

Then, Sir, reference was made to some Audit Report. That is how the Lady Member started. She said that the / Defence Ministry was not doing its job quite well. There was over-provisioning, there were LAPSES, and soon and / so forth. She also said that the money which could have been spent for very many BENEFICIAL projects was locked up / in the Defence estimates and was ultimately given back. Now, as a matter of CURIOSITY, I think, the House / ought to know that these comments were made mostly on the Audit Report which dealt with the accounts (100) of 1953-54, namely, two years back, and which dealt with many cases which arose in the years / 1950, 1951 and 1952, when conditions were not / normal. We were then just recovering from the effects of the Second World War, and these cases of over-provisioning / came up before the Audit. Now, these are the points which have been raised in this Audit Report. As you are aware, Sir, there is a Public Accounts Committee whose main function is to go into the details of (200) all these matters and to examine them. I am told that the Public Accounts Committee is at present engaged in the / task of going into all these questions and taking steps to see whether the comments made by the Auditor-General / are satisfied or not, and whether there is a sufficient explanation FORTHCOMING or not. The Public Accounts Committee has also / got to DEVISE the steps so that those irregularities should not occur and there should be no over-provisioning.

I / may say one thing IN PASSING, because it will rather be TEDIOUS for me to take the House through the (300) merits of each particular thing in detail. Please remember that there is no question of over-provisioning. Whenever an estimate / is made, the Finance Ministry takes very great care to see that there is no over-provisioning. Sometimes, it so / happens that the money is not spent for certain reasons. For example, we may have got to pay Rs.5 crores, for a certain equipment which may have been ordered from abroad and which may be due to be delivered / in the financial year, that is to say, in 1956-57. But when the dates (400) of deliveries approach, the contractors or the suppliers may ask for a little extension of time, and the result is / that instead of the goods being delivered by March 1957, they may be delivered in May / 1957, or in July 1957. This may result in the money being / held back. Now, such things do happen but that does not indicate any lapse on our part or any mistake / on our part. Similarly, sometimes it happens like this. In the beginning, say, in October 1955, (500) we find that something

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is necessary and we hope that the whole process of placing the contract and providing funds / and everything else will be gone through and we will be able to get the deliveries by the end of / the year. But NEGOTIATIONS take a lot of time, the contract is signed much later than we had imagined it / could be signed, and the result is that the goods are not forthcoming by the end of the year and / the money is held back. So, that may occur, but that does not indicate any fault or any DELIBERATE over-provisioning (600) on the part of the Defence Ministry. It would be STUPID to do so. Why should we do so? / There is no motive for that. My hon. friend referred particularly to one item of Rs. 2 crores, recoverable from / the Central Ministries and the State Governments. Now, I went into all the details and I found that most of / this money was under recovery from the Central Government and the State Governments. It PERTAINED to certain buildings and other / premises which had been rented out to the State Governments for rehabilitation purposes and some other purposes, but the rents (700) had not been realised. This amount of Rs. 2 crores represents the rents to be realised. Now, I submit, Sir, / that the House should take this assurance from me that we are most anxious to prepare our estimates as accurately / as possible and on the basis that the money estimated should be spent. In the Defence Ministry, we have got / a Financial Adviser who keeps a strict watch over these things. My hon. friend said that we were spending / 50 per cent. As a matter of EXACTITUDE, that is not quite correct. I think if you only take the revenues, (800) then it may be about 40 to 41 per cent. But that makes no difference, because if any necessity / arises, I am sure that Parliament would provide all the necessary funds. So, it is not 50 per cent; it / is SUBSTANTIALLY much less than that.

Then, there was some reference made about the structure, and there was some comment, / what about the establishment of an Army Council? Now this is really a reference to the structure which exists in / the United Kingdom. I am not saying anything about the official structure there. Probably it is very good. But (900) so far as we in India are concerned, we went into this matter and we came to the conclusion that our / existing structure performed really the same functions. As you are aware, Sir, for the purpose of deciding high policy matters, / we have got the Defence Committee of the Cabinet presided over by the Prime Minister. It is not CONFINED TO / the Cabinet Ministers, or a few of them, but the Heads of the three Services, namely, the Chief of the / Army Staff, the Chief of the Air Staff and all other senior officers. (1000 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION No.112 (Regarding Medical Education)

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Mr. Deputy Chairman, I give my support to the Bill. The Bill carries out one of the major recommendations of the Bhoré Committee on Health Survey and Development, of which I was a member. Now, one of the objects of this will be to provide an All-India Institute for the advancement of medical knowledge and the training of medical PERSONNEL. It will provide refresher courses for the PHYSICIANS working in our towns and villages. It will provide, I take it, facilities for higher INSTRUCTION in modern medicine. I think the Health Minister if I may say so with respect, (100) was a little far too APOLOGETIC in defence of modern medicine. We don't stand today where we did four thousand / years back, when our ANCESTORS had CREATIVE minds and did a very great deal in the world of medicine. The world has moved far ahead during those four thousand years, and if you want to benefit by medicine or by / the facilities which medical science offers, you must be prepared to go to doctors who have knowledge of PHYSIOLOGY, BACTERIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY and who can perform the various tests which are necessary in order to DIAGNOSE diseases. There is a very (200) great deal that can be done by way of research.

Now, I should have liked some more light to be / thrown on the organisational side of the Institute. One of the questions which we had to consider was whether this / Institute should not be AFFILIATED to the Delhi University or to any other University for that matter. We came to / the conclusion that it should serve, it should function as an AUTONOMOUS institution having more or less the status of / a university. But I do not on reflection like this SEGREGATION in education. The tendency to have special institutes and (300) call them by the name of universities or to DEVOLVE ON them the functions of a university has, I am / afraid, been carried a little too far in this country. We have an engineering university and we have, I suppose, / a technological institute. Should they call themselves universities? Now, a university is a place where knowledge is INTEGRATED. It is / a place where you have researchers and professors of various branches of knowledge working and cooperating together for the advancement / of learning. It is an advantage to have a big institution of a specialised character affiliated to a university. (400) I wish, therefore, that a decision had been taken to affiliate it to the Delhi University which, I believe, is a / Federal University and, if necessary, the constitution of the Delhi University could have been modified for that purpose.

Another thing / that I would like to say is this. I have gone through the Bill and I find that far too much / has been left to be filled up by the rules to be made by the Executive Government. Now, by / merely reading the Bill I can have no idea as to how the Institute will actually function and what the (500) measure of internal autonomy will be that the

Institute will possess. In a note which I had the honour of / APPENDING to the Report of the Bhow Committee, we emphasised that the institution must not be allowed to develop / in such a manner as to become a place for mutual admiration. We wanted, therefore, provisions to be specifically made in / the constitution for an external element on the ACADEMIC bodies of the institution.

Now, I think that the Institute will / have four representatives of the medical FACULTIES of Indian universities to be nominated by the Central Government in the manner (600) prescribed by rules. But the Institute is not a medical faculty. The Institute will have a governing body and there / will be many other bodies which will work as part of the Institute. What I have in mind is that / on the academic bodies which will frame the CURRICULA and which will be responsible for the conduct of examination and / for prescribing all the standards, there should be representation of an expert character provided in the Constitution itself. I should / like, Mr. Deputy Chairman, the position to be clarified in this respect by the Health Minister. What is the intention (700) of the Government in regard to this matter? How do they propose to constitute the bodies which will be responsible / for the framing of the curricula, for prescribing the courses and for the laying down of academic standards and how / do they propose to maintain a LIAISON between this Institute and various medical bodies in the country? I think that / at least we should have been given some information on this aspect of the matter because I find that almost / everything is going to be left to rules which are going to be framed HEREAFTER and we have no clear (800) picture before us as to how this Institute will function. That it is desirable to have this Institute will be / admitted. It is becoming increasingly difficult for our young men to get facilities for higher education in the bigger universities / of western countries. Those universities have their own problems. They have got to think of providing for their own young / men first and it is essential that we should have an Institute in this country of a very high character / where it is possible for research to be carried on under almost ideal conditions. We do not want to LAG BEHIND (900) in the race for knowledge in the modern world so far as knowledge and research are concerned. While we / have produced eminent physicians and while we have produced good PRACTISING SURGEONS, it is a matter for regret that / our output, so far as medical research is concerned, is poor. There are some people who have research to their / credit, that one reason for the lack of output in research is that the abler physicians in our medical institutions / are allowed private work. They devote too much time to private practice. I have known professors of pathology and ANATOMY. (1000 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION No. 113

This Resolution, as I find it, has two parts. The first part relates to an enquiry into the MONOPOLISTIC hold / of foreign owned and foreign controlled advertising agencies in India. The second part is in regard to the desirability of / Government taking advantage of Indian advertising firms in relation to its advertisement of nationalised concerns, railways, and so forth. / In so far as the first part is concerned, I do not think that it is necessary and I do not / think that we have any need to enquire into the working of foreign owned and foreign controlled advertising agency firms. (100) So long as it is the policy of Government to permit foreigners to operate in this country, I do not / think that if there is a private sector they should be subject to frequent enquiries. In so far as this / part of the Resolution is concerned, I am afraid, I cannot ACCORD it my support. But in so far as / the second part of the Resolution is concerned, there is absolutely no CONFLICT between my head and heart in giving / my full support to that part of the Resolution. It is difficult for me to ADDUCE arguments in support of (200) this very desirable proposition, as I do not know what arguments could be advanced against it. I should have liked / very much Dr. Keskar to speak first if he were opposed to it, because I think that any reasonable person / should support it. But the / likely objections may be these and I am trying to analyse them. First, it might / be stated that it might mean DISCRIMINATION. But I do not think that argument HOLDS WATER because there is no / question of discrimination involved. Government have gone out in different fields of activity in assisting and FURTHERING Indian participation, progressive (300) INDIANISATION of Services and so forth. Even in the tea industry, I believe, the Government is trying to break the / monopoly of foreign tea BROKING firms by supporting the rise of Indian firms in the tea broking business which is a / very specialised and a kind of monopolistic business. So, I do not think that Dr. Keskar would advance that / argument at all because that is a PREPOSTEROUS argument.

The second argument may be that we have not firms of / sufficient quality and standard. Now, let us first examine whether that proposition is true. I submit that that proposition is (400) not quite true although in reply to a question by the mover of the Resolution, the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting, did say that they sometimes find themselves in difficulty when they had ENTRUSTED advertising business to Indian firms. / Now, I do not know if you are aware that one of the most important advertisements that appear in papers is / that of the Tea Board and that advertisement is, I think, by an Indian agency. I do not think that / anybody here would CONTENT that the art quality attained by the firm which is entrusted with this advertisement work (500) is

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in any way inferior to the work done by any of the foreign agencies, because every one of us / has seen the advertisements of tea. And as for myself, I can say that I am perfectly satisfied with the / quality of work done by that firm. Now, if that is so, then it cannot be contended that there are no / Indian firms of adequate standard and quality. The question then may be asked that there are not sufficient numbers / of such Indian firms. And if there are not sufficient numbers, then all the advertisements could not probably be entrusted (600) to them to be properly handled. On that I have not, I am afraid, sufficient information. Probably the hon. / Minister knows better as to how many Indian firms there are who can compare favourably or who are probably better / than foreign advertising firms. But to the extent that there are, there can be no argument that so far as / Government advertising work is concerned, it should be entrusted to such firms. I understand that these Indian advertising agency firms / had met Government and they were given certain assurances. And I find that the Ministry of Production had, subsequent to (700) the meeting, issued DIRECTIVES to all corporations under its control to make use of Indian advertising agencies. I should have / thought that that directive would have been based on an appreciation of the work that could be performed by the / Indian advertising agency firms. But the surprising part of it is that, even thereafter, many public undertakings like NEPA mills / and the new nationalised Insurance Corporations have entrusted their work to foreign agencies. This certainly is surprising. I had said / just now that a question might be asked as to whether there were sufficient firms of the REQUISITE standard available (800) to handle all the work. If there are not, I believe that there is a duty CAST upon Government to / create conditions so that an adequate number of firms of the requisite standard may come up. Everybody is aware that / advertising is a specialised job.

