDIGENOUS industries as against imported goods / and the question of cottage industry does not come in here. The hon. Deputy Minister, DITTOED this. Unless protection is / given to indigenous industries, we shall not be able to develop industrially. I whole-heartedly support this proposition. I am not (200) against it.

When I speak of cottage industries I do not for a moment think that our country should not / be developed on the same lines as the other countries in the world. I want that every villager should have / the same AMENITIES that we sitting in this House have. Every villager should have these furnitures, fittings, houses and so / on. The only thing is that the existing economy should not be disturbed and sacrificed before substitute arrangement is made. / Before we give protection to any bigger industries, the first thing we should consider is that the materials which are (300) at present being produced in our villages to meet the requirements of our villages and on which the economic life / of the villagers rests are properly safeguarded. We should see that we have sufficient quantity of CONSUMER GOODS to meet / the necessities of all people in the country, and nothing is done merely in the interest of 10 per cent / of the people at the sacrifice of existing village economy, before making sure of some better substitute. I find that / at the present moment our attention is confined to the amenities and requirements of a portion of the population only. (400)

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

The other day my hon. friend Mr. Krishnamachari, whom I regard as a great economist and who knows finance etc. / and looks to the interests of the country and gives very good advice said that we do not want to / go to MEDIEVAL age and the luxury of yesterday is the necessity of today and that few articles which we / import today from many foreign countries and the few industries which we are starting for recreation and amenities of the / people should not be grudged. I agree with him. I do not grudge them. But looking to the condition as (500) it is today, and the circumstances under which we are placed, and over which we have no control, if we / want to develop our country on the same basis as other countries have done —industrially and otherwise—we do not / have at our command all the necessary materials and we simply cannot do it with the speed we want. We / have to depend upon others. So, at least during the TRANSITIONAL period, it may be that the necessities of yesterday / may have to be regarded as the luxuries of today and for some time have to take to AUSTERITY to (600) be SQUARELY distributed.

I welcomed this Bill most HEARTILY when I went through it, but when the Deputy Minister was / speaking, he probably OVERLOOKED or gave SCANT attention to one point. I am referring to clause 12 in regard to / the reference to the Commission of matters arising out of protection. Of the things mentioned, there is the different sectors / of the country's economy on which the Commission may enquire and report. Whenever we start new industries and give protection / to them, this clause is always neglected. It should not be merely that the Central Government 'may' also refer, but (700) they 'must' refer to this as one of the conditions under Clause 14. When the FISCAL Commission recommends that this / TARIFF Commission should take so many points into consideration, the different sectors of the country's economy must be one of / the points that must be taken into consideration.

The other day, there was a question about the acquisition of the / Vizagapatnam Shipping Yard. When we had to pay Rs. two to three crores for acquiring it, one of the points / we took into consideration was the unemployment of 4000 workers and for keeping them in employment we suffered a (800) loss in view of the agitation that was carried on. We sacrifice the existing necessary supply of the villagers and / throw them out of employment without making any arrangement for their substitute requirements and without providing them with alternative employment. (840 words)

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 64

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I with your permission intervene and say a few words in regard to the various / matters that have been discussed? My colleague, the Finance Minister, who is in charge of this particular Budget, will no / doubt deal with the specific matters that have been raised in the course of this debate. I need hardly remind / the House of the fact that, although this Budget is the individual responsibility of the Finance Minister, it is also / the responsibility of the entire Government and, as Prime Minister, I am entirely responsible for it as well as any (100) other member of the Govt. This Budget was placed before the House after the usual consideration by the Government and / the LATTER is completely committed to it. That does not mean that we are not willing to consider any new / proposals; we certainly are, so long as the basic structure of the Budget is not AFFECTED.

My friend, the hon. / Prof. Shah, pointed out various difficulties in the way of a debate here and in the way of consideration of / the Budget proposals. He pointed out how little could be done in the allotted time. I am in complete agreement (200) with him in this matter. If there are any practical proposals which would enable us to give more time for / the consideration of these problems either formally or informally, I am quite sure that the Finance Minister will gladly consider / them. The real difficulty is, however, more basic and it is this. The kind of problems which the Government has / to face now is so vast and INTRICATE that it is impossible for any democratic parliamentary assembly to give enough / time for its consideration. It is just a question of time. This is not a new difficulty. I remember that (300) long debates on this subject took place in a country like the United Kingdom, where they found that they could / not get along with what is really the 19th century PROCEDURE in this 20th century of continuous CRISES, social problems / and international problems. So, even parliamentary procedure in the United Kingdom has gradually changed and many matters are left more / to the Committees than to the House itself. (Usually, a principle is decided by the House and its working out / is left to Committees. The House cannot find time to consider everything. That is a difficulty. INHERENT in the situation. (400)

If we can find a remedy for it, it will not only be good for us but, MAYBE we will / be setting an example for other democratically inclined countries who are seeking such remedies.