Then, there should be provision for the training of PERSONNEL. I find in the memorandum / which the Indian Advertising Agency firms submitted to the Government that they had also made certain proposals in this regard. / I should very much like to know if Government has taken any action in this regard because it is desirable (900) that Indian personnel should be trained to equip themselves for this highly specialised work. But, so far as the Resolution / is concerned, I do not think that so eminent a person as the hon. Minister would in any way object / to the second portion of the Resolution and it is really a little shameful that, while we have firms of / adequate standard and quality, Government business should be going out to foreign agency firms. This is not the SECTIONALISM. It / is certainly the duty of the Government to assist their own nationals, particularly when they are of the requisite quality. (1000 words)

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We agree in principle with the UNDERLYING idea of this Resolution that there should be CEILING, put on the / income, to begin with, of the civil servants. This class of civil servants has been created by the FIRSTWORLD rulers / of India, the British Imperialists. They have created this class as slave drivers, jobbers and mistries of this great industrial / concern that they were running, the Government of India. After freedom, more particularly today when we are thinking in terms / of planning, when we are thinking in terms of closing the gap between the high and the low income in this country (100) when we are thinking in terms of raising the living standards of the common people, we have got / to think in terms of even SLASHING the highest salaries that have been AWARDED to this class of people, to / this class of civil servants, by the earlier rulers of this country. As trade-unionists, we have very bitter feelings. / My friend, Prof. Kishen Chand, has just now said that there should be ceiling even on industrial income, even on / payment of salaries to the managers and the managing staff of private concerns and commercial and industrial concerns. I entirely (200) agree with that PROPOSITION.

As trade-unionists when we present a case for wage increases, we have been shouting in / every place, in every industry that every concern wants to give higher salaries to the MANAGERIAL staff in order that / they may get the INCENTIVE to CURB the workers, in order that they may work upon the workers as slave / drivers, as mistries, etc. I entirely agree with Prof. Kishen Chand that even the salaries of such people must be / slashed; even they must be asked to receive a lower income. Just as a private industrialist, in the interests of (300) the EXPLOITATION, in the interests of curbing down ordinary labour, wants to pay higher salaries to the supervisory staff, to / the managerial staff, similarly the Government of India, the earlier Government of India, the British Government, was paying higher salary / to this type of managerial staff of this slave concern. Today, Sir, we are thinking in terms of covering up / this gap, of shortening this gap, and in such circumstances it is absolutely necessary that, on the one hand, we / raise the incomes of the lower income groups and, on the other, slash down the incomes of the higher salariated (400) people.

I entirely agree with the PROPOSITION that the higher salaried people also may be given social amenities like housing, / health services and so on, but these should be included in their total EMOLUMENTS which must not be so high. / When the posts and telegraphs employees, when the railway employees, when the Government of India employees, ask for a new / Pay Commission to be appointed as the earlier Commission was appointed at a period when the salary structure of the / country was not certain, when the Government itself was not in our hands but that now the production has increased (500) that the economy of the country is going up in

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a particular direction, the leadership of the country wants to / take the country in a particular direction, you do not agree. When the posts and telegraphs employees, the railway employees, / the non-GAZETTED employees ask for an increase in their salaries, you come out saying that their salaries will not be increased unless they increase further the output and production. In this case, you want to link up production with / salary when we are telling you that there is no incentive to the railway employees, to the posts and telegraphs (600) employees, to the non-gazetted employees. You do not say anything but you say that there should be incentive to / the I.C.S. officers, the Police Commissioners and to all these people in the shape of high salaries. This / is your policy. But, Sir, this policy does not HOLD GOOD with the declaration of a socialistic pattern. In the / international organisations, in the I.L.O. and in other places you say that there should be equal pay for / equal work but certain categories get a very high salary while certain others who may not be counted as civil (700) servants, who may not be counted as the Collectors but who, put in exactly the same amount or even more / of work, are not paid the same amount. For example, the Collector is paid a certain amount but what about / the Civil Surgeon. Is not the Civil Surgeon equally responsible? Is he not the district medical authority? Even then, look / at the DISPARITY between the salaries of the Civil Surgeon and the Collector. This sort of disproportion is there even / in the higher services. There is DISPROPORTION not only between the higher services and the lower services but there is (300) disproportion even between the higher services of different categories among the Forest Services, JUDICIAL Services, Medical Services, Engineering Services. / In all these cases, there is this type of disparity. The nature of work, the amount of work, the total energy / EXPENDED may be the same or even more, but the salary given is less. Therefore, Sir, there is absolute justification / that the whole thing should be investigated, the whole thing should be gone into and a new salary structure must / come, which will definitely bring down this gap.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am really very happy that my friend, (900) Mr. Mukerjee, has placed this Resolution before the House. Just at present I am not considering the FEASIBILITY of implementing / it. But it gives us an opportunity to examine the approach that is adopted by the Planning Commission / as well as by the Government. My line of argument would be more or less similar to that of Professor Ranja. If / one reads the Planning Commission's Report, it makes a very very disappointing reading. When coming to the income of the / professional people as well as the commercial classes the objective before the Planning Commission is thirty times the minimum income. (1000 words)

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Mr. Chairman, I have the honour to present the Report of the Planning Commission on the Second Five Year Plan.

Slightly over three and half years ago, I had the PRIVILEGE to present the Report of the First Five Year Plan to this House. At that time, the first plan had already been functioning for about a year and a half by the time that Report was ready and was presented to Parliament. Now, we have come to this / House soon after the Second Five Year Plan is supposed to have begun; that began on the 1st April. (100) These dates are convenient to consider these matters but, of course, there is no break between the first and the second / and the third. Planning is continuous; the implementation of a Plan is continuous just as the life and activities of / the country are continuous. NEVERTHELESS, it is helpful to see in these periods of time as to how far we / have gone and what we have achieved, and to decide what to do in the future.

Hon. Members will get / this rather BULKY volume containing the Report from the Notice Office today. They will also probably get summaries of it (200) CYCLOSTYLED, I think, for the present, but they will be printed very soon and circulated to Members. In addition to this, / the Planning Commission proposes to issue, as soon as possible, bigger summaries, in printed book form, not only / in English but also in the various Indian languages, sections of the book separately printed, and also other material dealing with this.

I understand that it has been decided that Joint Committees of this House and of the Lok Sabha should consider this Report from to-day onwards and sometime today the Chairmen of those four Committees will meet the Members and (300) the Minister for Planning to decide on their procedure, and they will consider this for about a week. Those Committees / will be divided up taking four groups of subjects.

Roughly speaking, this Report can be divided up into two parts, / the second part dealing with the detailed programme and projects and the first part with the broader issues. Members / will no doubt be interested in both parts, more especially in so far as the detailed programme applies to their own / areas, but probably the first part containing the broad policies, approach, etc. will be more important from the point of view (400) of this House because it is from that that the rest follows and I imagine that when the time / comes, as it will in about a week's time or so, for this House to debate on this Report, / more attention will be paid to the first part containing the principles etc. In regard to the details, it would be / more convenient for them to be considered, whenever necessary, not in a debate in this House but by hon. Members / meeting the Minister for Planning or other representatives of the Planning Commission and discussing them with them. It (500) is

by no means enough even now, but when we started with the First Five Year Plan, we were **CONDITIONED** and limited / in many ways. We had very little data, very little statistics and such statistics as were supplied to us were / often very unreliable being based usually on some patwari statement in a village about agricultural production. Also, we were tied / up at the time when the First Five Year Plan began, with a number of major schemes, which we could / not and did not want to leave. Now those major schemes absorbed a great part of our resources and we (600) had not too much left for our other plans. That was one reason why the actual Report, the First Five / Year Plan Report, came up before this House a year and a half after the Plan was supposed to begin / functioning. Well, since then we have had this Five Year Plan and we have had reports about the measure of / success it has achieved. I think it is justifiable for us to say that the First Five Year Plan, / by and large, was a success. In some matters, it was a great success; in some matters, it was not such (700) a great success but it fulfilled ANTICIPATIONS; but taking it all in all the First Five Year Plan succeeded and succeeded in two ways. One was the fact of reaching the targets aimed at and going beyond them in regard to food, / in regard to cloth, in regard to several other things but something that is much more important really, that is, / in creating a hopeful atmosphere in the country, that is to say, our people became planning-conscious. Our people / realised that by this method of planning we were advancing.

We were making good on the food front to some extent; (800) in regard to certain industries also our production rose. I do not mean to say that in the context / of the enormous and difficult problems that we are facing in India, the First Five Year Plan succeeded in solving any / of those vast problems. Now, we started with this great advantage on this occasion, which we did not have previously, / because to-day everybody in India, at least very large numbers of people in India talk of planning, think of planning, / discuss planning even in our villages; may be their idea of planning is somewhat limited, but that does not matter; (900) it is bound to be so, and people realise that it is by this planned approach that we are likely to / succeed in solving our great problems. That has been a great advantage to us. The second advantage has been, as / I said, that we have some more statistics, some more experience, but with the greater experience and with the greater / knowledge that we have now, also has come an appreciation of the great difficulties that we have to face. / The problems which were VAGUE have become more CONCRETE and in becoming more concrete we now realise how big they are. (1000 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION No. 116 (Speech of Minister for Cooper-
tion & Community Development)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, the generous support which the hon. Members of this House have been good enough to ACCORD to / this measure is a source of courage and strength to me, but it is equally a source of EMBARRASSMENT, because / I do not consider this Bill to be at the end of the process. It is the beginning of the process, / and the success of this Bill will not be judged by the provisions contained in it but by their implementation. / I feel that today I am being put on trial, and if I am deserving any appreciation or praise, it (100) will be on the day when I make a success of this Bill. Now, from the debate that has been / held in this House, I have a feeling that there is not a very correct appreciation of the scope of / this Bill. I made an attempt to explain the scope of the Bill in my opening speech, but it must / be due to my fault that I could not fully BRING HOME to the hon. Members the scope of this / Bill. This Bill presents only a part of an INTEGRATED picture which was drawn up by the Rural Credit Survey (200) Committee. The financing or the credit part of it has been entrusted to the Reserve Bank. Some hon. Members have / mentioned that there is no provision for the creation of the land MORTGAGE banks. I submit that there should have / been no provision for the creation of the land mortgage banks because that is the credit side which has been / handled by the Reserve Bank. It does not need any legislation. There are already laws for the INCORPORATION of the / co-operative societies in the States and any land mortgage bank can either be incorporated under that law or under a (300) specialised law. Some hon. Members have mentioned that there is no mention of regulated markets in it. Hon. Members would / be aware that markets and FAIRS form part of Entry 23 on the State List. The Union Parliament is / not competent to legislate about regulated markets and DESPITE the recommen-
dations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee, we felt that / we cannot legislate about them. They have, therefore, been left out.

More than one hon. Member has said that there / is no provision for education of officials and others who will be handling the co-operative societies. Now, we need no (400) legislation for that and there is no necessity to make any provision in law. There is already a high class / college in Poona which imparts education to the highest type of officials needed for co-operative societies. Then, we have set / up five regional colleges which will train INTERMEDIATE personnel. Twenty one co-operative schools have been set up for taining subordinate personnel. Some other institutions have been set up for training non-officials and co-operative officers for Community Project areas. We / did not feel that it was necessary to make any provision in this law. NONETHELESS, I am fully alive to (500) the importance of having properly trained staff for running the co-operative

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societies. Hon. Members would be aware that a Committee / has been set up for training the co-operative personnel. That Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Food and / Agriculture and the Reserve Bank because these are the two institutions which would need those trained personnel. I also agree that / one of the causes of the failure of the co-operative movement in the past has been the WANT of / properly trained personnel. We are not going to repeat that mistake and let me assure the hon. Members that we (600) propose to lay the highest emphasis on the training of the officials as also of the non-officials in the / co-operative principles. I am fully conscious of the fact that the co-operative institutions which we propose to set up either / under this Act or which are going to be set up by the Reserve Bank or by the State Government can / be a success only when a proper climate has been created and for that purpose the co-operation of the non-officials / who have been INITIATED into the principles of co-operation, who have a faith and belief in those principles is (700) INDISPENSABLE and therefore, our scheme of training also includes training of the non-officials in the principles of co-operation. /

This Bill has a definite but a limited object and that limited object is to set up co-operative marketing, co-operative / processing, co-operative production and warehousing. The other parts of this picture will be provided by other institutions. Now, the House / is aware that the Imperial Bank of India has been converted into the State Bank of India, the SOLE objective / of which was that the marketing of the agricultural produce should be financed by that institution. In my opening speech, (800) I mentioned specifically that the State Bank of India will perform three functions. It will provide REMITTANCE facilities to the / co-operative societies which is a very important function. It will advance loans against the commodities in godowns, and warehouses. / It will also accept the warehouse receipts and advance moneys against them. Financing will be done by the State Bank of / India which has got sufficient resources, which is an expanding institution and which is going to set up a large / number of branches and which will do the financing. So far as the capital structure of the Central Warehousing Corporation (960) is concerned, we have purposely kept the limit of the subscribed capital at a comparatively low level. The authorised capital / is Rs. 20 crores and the issued capital would be Rs. 10 crores. Hon. Members will kindly refer to clause 37 / of the Bill which is the KEY clause so far as the financing part of it is concerned. / The Central Warehousing Corporation will borrow money through bonds to the extent of ten times their subscribed capital. (978 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION No. 117

Then, Sir, we must find out the main reason why there were so many WRIT PETITIONS and petitions for special / leave to appeal to the Supreme Court. That was so because in most of these cases we had made the / decision of that TRIBUNAL final. Now, under the Constitution the Supreme Court has got the right to grant special leave / of appeal. That is naturally untouched. Similarly, the High Courts have got the right of the power to issue writs. / Of course, I cannot say that it is all without justification. Probably, many of those courts thought that in a (100) matter where the AGGRIEVED party had no remedy whatsoever, they should rather have the right TO LOOK INTO that matter. / And it was from that point of view probably that we had so many appeals and so many writs issued by / the High Court. Now, we are going to provide in this measure for a direct appeal to the High / Court itself. As the LAWYER Members probably know, when there is a remedy by way of appeal, no High Court / ordinarily issues any writ, and the Supreme Court is not expected to grant any special leave of appeal. It has (200) therefore been found desirable to provide STRAIGHTWAY for an appeal to the High Court by an aggrieved party. This will / also, I think, remove much of the delay which is ordinarily caused by these matters. Apart from that, Sir, the / clause itself mentions that the tribunal shall decide the election petition within six months and that the High Court shall / dispose it of within three months. I know that even if we impose such a restriction, it may not necessarily / be so. But I am sure that unless there are any special reasons etc., the tribunals will dispose of these (300) matters within six months, and the High Courts also will give PRIORITY to matters like these and dispose them of / within three months. So, the hon. members will find that the present provision that has been made in this Bill / is much more satisfactory than the previous one.

Then, Sir, as the hon. Members are aware, there was a little / confusion with regard to the various categories of CORRUPT practices. For instance, there were major corrupt practices; there were minor / corrupt practices; and there were illegal practices and all of them had different effects under different circumstances. And even some (400) of the lawyers found this matter rather a very INTRICATE one. In the present Bill, therefore, only corrupt practices have / been mentioned, and the DISTINCTION between major and minor corrupt practices has been taken away. Of course, so far as / offences are concerned there is that category of ELECTORAL offences, and that has been done, not with a view to / changing any particular effect with respect to the matters which are undesirable, but that has been done with a view to making the whole thing far more simple and easily understandable. So, you will find that so far as the (500) present Bill

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is concerned, it has made the election law as simple as possible. Probably, there has been some difference of opinion / in the other House, and there might be some difference of opinion in this House as well, / with regard to the clause relating to disqualification, and particularly with regard to the disqualification INCURRED by a person who has been / SENTENCED to imprisonment for two years and more. The reason for that is that generally, the offences for which / a man is sentenced to two years are COGNIZABLE offences and offences of a more serious nature. It was therefore (600) thought that in such a case, he should not be allowed to stand for five years more. But even then, / as matters now stand, that disqualification can be removed by the Election Commission in suitable cases. Now, as the hon. Members / are aware, the Election Commission is a special constitutional authority set up by us in order to ensure the / free and FAIR elections which we want to have in the country.

Therefore, it is not as if this power / is given to some executive officer of the Government. It is not correct to look at it from that point of view. (700) As hon. Members know, a man may be CONVICTED or even sentenced to two years for offences / which may not involve what is VAGUELY termed as 'MORAL TURPITUDE'. To introduce the words 'moral turpitude' in a measure like / this will not be desirable, because it is a term which may have a different meaning in different conditions and / the different types of circumstances. This 'moral turpitude' is a thing which cannot be defined. Therefore, the other House thought / that the best way and the best remedy out of this was to leave the power to the Election Commission itself, (800) and I believe there has been no complaint till now in any proper case that the Election Commission has / ever HESITATED to remove disqualification if it could be done. I am sure that HEREAFTER also, there is no such / danger, so far as that independent authority is concerned. But to introduce the term 'moral turpitude' in this measure, that / very vague term, has not been found.

There are one or two other matters which were raised by previous speakers / and which may be raised here also, and I will briefly refer to them. Some thought that we might make (900) voting compulsory. It is a very difficult thing to do in a democracy like ours which has just started functioning. / We have ADULT FRANCHISE and 35 crores of people are involved. This is an impossible thing. You may COMPULSORILY take / a voter to the POLLING BOOTH, but I don't know how you can compulsorily make him vote. Of course, there / are one or two countries like Australia and Belgium where, I am told, this thing is being done, but with / these EXCEPTIONS, all over the world, no country has thought it proper to do this on such a large scale. (1000 words)

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Mr. Chairman, when the House rose yesterday, I was dealing with the criticism and strong CONDEMNATION made by my hon. friend, / Dr. Kunzru, against the conduct of Ministers when they go out for election CAMPAIGN on behalf of their party candidates. / The language he used was, of course, strong and it is open to any Member to use such language / as he considers proper. But I am CONSTRAINED to say that on this OCCASION, the QUANTUM of his criticism and / the language which he used was not only UNCHARITABLE but even UNGRACEFUL. He went to the length of not only (100) suggesting but also specifically ACCUSING the Ministers of being dishonest IN AS MUCH AS they tried to invent some Government business / so that they might be able to travel at Government expenses and with high Government officers.

The charge that he LEVELLED / against the Ministers was THREE-FOLD. Firstly, they invent some business, whereas the primary consideration with them is to CARRY ON / an election campaign. Secondly, they go about in Government cars, and their tour expenses are debited to the Government account. / And thirdly, they use the police officers and the MAGISTRATES to help them in connection with the elections. The third (200) is, of course, by IMPLICATION.

Then, Sir, he has said something more than what I thought him to have said. / I had said that it was only by implication. Now, it was not only by implication, but he says that / he really meant it, and he found the police officers and the magistrates helping the Ministers in organising meetings. / Well, Sir, so far as his personal knowledge in this respect is concerned, I will not be so bold as to / say that it is not correct for I have always held Dr. Kunzru in very high ESTEEM ever since my (300) college days. Therefore, so far as his personal knowledge of anything is concerned, I would not dispute it, though I / might say that my personal experience in this respect has always been otherwise. Possibly, on some one occasion, / it may have been a different matter, when Dr. Kunzru saw it. Well, the police officials are, of course, there. Sometimes, some / magistrate is also there, particularly when our hon. Prime Minister goes about on an election campaign, or for that matter / wherever he goes. And that is necessary for security reasons. I hope that, of all the persons, Dr. Kunzru would (400) not like that proper security measures should not be taken when our Prime Minister goes out. Sir, yesterday I pointed out / one unhappy INCIDENT of the very recent past, when our Prime Minister went somewhere in Madhya Pradesh, I suppose, / and when somebody SPRANG upon him in order to attack him. Therefore, Sir, it has been found necessary always to / take all the necessary PRECAUTIONARY measures when the Prime Minister goes about or when the other important Ministers go about. /

Sir, the second thing that he said was that they go about in Government cars. It is indeed an (500) ASTOUNDING

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PROPOSITION, coming as it does from Dr. Kunzru. But I am sure, even he would not say that he has / seen any Minister going about in a Government car when on an election campaign. The Ministers, surely all of them, / at the Centre at least, have their own cars. Of course, they are lent money by the Government, but then, / they have to pay it back in instalments, and the WEAR AND TEAR THEREOF is all being BORNE by the / Ministers themselves. So, I fail to see where the question of a Government car comes in.