In spite of the fact that / Parliament is in continuous session, it is not able to find time to consider in detail all the important matters/ that come up. We have, in fact, much less time because we are not in continuous session. I suppose our/ sessions will INEVITABLY become longer and longer, so as to enable us to deal with more and more problems and (500) have more and more discussions. Anyhow, I have stated what the difficulty is at present. Though I am in sympathy/ with what Prof. Shah said, I have no easy remedy for that difficulty, except to say that we are perfectly/ prepared to consider, together with the Hon. Members of the House, any ideas or suggestions about how to give greater/ facilities for more INTENSIVE discussion of any great problem.

An hon. Member referred to the Budget speech as being directly / or indirectly a survey of all manner of problems—domestic, international, economic, foreign, etc. The House can hardly expect the (600) Finance Minister's Budget speech to be a survey of all these tremendous problems, although they have, no doubt, some BEARING / on the Budget. The world is becoming far too intricate and difficult for us to be able to keep the / full picture in view always.

As I listened to the hon. Member who spoke just now, I was wondering whether / we had the larger picture in mind or were getting lost in few minor and secondary matters. For instance, having / referred to the Government's EXTRAVAGANCE, the hon. Member went on to say certain things in regard to our bringing forward (700) a Bill for giving a pension to the President. That signified to me an approach which I would call hundred / per cent wrong. Besides, I should have thought that the subject of pension for the president was hardly a matter / for debate or reference here. I say, even if this country is starving, even then you have to provide for / our President. The hon. Member perhaps prefers starvation for the President and himself. I certainly will not stand in his / way. But we are considering graver matters than this; and the fact that such points are raised shows that we (800) are not looking at the problems. We do not seem to be thinking of the vast problems that we are / faced with and have to WRESTLE with — the vast problem of the country's economy in relation to the world's economy. (840 words)

The hon. Member who has just spoken has dealt with certain wider questions, which appear to me to go beyond / the scope of the present Bill, which is a short Bill before the House. The House will remember that when / this Commission was appointed they were ENTRUSTED with two tasks. One was to examine the whole income-tax procedure and / suggest ways and means to avoid or prevent EVASION in future. Secondly, they were to examine specific cases which were / referred to them. What the hon. Member has been saying really refers to the first part, that is the wider (100) question. As has been stated, I believe, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, we have received from the Income Tax / Investigation Commission recommendations on this wider issue and they will no doubt come up before the House in the form / of a measure and the House will then have full opportunities of considering them, adding to them or altering them / so that we might EVOLVE a proper procedure. The SOLE question before the House now is what to do with / the inquiry part of the Commission's work with regard to certain cases that were referred to them.

Now I would (200) beg the House to remember that this is not a ROVING inquiry. This inquiry has been confined to a certain / number of specific cases referred to them up to a certain date; no further cases can come up before them. / Apart from that, a fair number of all the cases that have been referred to them has been DISPOSED of / and a large number still remains and this Bill is limited to those particular cases and none other. It does / not affect the larger issue and obviously the larger issue cannot be considered in the form of amendments to this (300) particular Bill, which is meant to give an opportunity to the Commission of Inquiry to complete its task in those / specific cases which have been entrusted to it.

This matter would normally, of course, have been dealt with by my / hon. colleague, the Finance Minister. Unfortunately, he is not here but I should like to inform the House that next / only to the Finance Minister I have taken a great deal of interest in the work of this Commission, more / perhaps than any other of my colleagues. Of course, the Finance Minister will be better able to deal with it. (400)

I have also been fairly closely connected with the matter in the sense that I have attached great importance to / this work and I have occasionally had talks with the members of the Commission to find out how they were / getting on. May I say that the criticism that has been made, I think yesterday, by an hon. Member about / the rather sorry result of their labours appears to me totally unjustified? I feel their labours have resulted in very / substantial and very good results. They have laboured under great difficulties, and in spite of that they have proceeded calmly (500) and STEADILY with their work in the highest JUDICIAL TRADITIONS. And the House will remember that the Chairman of this / Commission is one of our most eminent and respected Judges of India.