Then, Sir, he (600) has said that the expenses are all debited to the Government account. I wish before making such a statement, he had / made his position sure about it. Has he any basis for it? Surely, this is not correct. I say that / it is absolutely incorrect. Our Prime Minister, whenever / he goes out, not only on an election campaign, but on any / Congress business, the entire expenses of his tour and travel are borne by the Congress, or by the Prime Minister himself. / In the year 1952, when he went round the country on the election campaign, every (700) single rupee of the expenditure was borne by the All India Congress Committee. This news may be a little DISCOMFORTING to / Dr. Kunzru, but then, here is the fact. Whenever he went on such a business, the charges were borne by the / All India Congress Committee. Whenever he went on PLANE, the charges were borne by the All-India Congress Committee, / the HALTING charges for instance, and all the travelling expenses, not only of himself, but also of any one of his / colleagues, if he happened to be with him. This is so not only in the case of the Prime (800) Minister, but even in the case of other Ministers. Whenever they go out on Congress business, they are sent out / by the Congress Committee, and their entire expenses are borne either by the All-India Congress Committee, or by the / Ministers themselves. Only the other day, Shri Jagjivan Ram went to Agra. It is a very recent instance, only about / a couple of months ago. He went there on election business, and not a rupee of that travelling expense was / debited to the Government account. All that expense was borne by the Congress. When Shri Jagjivan Ram went to Andhra Pradesh (900) during the election campaign there, all the expenses incurred by him were borne either by the Congress Party, or by / Shri Jagjivan Ram himself. Sir, here are specific instances which I am giving. I would, however, like to know / from Dr. Kunzru whether he can SUBSTANTIATE his charge by anything definite. Let it not be documentary, but let him / at least prove it by his personal knowledge. If he says that, I will be prepared to admit that on / some occasion, it may have been so. But has he got personal knowledge with respect to even one single instance? (1000 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION No. 119 (Statement made by the hon. Foreign Minister in the Lok Sabha)

Sir, I am very grateful to you for the opportunity you have given me to make a statement. This relates / to the EXODUS of Hindus from East Pakistan, a matter which has been causing great anxiety to the Government of India, arising out of the discussions between the Pakistan Foreign Minister and our Minister for Rehabilitation, during his visit to / Karachi for the Pakistan Republic Day celebrations. The Pakistan Prime Minister suggested a meeting at MINISTERIAL level, at Dacca, to / discuss this problem. The Government of India accepted the suggestion.

The talks were held on the 5th and (100) 6th May, 1956. The Indian delegation, led by the Minister for Law and Minority Affairs, comprised, among others, / the Minister for Rehabilitation, the Deputy Minister for External Affairs, the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan and the Minister for Labour, West Bengal Government. The Pakistan delegation, which was led by their Foreign Minister, included, among others, their Minister for / Minority Affairs, the Chief Minister of East Pakistan and their High Commissioner in India.

There was frank exchange of / views between the two delegations on the causes of MIGRATION and possible remedies for checking it. It was agreed that (200) the minorities were the responsibility of the Government of the country to which they belonged and that they should look / up to their own Government for the REDRESS of their LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCES. On their part, the Government should ensure conditions / in which the minorities are enabled to live in happiness and security, as equal citizens, with members of the majority / community. The problem of the minority communities in East Pakistan was accordingly one to be solved by the East Pakistan / Government, but the Government of India would be happy to extend all possible co-operation to the Government of Pakistan in (300) solving it.

On behalf of the Government of Pakistan, their representatives REITERATED the determination to safeguard fully and effectively the / right of the minorities to live HONOURABLY as full citizens of Pakistan, as GURANTEED by the Pakistan Constitution. It was / stated that the Government of East Pakistan had already taken certain measures with a view to restoring confidence among the / minorities. An ADVISORY BOARD, consisting of M.L.As. of all non-Muslim political parties had been appointed, with the / Chief Minister as President. This Board would supervise the IMPLEMENTATION of measures considered necessary to deal with factors encouraging migration. (400) A Hindu officer of the civil services of Pakistan has been appointed as Special Officer for Minority Affairs. He has been / given powers to take up grievances of the minorities with the East Pakistan authorities and all Government departments. Measures / had been taken to speed up recruitment of members of the minority communities in Government Service. As a matter of / general rule, relaxation of age limit and education al qualifications has been ordered. The Special Officer for Minority Affairs has also been / DIRECTED to examine all recruitment figures to ensure adequate representation of the minorities. The Revenue Department has been instructed (500) to employ members of the minority communities

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to the extent of 23 per cent of the vacancies in / the ESTATES ACQUISITION Department. The minority Commission is going to be REVIVED and Minority Boards to be established down to / the Thana level. Orders have been issued DEREGISTRATION Hindu houses. The East Pakistan Chief Minister said that more such houses / would be deregquisitioned if their owners wanted to come back and live in them. The Pakistan delegation also said that, / in case of complaints regarding ABDUCTION of women, officers have been directed to recover the girls immediately and send them (600) to the NEUTRAL Home in Dacca. Strict instructions have been issued to all officers of the Government that there should be / no DISCRIMINATION against members of the minority communities.

The Pakistan delegation was of the view that these steps should / ensure security and restore confidence among the minority communities and that there should be no further cause for migration, PROVIDED / the Government of India co-operated. It was suggested that the Government of India should stop issuing migration certificates — in other words, / SEAL the border. The Indian Delegation was of the view that this could not be done since the Prime Ministers' (700) Agreement of 1950 assured freedom of movement and protection in TRANSIT to MIGRANTS. The Pakistan delegation / also expressed the opinion that one of the causes encouraging migration was the comparative EASE with which a migration certificate could / be obtained. There was also the attraction of the rehabilitation benefits promised by India to migrants. It was pointed out / by the Indian delegation that the rehabilitation benefits given by the Government of India were quite MEAGRE and certainly not / sufficient to TEMPT a person to give up his HEARTH AND HOME. The Indian delegation also explained that migration certificates (800) were issued after proper examination. In view of the various steps that the Pakistan Government had already taken, or intended / to take to solve the problem, the Indian delegation also agreed that the machinery for receiving and examining applications for / migration certificates will be strengthened so as to prevent ABUSE or exploitation of migration facilities by ANTI-SOCIAL ELEMENTS. After / the Conference, two representatives from each delegation were deputed to draft a joint COMMUNIQUE. APPARENTLY, through some misunderstanding the first / draft which had not been approved by the Indian delegation was released to sections of the local press, and this (900) created some confusion. Later, the draft was discussed by the two delegations and a mutually agreed communiqué was released late / at night on the 6th of May 1956. A copy of the agreed communiqué is placed / on the Table of the House. The two-day Indo-Pakistan conference to consider the question of minority exodus from / East Pakistan came to an end today in an atmosphere of CORDIALITY, after a full and frank exchange of views. / It was also agreed that the minorities are the responsibility of the Government of the country to which they belong. (1000 words)

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Sir, in so far as the Plan is concerned, its main principles and objectives are, I believe, acceptable almost UNANIMOUSLY to all the sections of this House. The main objective is that we must bring in a socialist society, and / not merely say what a socialist society is. And the Plan has defined what its main objective or its main / purpose in having a socialist society is. The main purpose is that whatever development we are going to do in / this country, the object should be the SOCIO-ECONOMIC gain of the community as a whole in place of private (100) profit. And secondly, Sir, the whole PATTERN of development and the structure of the socio-economic relations should be so / planned that they result not only in increasing the national income and the employment opportunities, but there should also be / greater and greater equality in incomes.

Sir, the other day, a private Member's Resolution was being discussed in this House, / with regard to the fixation of a CEILING on incomes, and the hon. Prime Minister happened to be present / at that time. He very clearly defined what the object of such a move would be. The whole idea is that (200) we must level up the society, that is to say, we must raise the income at the lowest level, / so that the DISPARITIES disappear. Of course, we must also BRING ABOUT a reduction in those big incomes which are / at the top, but that alone will not solve the problem at all. It has not solved the problem in any country / at all. The most CONSPICUOUS example in this respect is the United States of America. I believe, in the / RECORDED HISTORY of mankind, there is no country which has succeeded so AMPLY in practically abolishing the exploited labour class. (300) Today, there is no such exploited labour class in the country. The whole population from the very bottom has been / ELEVATED to a sort of middle class. I was told that even the cook in an Indian EMBASSY comes in / his car to do the work, and then goes back in his own car. Here, even Members of Parliament cannot / come in their own cars. There, even a sweeper comes in a car. That is the object which we should have. / In merely GETTING RID OF the few people at the top, we are not going to solve that problem. (400) If we distribute what they have, it would not last for more than a day or two. In any case, it / can satisfy our little anger, or, if I may say so, our MALICE, but that cannot solve the economic problem / of the nation as a whole. Therefore, Sir, the main purpose is that we must raise the level of income / at the lowest level of the community. That is the aim of this Plan. We must raise the living standards / of our people, and we must enlarge the opportunities of employment. We know, Sir, that both in the COUNTRYSIDE, in (500) the

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rural areas, as well as in the urban areas, there is not only unemployment but there is also under-employment / on a very large scale, which is one of the main causes of our poverty. And if the Plan SUCCEEDS / in enlarging these opportunities of employment, it will have attained a very great object.

Then, Sir, another object and the / principle is to promote ENTERPRISE among the different classes. Now, Sir, the whole nation is not just on one level, / as it is in the case of France, Germany or England. We are, if I may say so, a sort (600) of multi-national people. All sorts of communities are there. We have got the backward areas, we have got the / Scheduled Tribes, we have got the Scheduled Castes. And certain communities have got an advantage over other communities, MAYBE for / any reason, or maybe due to the British period. There is, for instance, the Parsi community or the Marwari community, / whereas there are large sections of the people who have got no hand in the industries at all, who MERELY / live on agriculture, and are therefore on a very poor level.

Therefore, our aim is to plan investments in such (700) a way as would lead to the promotion of industrial enterprises among the DISADVANTAGED classes, so that every section of / the community, every caste in the community, may have an equal opportunity for all the good things of life, because / merely calculating that our per capita income will be so much or our national income will be so much will / not solve our problems. What we want is that all the communities which have been at a disadvantage so far, / for whatever may have been the historical reasons, should have equal opportunity to advance and BETTER their conditions of life. (800) Then all the JEALOUSIES between region and region, between class and class, and between caste and caste, will go and / then we shall begin to feel that this COMMONWEALTH is a co-operative commonwealth in which all have a share, an / equal share, in these opportunities.

Then, the object is that we must industrialise the country as quickly as possible with / a great EMPHASIS on heavy industries. To that end, the Government of India has PRONOUNCED a new industrial policy revising / the policy that had been laid down in 1948, and this new policy lays down that (900) the public sector has to be enlarged so as to include all industries of basic and STRATEGIC importance or in / the nature of public utility services. This is all very nice. They have given schedules more or less on the / lines of the schedules attached to the Indian Constitution. The Prime Minister was at great pains yesterday to explain, / with which all reasonably-minded people will agree, that the private sector should be allowed and encouraged to play its full / part, so that productive machinery or production apparatus does not suffer any DIMINUTION / in the volume or quantum of production.

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TRANSCRIPTION No. 121 (Speech of hon. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in the Lok Sabha)

A few days ago, I had the honour of presenting the Report of the Planning Commission on the Second Five / Year Plan to this House. On that occasion, I said something about the preparation of this Report during the last / two years and more. The Report is a fairly TORMIDABLE volume to look at but perhaps, if all the papers / that were prepared in connection with this Report during the last two years were PILED together, they would be something / in the nature of a hundred times this volume. That, of course, does not mean that the quality of the (100) work must necessarily be high, but I mention this fact merely to INDICATE to the House how much labour had / gone, how much discussion had taken place before this Report reached its more or less final stage. In a subject / like planning I do not know what hon. Members of this House think, but to me, who is no expert / but who has been connected with thinking and discussion about planning for the last many years, I found my own / mind expanding and always fresh AVENUES coming into view, and there is no end to the process and when (200) I present this Report to this House, I would call it in no sense a final Report but a Report of / the work done THUS FAR. The work continues like the whole question of planning continues, like indeed the vast and VARIED activity of the nation continues.

The book deals, in the ultimate analysis not with some theory, but also with / the activities of hundreds of millions of people in this country, and that is a tremendous THEME to think about / and it is a difficult thing and it has so many UNCERTAINTIES about it because, fortunately, human beings are not (300) made after the same model. Each human being is an individual who thinks, who acts somewhat differently from others. / We have not, like an engineer to measure the amount of steel or the amount of cement or something else that / goes towards the making of a bridge or some other building. One can weigh and say exactly what the TENSIONS / and the strength are. Human beings being different, we cannot lay down any hard and fast rule about it that / a hundred or a thousand human beings will produce this or that result and therefore this uncertain and FASCINATING factor (400) comes in, which makes human beings more important than other things in this world. But that makes planning also difficult / with a large number of uncertainties about it. That would be so at any stage but more so at this stage in our country and in the world when everyone who looks around is CONSCIOUS of revolutionary happenings, changes continuously / taking place almost in any respect but, if I may say so, most of all in regard to technology, the / changes in technology, and technology ultimately affects human occupations, human life, the social structure. Now it is obvious that the (500) PACE of

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change in technology has been tremendous and **STUPENDOUS**. That pace has not **AFFECTED** us very much in India, thus far it is **AFFECTING** us more and more. Even so, our lives in this country are governed so much / by the **CONSEQUENCES** of science and technological growth. Most things that we do are somehow concerned with them. Now, they are / concerned with them. Therefore **they will be concerned** even more by the changes in technological growth.

Everybody knows how / these changes in technological growth are advancing and affecting, if I may say so, the science of war. We have (600) to deal with atomic energy, the atom bomb, the **hydrogen bomb**, etc. One does not realise that even in **peaceful / AVOCATIONS** the changes are progressively almost as big. They do not create such a **BANG** as that atom bomb does, / but **IN EFFECT** the coming of atomic energy is likely to produce enormous changes, that is, it will bring in / all kinds of new supplies of power which will make a great difference to any problem that we may face, / but apart from atomic energy the other changes in technology are **very great** and they are **continuous**, in affecting anything (700) that we need. **If we have a machine** made, any big machine, by the time it is ready it is / **slightly out of date**; something has **taken place**, which is a little more advanced a little more effective. / **Because of this** anything that we may plan is **likely to be** obviously affected by these changes and other matters / **long before** the period of the Plan is over. That is **one major uncertainty**.

Then, of course, there are the uncertainties / about our own resources, about the capacity of the human beings in this country, as to whether we can devote (800) our energies to this great and **MIGHTY** task or **FRITTER** them away in arguing or in disputing or in **QUARRELLING** / about smaller things in this country. There is **PRESUMABLY** a certain maximum quantum of national energy available. It may grow. / Now, how much of that can we devote to this task of implementing a Plan? How much of it will / we spend in other ways, **which are not fruitful**? How much of it in destructive ways and **DISRUPTIVE** ways? / All these are uncertainties, and we have seen even in the past few months enough of national energy being, (900) if I may say so with all respect, not only wasted but doing a great deal of harm to the sense of / national unity, national purpose, of working together. **I am not going** into the question of the merits of any matter, / but it is obvious that we have to undertake a very great task because we start from somewhere near the / **bottom level** of economic advance. Ours is a country which, in terms of **PER CAPITA** income, is very low down / in the **SCALE** of other countries. We have **evidence of technical achievements** and there are many great schemes at work.

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The Planning Commission has made various estimates about our resources and they are based on a great deal of thinking / and calculation. Nevertheless, they depend on so many uncertain factors. A person who is more OPTIMISTICALLY INCLINED may make a / better estimate, better in the sense of more hopeful estimate while a PESSIMIST may make a less hopeful estimate; nobody / can challenge it. For my part, I have an INVINCIBLE feeling that in the final analysis the resources of India / are considerable, in our people's capacity, ability and energy and the question arises how to reach them and how to (100) TAP them to the best advantage. I think this can be done by the realisation by the people themselves / that it is worth while doing so, by their full co-operation and the like. It can never be done by Government / DECREE or by an order from above. Therefore it becomes important that our people should realise and understand fully what this / process of planning is. Therefore we tried, to a considerable extent, to get the co-operation of as many people / as possible even at the district level, apart from a large number of groups of various kinds. I think it may (200) be well said that India is very conscious of planning today. I was reading a foreigner's book the other day / in which he says that in India you cannot get away from this planning business. He had written it in / slight IRRITATION. Whatever you talk about, somehow they lead you to the question of planning as though everything depended on / planning everywhere. Well, whether his irritation was justified or not, I was glad to read that a person with no / great sympathy for what we were doing felt ENVELOPED by some kind of an atmosphere of planning. Everybody can talk (300) of planning. Of course, everybody who talks of planning may know very little about planning. That is not the point / but it is true that India is very much planning-conscious and I think it is a great gain. When / I say planning-conscious, I mean of course planning-conscious in the democratic structure that we possess. That is, / we are proceeding with democratic planning. I am not criticising any country that may not plan or any country that plans in some other way, AUTHORITARIAN or some other way. It is none of my business to criticise other countries. They (400) have to meet their problems and it is up to them to decide how to meet them. They can judge / their own people. But so far as we are concerned in this country, people believe that we should endeavour to / plan by the democratic method. Planning in a small way has often been done and is often done elsewhere. Planning / in a really big way has THUS FAR only been done more or less by the authoritarian approach and the question arises how far a non-authoritarian and democratic approach can succeed in this kind of planning. I believe it (500) can; and

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not only that, I believe it can ultimately succeed better nor perhaps in YIELDING such great results quickly / but in laying a surer foundation and more effective foundation not only for planned growth but for the type of / society which we wish to develop in this country.

Now, we talk about the future in terms of socialist pattern / of society and that can be INTERPRETED in a variety of ways. I would beg this House to try / to consider these great problems without using, as far as possible, words which have an EMOTIONAL CONNOTATION because then it becomes (600) a little difficult for us to argue about the real thing. We want a society in this country where there is / equality, where there is social COHESION, where there are no firm classes SEPARATED from each other and where ^{is} opportunity for every single individual. Naturally, how far an individual takes advantage of that opportunity depends a great deal / on that individual, on his physical or mental or SPIRITUAL, or whatever it is, make-up because everybody is not ALIKE. It is obvious that everybody is not either mentally or physically alike, but we should always ensure the same measure (700) of opportunity to everyone. Now it is not enough to say that we shall ensure the same measure of opportunity / if the measure of opportunity is so low that there is practically / no opportunity. It then does little good to / say that everybody is getting the same measure of opportunity. It is not much good saying that everybody has the / same measure of opportunity on poverty level because that means lack of opportunity to everybody. Therefore, in order to give / that opportunity we have to have something to give. That is to say, we have to get out of poverty (800) and lack of opportunity; we have to produce wealth because only out of that can we produce the things that / are necessary for people to have that opportunity we CRAVE FOR. So, it comes round to our producing the things / that we require. When we use the word 'wealth', of course there is no significance except in regard to the / physical things that we require, whatever we may require, whether it is food or clothing or housing of hundreds / and thousands of other things that are necessary. Education, health and all that are the things that we require and (900) that we want to place before everyone. How do we do that?

There was considerable argument about a year ago / about what was called physical planning and financial planning as if there was an INHERENT CONTRADICTION between the two. / Many people thought that the use of this term 'physical planning' was dangerous and was meant to turn our approach in / a wrong and harmful direction. Now, I do not understand how there can be any planning of any kind without 'physical planning. Obviously, whatever you may plan, you have to plan for the goods, you have to plan for food.

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TRANSCRIPTION No. 123

Now, from the point of view of labour also, this measure is very important. I am giving all the arguments. / The Second Five Year Plan admits that in order to keep up production in the country, in order to develop / our industries, it is of great importance to ENTHUSE the working class and the workers. It is the correct approach. / As far as words go nobody will quarrel with it. In fact, we would like more and more workers to / be enthused. Such measures should be brought in more and more in order to make the working class see that (100) with the increase in productivity on their part, at least there is improvement in their living conditions, that with the / increased production of consumer goods in the country, they get more resources in their hands to buy the things that they / require, to spend more money on their children, on their housing, on their health, on the education of their children and all that. You have to create situation like this; you have to create a feeling like this; / you have to make provision for this. Even from that angle it is necessary that this should be accepted. (200) Labour enthusiasm cannot be created until and unless you relate the increase in productivity to an increase in the living standards / of our people. More production, more money in the pockets of the working class, more money in the pockets of / the working class, more consumption of their daily necessities of life and less PRIVATIONS and difficulties. Am I wrong in / this? I would ask the hon. Members to say. Therefore, on that score it is essential. Then, even from the / point of view of industrial expansion it is essential. You will ask me how. I will tell you how. (300) Now, it means that if this provident fund contribution is not taken from them, to that extent the money will be / with the working class. And this money they would be able to spend in the market as customers and buyers / of commodities. What does it mean? What are the economic implications of such a thing? Such a thing means that / the demands for consumer goods in the country will go up. There will be expansion in the internal market. / It is very essential, when we talk about the industrial expansion, that we also ensure expansion in the market. Unless there is (400) a growing demand in the country for the industrial goods, you cannot have the expansion of industries. Expansion of industries / does not take place in a satisfactory way disregarding this factor of expanding consumption in the country. In order to / ensure expanding consumption on the part of the working people, it is necessary for you to make more money / available to them for consumption. Now, I will be up against the question, what about the savings of the community? / You will ask, should not the workers contribute something towards the common savings for our country? I say, do not (500) start with the workers'

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savings, those who are not in a position to save. You cannot expect those people / who are not getting two SQUARE meals a day, whose children go without education and other elementary necessities of life, / to go on saving in an uncertain provident fund, by undergoing all manner of denials at present. You cannot expect such a / thing. Therefore, it is not a question of saving on the part of the workers. That money which you / give him is invested in other sectors of economy by way of increased consumption which STIMULATES your industrial production. But (600) we are saying, do not keep the gap. If that gap has to be filled, get the money from the / capitalist class, the class which is in a position to save. By adopting such a policy there will be a lot / of savings. Saving takes place not at the cost of the worker, not at the cost of CONTRACTION of the / whole market, not by STIFLING the STIMULANTS that are required for the industrial expansion in the economy as a whole. / Saving takes place on the basis of those who are in a position to save. All that money which would (700) have been otherwise spent, left in the hands of the capitalist class, for unproductive purposes, in importing race horses and / PERFUMES and all manner of things, would be available for being spent on clothes, books, medicines and other things which / are essential for the vitality of the community and for its healthy growth. Therefore, from any angle that you judge / this measure is a very good measure and I think the hon. Deputy Minister would not mind accepting it. / He is somewhat ALLERGIC to me and to the communist benches generally. I am very sorry for it if we caused (800) this kind of ALLERGY to anybody. But he need not be allergic to us in this matter at all. / We have followed some of the States' objectives in the Second Five Year Plan, pronounced objectives in the second Five Year Plan / in formulating and presenting this Bill to this House. We would not have done it, had we thought / that this is such a fundamental thing that he would never accept it, that this is something which is not at all / within your DOMAIN. We think the hon. Members of the Congress Party can accept it. We read their speeches, (900) we also read the DELIBERATIONS of their various party meetings and sessions. We read some of their publications and we are, / of course, surprised at the declarations that they make from time to time. We take note of them. We take a serious view; we attach great importance to them. / Therefore, we feel that the Congress Members opposite can easily / bring themselves up to accept this measure. This is in line with their thoughts. Whether these thoughts are being translated / in the Government's official policies or not is a different matter. But this is something which is untouchable for them. (1000 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION No. 124