We attached great importance to the fact that / a Commission of this kind must have men of the highest ability and integrity, and we were fortunate in finding / such a man in Mr. Varadachari. Anything entrusted to a Judge of that high standing with his life-long experience / of the Bench is bound to be carried out in a judicial manner. The House can be sure of that. (600) In fact, possibly, if delays have OCCURRED as they have, partly they are due to the fact that the Commission / and the Chairman are anxious to preserve every type of judicial procedure and not to do anything which might even / give any suspicion of hurrying through and not giving that opportunity which should be given. If the House could see / the decisions that they have given, they are tremendously long—seventy, eighty or a hundred pages. They have carefully given / every opportunity and have come to certain decisions. Most of these decisions also, I would like the House to remember, (700) are ultimately by consent.

Now, the difficulty in dealing with such matters through, let us say, the Income-tax Department / which is the normal way of dealing with them, has been that they cannot deal with them both judicially and / at the same time informally. They have to be formal, their rules govern them, and the people concerned do not / like that particular process; they do not welcome it, they do not go there easily unless they are compelled by / law to go there. They do come, at least relatively with this RELUCTANCE, to this Inquiry Commission because the Inquiry (800) Commission can deal with them informally, can come to deal with them informally, can come to terms with them, almost / any terms that they consider just and proper, which the Income-tax Department cannot easily do always in this manner. (840 words)

At the outset, I should like to state that we are not able to understand some of the secrets of the Railway Board, and the policy which they are following. When I say secret, I mean that they have got certain policies and methods, which are not easily understandable by people like us. There is no proper organisation through which the ordinary railway labourers and their associations could represent their grievances. The hon. Minister was pleased to say the other day that there is the Railwaymen's Federation. But I must tell him that the practical difficulty of all the Unions (100) in the Railways is that they are not able to push their case through the Railwaymen's Federation.

Another thing I would like to point out is that when representations are made to the hon. Railway Minister or the Railway Board, in many cases, we get a suitable reply, and as far as I have seen, we do get a suitable reply, but that is all. I would request the hon. Minister to see that their cases are properly considered, and something is done to them. The other day, I represented to the hon. Minister and also the Railway Board, the (200) case of the sanitary inspectors. They are classified as supervisory staff. Prior to 3rd May 1948, they were given upper class passes, like other officers, but since that date, all of a sudden, the upper class passes have been stopped for these people. We do not understand why this DISCRIMINATION should have been made against these sanitary inspectors. I would request the hon. Minister to see that proper consideration is shown to them, and to remove INCONSISTENCIES in this regard.

Even though repeated representations have been made to the Railway Board and the hon. Minister, the (300) case of the running staff has never been properly considered at all. In the case of 'B' Grade firemen, all of a sudden the literacy qualification was introduced, and people who have passed the S.S.L.C. examination have been taken directly as firemen. But what about the case of those who entered service before this literacy question was introduced? Some of them have put in more than ten years of service. They were recruited by a staff selection board after proper examination. They were never required to pass the S.S.L.C. examination when they entered service. (400)

But suddenly this literacy qualification has been introduced and their chances of promotion have been reduced. The number of persons (AFFECTED) is very small, and I would therefore request the hon. Minister to look into their case favourably.

Another point / is about telegraph inspectors. They are the people who look after the maintenance of telegraph lines. They have been recruited / in the normal manner and they are the people who have put in service of more than ten or fifteen / years. The question of wireless inspectors came in at the time of war. They are now classified along with telegraph (500) inspectors. Whenever certain appointments or grades are introduced, the case of the telegraph inspectors is OVERLOOKED. The wireless inspectors who / are called communication inspectors at present came into the picture only at the time of war. Now, what happens is / that the telegraph inspectors who have put in a service of more than ten or fifteen years and who look / after the work which was used to be done by the wireless inspectors are neglected and overlooked. I hope their cases / will receive the deepest consideration of Government and a proper solution will be found.

I now come to the grievances (600) of travelling ticket examiners. Representations were made by them that they should be classified as running staff. They are not / sitting staff. They have been representing that they should be classified as running staff along with drivers and firemen. Their / cases have also been overlooked. It is a small case, and the Railway Board can easily understand it, if only / they have a mind to look into the matter. There are ever so many things, but I do not want / to mention them all. I do not understand the secrets of the delay. According to the Railway Board, delay means (700) ten years. That is the minimum. I am not EXAGGERATING. I shall give you an example. An estimate for constructing / an overbridge was sanctioned ten years ago. Nobody came there. I requested the hon. Deputy / Minister to visit that place. / He was pleased to visit it. I must thank the hon. Deputy Minister on behalf of my constituency. What happens / is that we cannot be taking the hon. Railway Minister or the hon. Deputy Minister to each and every place / where a work has to be executed. This is another point which I want the Railway Ministry as well as (800) the Railway Board to bear in mind. People are nowadays afraid of travelling in AEROPLANES, but I think that a / reference to the volume of papers supplied to us will show that accidents to trains are increasing day by day. (840 words)