Sir, this amendment relating to clause 8 is most important and it affords us yet another opportunity to explain / to the Government and to all those friends who do not still SEE EYE TO EYE with us, that clause 8 / is perhaps the blackest clause in the Bill. We have made it very clear, Mr. Deputy Chairman, that we have / very many clauses in this Bill to support. That is a matter of great satisfaction to us. Now Sir, whatever / the Government may be saying, whatever the Prime Minister may be THEORISING / whatever new discoveries may be made by him (100) with regard to the PROPOSITION of linguistic States, and whatever ACCUSATIONS may be made against the other parties of breaking / the unity of India, the fact remains that the States Reorganisation Bill, as we have it before us, recognises in / practice the reorganisation of India largely on the basis of language. Nothing can DETRACT this outstanding fact with regard to this Bill. / Therefore, Sir, let us be very clear about it. It is not something that we are saying / for the first time and it is not something which is very extraordinary. The whole Bill is based on the acceptance (200) of the underlying principle of linguistic reorganisation of States. A number of States on this basis are going to come / into existence. But when we come to that region of Maharashtra and Gujarat, we find a different type of DISPENSATION METED OUT to them. There is no LOGIC in it, there is no reason in it, and there is no principle in it, except that the ruling party, because of certain reasons, suddenly decided upon taking this PREPOSTEROUS course. / Mr. Deputy Chairman clause 8 creates a BILINGUAL State of Bombay. But I can tell you straightway that the Bill (300) was circulated to the various State Legislatures, it did not contain the provision of the kind that we have before us. / Thus, the people in the State and their LEGISLATORS, in particular, were denied the opportunity of addressing their mind / to this particular clause which we have before us. They DISCARDED certain other things too. It was open to them / to discard this matter also. They could not FORESEE that the Government would suddenly so change its mind that it / would be necessary / to discuss it. They concentrated on the provisions of the Bill based on the recommendations of the Commission. (400) They had before them two important documents, one the Commission's recommendations with regard to Bombay, and the other the proposals contained in the Bill that went to them. They concentrated only on those things and they could never have seen that certain hon. gentlemen would collect together in the LOBBIES signatures of various Members on a little piece of paper and FLAUNT them before the Prime Minister, and the Prime Minister who has not been easily CHANGEABLE in regard / to this matter would suddenly change and accept the suggestion for the creation of a bilingual State, (500) That

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is how this clause came into existence. And today, Sir, in this House we are called upon to support this clause regardless of what the Maharashtrians think about it and regardless of what the Gujaratis think about it.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, / it pains us when we hear the Hon. Minister talking in one BREATH with regard to Himachal Pradesh and other States / about the people's will, and yet when it comes to the question of Gujarat, that right is denied to it. / We find today before our eyes the mighty UPSURGE of the people of Gujarat demanding a linguistic State, and it is (600) perfectly known to the Government as to anybody else in the country that the people of Gujarat, to a man, / are opposed to this provision of the Bill. And also, Sir, the people of Maharashtra are opposed to this / Bill. Are these not facts? Can you explain why you are ignoring them? I found grave silence on the part / of the Home Minister when he spoke in reply to the debate. He had nothing to say about the situation / obtaining in Gujarat, except to express his feelings for Shri Morarjibhai Desai. All of us have got feelings for him. (700) But greater are the people of Gujarat. I should have thought that the TUMULTUOUS development which is shocking Gujarat to / its very depth would have STIRRED the CONSCIENCE of the hon. Ministers. They should have told us as to what / is this thing that is happening there. They should have told the House why they are ignoring the feelings that / are coming from Gujarat that this particular provision has got to be amended. They did nothing of the kind. / They remained silent.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, in the course of the debate you know that I tried to find out (800) as to how the Government's mind was reacting to the developments in Gujarat. Hon. Members of the Treasury Benches thought that / silence was golden in this case. How? Is this the way for a responsible Government to function? Is this the / way to establish the authority of democracy? Is this the way to present to the Parliament, to the people, this / question? I should have thought that hon. Ministers would give the best of thoughts to the developments in Gujarat even / at this late hour and see whether that situation could be met. We wished certain changes in the Bill (900) which would be acceptable to the people of Gujarat. A DOGMATISM has taken POSSESSION of them. Once they have decided that / a bilingual State should come, they decided that it shall remain. I tell you that you are swimming against currents. / You are fighting against the forces of history.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, we were surprised to hear the hon. Home Minister / talking about the unanimous VERDICT of the Lok Sabha. It is true that when the Bill was put to vote / finally, there was not a SINGLE DISSENTING voice. How could there be because there are many provisions in the Bill. (1000 Words)

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TRANSCRIPTION No. 125 (New)

Mr. Vice-Chairman, we are discussing the Railway Budget today. This Railway Budget will open a new chapter in the / history of this House, a chapter which is of a very discouraging nature. The Budget has been presented for the first time / in this House by minority Government. So, the people of the country do not find any improvement / or a future with this Budget because in every budget there is political WILL behind the Budget. But in this / Budget we do not see any political will for the development of railways in the country.

The Indian Railways (100) are the biggest public enterprise in the country. It is the largest in Asia and the second largest in the whole / world managed by a single management. It plays a very vital role in the field of economic development / of the country. Every sector of the society, be it rich or poor every man or woman is AFFECTED by the / performance of the Railway Department.

Madam, this Budget generally covers half of the economic problems of the country and affects the / people in their MULTIFARIOUS problems. In this Budget, the Railway Minister claims that he has given relief to the weaker sections (200) which is not true. The exemption in the railway freight for the essential commodities is of PERIPHERAL nature.

This kind / of exemption is a poor CONSOLATION because these articles are already bearing fairly heavy freight charges. I had considered the / Railway Minister to be a very DYNAMIC person earlier. Now that impression has been taken away from my mind / by his presenting this kind of a Budget in this House. He has committed a great mistake by increasing the / passenger fares and railway freight rates at a time when the rate of INFLATION is already high. The restricted increase (300) is also bound to affect the weaker sections of society.

Another glaring factor is increase in regional imbalances. / For example, the south-eastern region has been badly neglected in many respects so far as railway development is concerned. / I do not want to encourage the feeling of REGIONALISM but in this budget this matter is so GLARING that I cannot / ignore mentioning it on the floor of the House. While new railway lines are being opened every year in / the Northern States, even sanctioned projects and sanctioned lines in Orissa are being stopped or delayed for years together. (400)

Madam, as you know, the Paradip Port was started 20 years back. In order to connect Paradip Port with the HINTERLAND / of ore mining areas, a railway line was started some 16 years back. But that line has not yet been / completed on the plea that this portion of the line is not VIABLE. This line is meant for carrying iron ore / from the mining areas to the Paradip Port for export purposes. So far as the Railway map of / India is concerned, you kindly have a glance over the map of Orissa. You can easily imagine how Orissa was neglected. (500) Before Independence, Orissa had

got two lines fortunately or unfortunately. One is the coastal line. The Britishers wanted to connect / Calcutta and Madras. So, they had the coastal railway line. In the western sector, the Britishers wanted to connect / Bombay and Calcutta. So, fortunately some portion of the Bombay-Calcutta line went through Orissa in the western sector. / But apart from these two lines, nothing has been done.

Madam, the South-Eastern Railway Headquarters is situated in Howrah. / Howrah is a place which does not belong to the South-Eastern Railway. The people of Orissa have been (600) claiming and demanding since long to shift this Headquarters from Howrah to Orissa because the major portion of the / South-Eastern Railway is in Orissa. But, up till now, the Government has not taken any steps to shift this Headquarters / to Orissa. Last year, in the Orissa Assembly, there was a UNANIMOUS resolution in the House to shift this Headquarters from / Calcutta to Bhubaneswar or Cuttack. But nobody has given any importance to this demand. In the last elections, we faced / a lot of trouble. Of course, the Government in Orissa now has promised to the people that it will fulfil (700) this demand, a long-standing demand which Orissa has been demanding for 40 years, to shift this Headquarters from Calcutta / to Bhubaneswar. It is to be seen how the Government of Orissa and the Government of India help in the / shifting of the headquarters in Orissa.

If you look to the present transport system of the Railways from Delhi to / Bhubaneswar, the State capital, there are two super-fast trains. One is the Neelachal Express and the other is Puri Express. / They have been named super-fast but while the Puri Express takes 32 hours at the minimum from (800) Delhi to Bhubaneswar, the Neelachal Express takes 36 hours. While these trains have been named as super-fast trains, / actually they are super-slow trains. There is another train coming from Puri. It is named as Utkal Express. / We call it Bharat Darshan train. This train starts from Puri in the morning and it again enters Orissa the next day. / It starts from Puri, goes to Khargpur and then to Tatanagar and next day at about 2 O'clock / again enters Orissa. It touches West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and then come to Delhi. (900) So, this is perhaps the national integration train. It takes 52 hours to reach Delhi.

Now, I would make / one SUBMISSION to the hon. Railway Minister regarding the retiring Members of the House. Since long they are demanding railway / pass for their journey. Uptill now, the Government has not considered it. I would request the Railway Minister, if / he considers this case, he will be remembered, because it is their long standing demand on behalf of the / Ex-MPs Association. So, I request him to consider this demand favourably and grant them railway passes like retired Railway employees. (1000 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION No.126

Sir, I agree wholeheartedly with the sentiments expressed in favour of public co-operation, in favour of the importance of public co-operation. / I would like to place this question of public co-operation much higher than they have done in relation to the / success of our Five Year Plans. / It is INDISPENSABLE for the success of the Five Year Plans. / Not only for the Five Year Plans but also for the progress of the country in every direction, public co-operation is of / supreme importance. When we think of plan, usually it occurs to us that the REQUISITES for the successful IMPLEMENTATION (100) of it are materials, machines, financial resources and PERSONNEL. Of course, personnel is very important, trained personnel of all categories, / but I personally feel that there are those other things less TANGIBLE which are even of greater importance. When these / have been secured adequately, those other things will follow. They are a sense of unity in the country, a sense / of / discipline in the country, and ENLIGHTENED and ENTHUSIASTIC co-operation of the people in all the various development programmes and the various / schemes for the building up of the country. Therefore, I think that a discussion of the question (200) in this House has been of very great assistance.

We think of the people merely as if they are BENEFICIARIES of / the plans. They are much more than that. They are, of course, the COLLABORATORS and makers of the plans / and it is only when we succeed in securing that realisation on the part of the people and that effective contribution / from the people on that basis, that things really will start moving very much more quickly than they do now. / Our whole CONCEPT of public co-operation is very limited. We think of only people attending our meetings and of a (300) little sharmdan here and there. The idea of public cooperation is very much deeper than that; it is much more fundamental. There are millions of people in the country who are in the fields, factories and offices. The moment they / begin to see that it is on a little better work, harder work, on their part that the progress of / this country depends, that realisation itself will make for greater, quicker and ACCELERATED progress. As was pointed out by one / hon. Member, it is a question of attitudes, it is a question of a certain PERCEPTION, a certain understanding. (400) There has to be an understanding of what is going on in the country, what the prospects are before us, how / they are related to our welfare as individuals and as families, and also to the welfare of POSTERITY. There is also / something more than this INTELLECTUAL appreciation; it is an emotional link with all that is happening. Public co-operation therefore / has to be understood in that sense. It is the atmosphere which is created in the country in which all these schemes and all these development programmes are going to function; that is important for their success. That atmosphere depends (500) upon the people, their minds and their attitudes.

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There is also the question of resources. People help not only by their work. The resources also are drawn from them. They pay in various ways, taxes, loans, etc. If we want to STEP UP our development, investment has to be increased. The resources for the public sector and the private sector / come from the savings of the community. This means economy and avoidance of wasteful expenditure. One hon. Member said that / AUSTERITY should not be restricted to the workers only. I never said that austerity should be practised by the poor (600) workers. I have always fought for higher wages for them.

Certainly, if we see that there is a small number / of people who are rich, well, that small number also has to be called upon to avoid OSTENTATIOUS expenditure and / avoid wasteful consumption and wasteful expenditure. When we are thinking of a more equitable distribution and putting more money / in the hands of a larger number of people, it is not only the savings of a few that are going / to push up the resources needed for the plan. Let it be very clear. It will have to be the (700) savings of larger numbers of the community, that will make the plan a success. Of course, it is always understood / that those who are at the lowest RUNG of the LADDER certainly have nothing to spare but at various levels, BENEATH that of the people who may have crores and many lakhs, there are various groups whose savings are required / and if we are to go away with the impression that it is only the income-tax payer and the / rich whose savings and whose austerity are going to be sufficient, then it is not going to be so. (800)

The question of harder work, more honest work, economy, austerity in various degrees all these are important for the plan. / There is the question of the sense of discipline of how we behave towards each other, and how we PROVOKE each other. / The occasion may be very small but it may appear at the time to be something of a crisis / but when it is considered in relation to the vast question of development of the country, the future of the / country, that small trouble which arises out of one thing or the other, PALES into insignificance, even from the point of view of (900) the larger interest of those very groups. If they create disturbances, if they create a COMMOTION, if / they create sense of insecurity, that is bound to HAMPER the progress of the plan and they will suffer, / among others, perhaps much more than by anything that they may gain by the things which PROVOKE them into those / things. It is just incidentally that I have mentioned this.

There the people have to co-operate but there is ^{the} other / aspect. Of course, they have to bear the BRUNT of it. The initiative for public co-operation has to be theirs. (1000 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION No. 127

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Mr. Deputy Chairman, after hearing this discussion which has been THREADBARE, there is very little new to be said / on the subject, and I will just say a few words by way of expression of the public views on this / important measure. As we have seen since morning, there is no section of the House which has welcomed this / measure. This is APPREHENDED to be unnecessary because we have seen there are two main things as far as this / amending Bill is concerned. One is in regard to the SUMMARY EVICTION of the occupants and the other is unauthorised (100) occupation. I would like to say that it may be that administratively the Government is faced with some difficulty, but / as it has been stressed in this House, this question is more of a human nature than of any other / administrative difficulty. Who are the people who are AFFECTED by this measure? In the first instances, they are very poor people / who are living in slums and in those undesirable conditions or they are refugees from Pakistan. We have seen / that even rich people who came to India as refugees have had to take shelter in any corner or in (200) the VERANDAHS or on the PAVEMENTS, wherever they could find a little accommodation and they have lived for years under / conditions which were most unhealthy and undesirable. In due course of time, these people have been able to put some roof over their heads. As it is, it seems that the provisions which are sought to be provided in this / amending Bill are very INNOCUOUS. But in view of the fact that it will affect mainly the poor people and / refugees, naturally, it becomes a human problem and the LEGISLATORS have to be very careful before they give their ASSENT (300) because they have to deal with the public directly. And, therefore, whatever comes before the House, they have to see / from the public point of view.

I would submit that ordinarily there would be no difficulty in giving ASSENT to this Bill. Firstly, even when they occupied the premises they had to face real HIARASSMENT at the hands of the / MUNICIPALITIES and also the improvement trust and others. Now, that they have got some shelter over their heads, if / they are to be removed from there, they have to be treated very kindly. I daresay, just now the hon. (400) Health Minister, in a very SYMPATHETIC way, explained the real position and I am sure the conditions would be as / she has promised them to be. But even then, we will have to take the extreme cases and see that / these unfortunate people who were at one time middle class people or even rich people, and are today refugees / do not have to run from PILLAR TO POST for even a little space and a little shelter over their heads. / If due to some mistake of the authorities, or RED-TAPISM or due to ordinary administrative difficulties, the lower authorities (500) take a strong view of it, then their

conditions would become really harassing and very inconvenient. I would, therefore, submit / that this summary eviction is a great STING in dealing with such kind of people who are very poor and / especially who are refugees. As far as the land is concerned, or the premises are concerned, Government already possess the / authority and power. Now, they want to extend this authority even to the houses and, therefore, this summary eviction is / rather an objectionable thing. I do not know what difficulty the Government feels in not going to the law court (600) whenever any person becomes unreasonable and he has to be removed and he does not want to go. More than / one hon. Member has on the floor of the House, stressed this point and I will submit that the sting / will be taken out of this whole Bill if the summary eviction provision is removed. In case of necessity, / the Government, like any other private individual, can go to the law court.

Secondly, in regard to unauthorised occupation also, this / provision has been made in clause 4(c). This new clause becomes a little difficult to understand in the (700) sense that a man is unauthorised, although a previous authority had authorised him to occupy that premises or that house. / Now, the Government seeks to get the power to even declare that man who at one time had been authorised, / to be now unauthorised. This is also a very inconvenient provision as far as the poor people are concerned. / Well, I know that once Government bring a measure before this House, Government rarely want to RETRACE their steps. The Government / is determined to have this Bill passed. If the House had been left free, probably it would reject it and (800) this amending Bill will never be passed, but by the employment of WHIP, they would be able to pass it. / I would, in that case, submit to the hon. Minister that when such occasions arise, when a person has to be / evicted, alternative accommodation should be provided to such an unfortunate person near his place of occupation and near the / place where he has got work. Of course, the hon. Health Minister as a lady and also as a HUMANITARIAN and because of the portfolio she holds, is very kind-hearted and she has given us a very special assurance (900) that these people will be given every facility and it will be treated as a human problem, even after passing / the Bill. She has also told us how under the new conditions people have appreciated the position. But even then, / why are these people living in the slums? They are living there because they have no other means. The / hon. Health Minister just now told us that they have been given accommodation in a better place where ordinarily they would have / to pay Rs. 12. Now, they are charged only Rs. 6 or half the rate for such poor people. (1000 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 128 (Revised)

Sir, I welcome this Bill because it is the first attempt to create and provide further technical PERSONNEL so necessary / in the country. It is very well laid down that this Institute is the first in the chain of four / high-grade technical institutions proposed to be started in the country to improve the TONE of the engineering and technological / education as well as to meet the present special needs of the industry which could not be achieved in the normal way. On these two special clauses, I would like to offer some remarks. Because, first of all, we see (100) that the tone of technical and engineering education is not at present what is desired or is necessary in the / country. We should try to improve it and I can assure you that we cannot improve it in 5 or / 10 years and this is the first attempt and if all efforts are made to improve the tone, it will / be in the large interests of the country. The special needs of the country are increasing and the branches of / engineering and technological education are multiplying every year in our country also. So, the degrees and the courses will have to be (200) multiplied. These are the two important points.

Why our students are going in hundreds to foreign countries to / acquire degrees in foreign Universities. Because the training IMPARTED is not adequate for the purpose for which it is meant, / namely, to RENDEI service in the industry in which they wish to join later on. I wish to say here / that this institution should be sufficiently financed and for WANT of finance it should not suffer in getting the best / professors for training.

Then, the atmosphere that is to be created for imparting training is very important. Because technological engineering (300) education is quite different from ACADEMIC and THEORETICAL education which is at present given in Universities. For that, especially / I welcome this association of UNDER GRADUATE studies, because if under-graduate study there, then it creates an atmosphere for / those students to follow it and PURSUE it to POST-GRADUATE studies and in fundamental research. That is very important. I still say that if it is followed in all the four high-grade institutions, then it will be / useful. We should not FIGHT SHY OF it because we are WOEFULLY lacking in technical skill and that skill (400) has to be created. This can't be created unless we have an atmosphere when students mix with each other in a / FRATERNAL way and discuss among themselves freely. It is not only by lectures by professors that they learn. It is / also by the student getting together that they learn these things.

As regards the suggestion for AFFILIATING the Institute with / the Calcutta University, I don't ENDORSE that suggestion. This is a different institution from the present Universities and colleges and / the training that to be given in them is also different. I think mere theoretical training is now given (500) and we are lacking

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in technical training and we should improve our tone CONSIDERABLY in that respect, and we should / make this a model in our country. There may be co-ordination of this Institute with the four others that we / want to establish but there should be AFFILIATION with no other University.

My third point is that the Education Ministry / must make a CENSUS of how many students are going for technological and engineering degrees in foreign universities and why / those students, after their fundamental research, after acquiring their Ph. D. degrees from those Universities, after acquiring DISTINCTION in their (600) training, are not returning to this country to serve our industries where we so much require them. If the Education/Ministry goes into this fact, they will find that there are about 300 students both in America and in Europe working in the factories after getting their Ph. D. degrees, after acquiring the highest qualification in COMPOSITION with other / foreign students. Can we not get them into our country? They will serve our CAUSE, much better than there. / Why are they denied this opportunity? Because we have no openings here. We should make efforts to bring them here. (700) They have been working for 10 or 15 years in some factories in foreign countries, and we are permitting our factories / and the public sector to draw upon I.A.S. officers for management. I.A.S. officers are good for / working in administrative jobs but for working in the factories they are of no use. Therefore, import those 300 / or 400 students who are residing in those foreign countries, who are working in those factories after acquiring their / degrees in competition with foreign students by even giving them their terms, if necessary.

I think, the terms (800) offered to the Indian Administrative Service or the Indian Police Service should be different from what should be offered to technical personnel. / It should be so because if a man is properly trained he can reduce the cost in the factory by / 10 per cent. A reduction of 10 per cent in the cost of production will go a long way. / If, for example, the original cost is about a crore of rupees, then this would mean a saving of ten / lakhs of rupees. This is done purely by their technical (GENIUS) and this genius has gone out of the country. (900) This should be brought back and they should be taken on their own terms, if necessary. First of all, those engineers / and other technicians who are working in foreign countries should be PERSUADED to come here.

We are working under a / system wherein we get only the I.A.S. officers and not others. We should ask our Ambassadors to make / a list of such persons; they will be satisfied to work in India on a much lower salary. Even if / you get a very highly qualified man from our factories, the Union Public Service Commission does not endorse his application. (1000 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 129

Sir, this Bill has met with such general approval throughout the country that it does not stand in need of / any long introduction from me. The Lok Sahayak Sena has been functioning during the last eighteen months. It has AROUSED / great enthusiasm. It is now public knowledge that our aim for the present is to train a lakh of people / every year. The scheme is for five years and we mean to do this by means of holding some 500 / camps in a year. We use ten months of the year, avoiding the monsoon seasons. And we hold these (100) camps in different parts of India, in practically every State. One camp was held in Jammu and Kashmir / and we have also camps down south, everywhere, with huge area which are generally CLOSE to community welfare project centres. Sometimes / the State Governments have represented and emphasised that in order to ROUSE Public enthusiasm and to awaken public CONSCIOUSNESS, we should / hold these camps in other centres also. In these eighteen months, somewhere about a lakh and fifty thousand people have / been trained. The RESPONSE has been very fine and everyone who is between the ages of 18 and 40 is (200) WELCOME. People generally come from the rural areas and all castes and communities are represented. The camp is for one / month and the conditions under which the TRAINEES live are military conditions. Free ration is given and free uniforms are / given and when the camp is DISPERSED, an OUT-OF-POCKET allowance of Rs. 15 per head is given to / the trainees. I have visited them and I imagine some hon. Members might have seen these camps too. The conditions / under which the trainees live are just like military conditions and they lead during that one month a fairly STRENUOUS life (300). Military training is imparted. There is physical drill, there are the marches, rifle shooting and all that. To those / who are not literate, an effort is made to give some instruction, and particularly instruction in what I may call / the art of making a good citizen of India. Our aim is to utilise this one month to create a / sense of leadership in every trainee, because it is not merely our purpose to give them military training, but to / make them better citizens and to make them take an active part in the life in their own village. (400) As the House knows, throughout the countryside there is a wave of enthusiasm flowing. People are most anxious to help themselves. There is the SHRAMDAN movement. There is a desire to build roads and dams and to spread the GOSPEL of / education and what we require is leadership in the village itself, a sense of discipline in the village and we / are hoping that this training that we IMPART apart from the purpose that it may serve in times of need / whenever there is an emergency, in peace time also, the training will be useful and it will REBOUND to the (500) benefit of the country AT LARGE.

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All this costs a lot of money. The annual expenditure is a crore of / rupees and for five years if we proceed on these very lines, it will be Rs. 5 crores. This Bill / has become necessary because we wanted to have some rules and regulations and while these trainees were living in a camp life, they had to be subject to military discipline and therefore, we wanted to put it on a regular basis. / The Bill, as it stands, commits Government and commits the Parliament to no limitations. I wish to emphasise this (600) because if the movement spreads, and if there is a general desire in the country throughout the community for military / training, if there is such a general desire for expansion, and if Parliament approves of it, then within this very / Bill, it will be possible to extend the number from one lakh a year to two lakhs a year. / It will all be a question of money. It will be a question of the provisions to be made for training / purposes.

I wish also to emphasise here that we are giving one month's training. The House will be aware that (700) this movement for giving military training has had its origin during the last three or four years on some scale. / The House knows that apart from this Lok Sahayak Sena, during the last four or five years, effort is being / made to give military training to various classes of our people, for instance, we had in our schools and colleges / the N.C.C. movement. The N.C.C. course imparts military training and from among them boys are sent / up to the Military Academy at Khadakvasla near Poona. Similarly, we have opened the AUXILIARY Cadet CORPS and for the (800) purpose of providing military training to people living in urban areas and employed in industrial concerns, mills and factories, we / have the Territorial Army. And in order to provide better and further means and greater facilities, we started the Auxiliary / Cadet Corps in 1953. But it was on a limited scale. The period of camp life / was about a week in the beginning. I think it was extended to ten days and the allowance paid was / Rs. 5. The response to it was great. People were very ready to come and take advantage of it. (900) Then, this Lok Sahayak Sena was started and a longer period of training was provided. I am mentioning all this because / if experience proves that the period is too short, that it should be a bit longer, then there will be / nothing to prevent the Government with the approval of Parliament from extending the period from one month to two months / so as to make the military training effective. Hon. Members have seen that the Bill is what you call generally / of a providing character. It is a piece of delegated legislation. It says that the prescribed authority shall do this. (1000 words).

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 130 (New)

Sir, coming to revenue receipts, I feel the Railways can earn a SIZEABLE revenue if they TONE UP administration, / cut down wasteful expenditure, repair wagons and coaches in time to increase their life SPAN which would save huge expenditure. / Otherwise, these wagons and coaches would be DISPOSED OF as SCRAP iron. I suggest more sheds and more repair work shops / are to be established and timely repair work is to be taken up. The Railways should also control thousands of / ticketless travellers, and revenue can also increase by checking damage to railway property, wagon-breaking and theft by anti-social (100) elements for which huge compensation is being paid by them. Vast land adjoining railway lines has been illegally occupied / and if this land can be reoccupied and can be properly utilised, then the Railways will be able to earn / more revenue. Indian Railways received a World Bank loan of 400 million dollars BESIDES, the Railways have received / 190 million dollars as loan for the Asian Development Bank for LOCO procurement and for importing new technologies and the / EXIM Bank of Japan co-financed the loan with 100 million dollar credit. Nothing has been stated about this (200) loan as to how it was utilised and this fund should have ACCOUNTABILITY at least to the Members of this / AUGUST House and the Railways should work VIGOROUSLY to promote tourism by providing a mode of transportation which is not only / economical but has a special FASCINATION for the tourists. For this purpose, the hon. Minister will have to work / in consultation with the Minister of Civil Aviation and also the States, and this will help the Railways to earn / more revenue. I understand the Indian Railways are a founder Member of ESCAP that is Economic and Social Commission (300) of Asia and the Pacific. Since the Indian Railways enjoy international cooperation, I would like to know whether this relation has / further improved so as to receive more funds from them for OVERALL development of the Railways and also for the / technological upgradation, modernisation of the Railway system, and also whether any exchange programme for technical assistance has been formulated as / this would considerably help the Indian Railways to improve the existing (INFRASTRUCTURE) the technological upgradation of the network, upgradation of / the communication network and computer-based freight operation systems and more computerisation of passenger reservations in METROPOLITAN towns. I believe (400) funds that would be available through international cooperation may be utilised for improvement purposes and for increasing revenue / and it would not be necessary to HIKE PASSENGER fares and freight charges as proposed in the Budget.

In the Annual Report / and Accounts 1988-89 of the Indian Railways, detailed information on research and development has been / given on pages 34 to 38. It has been mentioned that the Research, Design and Standard Organisation functions / as adviser and consultant to help the Indian Railways in all technical matters. Scientists, technologists, educationists and senior executives are (500)

in this body. I would like to suggest that in this regard—i.e., in technical matters and / in connection with the technical improvement and technological upgradation—the Indian Railways should work for research and development in collaboration with / IITs, Universities and National Metallurgical Laboratories and other national laboratories under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. / More research and development centres need be opened for which there should be provision in the Budget. It should provide / funds for further technological developments.

Now, Madam, coming to the question of railway safety, I regret to point out (600) that we have not been able, as yet, to completely ELIMINATE railway accidents or even to SUBSTANTIALLY reduce them. Only a / few days back, the Railway Minister made a statement regarding a serious accident involving the Dehradun-Bombay Central Express which / took place on the 14th of this month. To my mind, the possibilities of rail accidents can be substantially brought / down by an ALL-ROUND vigilance of the operator staff and by ENHANCING operational efficiency. I do not know / if it is possible to EVOLVE some sort of FOOLPROOF arrangement whereby a train moving on the line can receive (700) back positive signal through ULTRASONIC system about the existence of another moving train from the opposite direction. Such ultrasonic systems / are used by NAVIGATORS in order to protect their ships against accidents with ICE-BERGS. Can similar signalling system not / be used in trains also so that accidents can be averted ?

The Hon. Minister has mentioned about passenger amenities. / At present, the long distance passengers, even in super-fast trains do not get reasonable comforts during their journey. Many unauthorised / passengers from the intermediate stations, without any reservation, forcibly get into reserved compartments and disturb the BONA-FIDE passengers and (800) more often the railway staff are unable to provide any relief. This is very unfair and should be put an / end to. Especially now, when there is a STEEP increase in the railway fares, the Railway Minister should look into the / comforts of passengers. I would also like to mention that the passengers should get amenities like having pure drinking water, / good food and some entertainment. I have observed in foreign countries that there are film shows or some such entertainment / for long distance passengers. I think there should be some arrangements for entertainment here also in the near future. (900) I don't want to take much time of the House and I think, there should be some improvement in the Railway / CATERING service and also some sort of relief must be there for the long-distance passengers. Reservation should be properly / done. While concluding, Madam, I would like to say that the Railway staff should be given more amenities like housing, / medicare and education so that they can live comfortably as they are RENDERING great service to the nation.

With these words, / Madam, I conclude and I thank you once again for giving me an opportunity to speak on this matter. (1000 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 131 (New)

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Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, through this Proclamation we are discussing the problem of a very important unit of this country, / where the President's rule has been PROMULGATED. While supporting the Resolution, I want to make some observations not only on / Mizoram but on the entire North-Eastern region where the political situation continues to cause concern for this country. / Very often we talk about INSURGENCY, but to me in the North-Eastern region even before Independence we were fighting for / the identity, people were ASSERTING and we were asserting for our very survival in this country.

By nature, tribals are (100) very sensitive and they are very suspicious as far as their identity is concerned. In this wide Indian culture, naturally / the tribal people in the North-Eastern region have felt that unless they assert their identity they would become totally / SUBMERGED, and they would become second-rate citizens in the country. That was the fear that they APPREHENDED and it / grew over the years.

* Another movement—I do not call it insurgency—was a political movement in Nagaland, by which / they had adopted a policy of non-violence, peaceful approach to the solution of the problem but when they were (200) pushed to the wall, they had to take up arms and they never called themselves Naga Army—they called themselves Safeguards. / It was a part of the undivided Assam. Because of the police action, they had to defend themselves and gradually / it has developed into a political movement and they had to take up arms to defend themselves, to protect themselves, / to protect the village.

In this way, this kind of political movement continued, not only in Nagaland but also in / other parts of the North-Eastern region. This was followed by Mizoram. Then again Manipur, and today this MALADY (300) has been spread to Assam also. So, do not take it only from the point of view of insurgency. /

I would urge this AUGUST House that the feelings, aspirations, the LONGINGS of these tribals in the North-Eastern region have / got something to do with their SURVIVAL for their existence. May I state here that in Nagaland, though it is / a small State, it is a small tribe, we have our own history, we have our own political background and / it was no other leader than late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who recognised the identity of the Nagas and it was (400) Pandit Nehru who gave that political identity to Naga people. And, therefore, the Naga People even now remember how great / was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He was a father of the DOWN-TRODDEN; he was a father of the people there.

Let us come to Meghalaya. The same agitation was going on but fortunately, Meghalaya could EMERGE without SHEDDING any blood, / and through a peaceful process, the State of Meghalaya was CARVED OUT. And this was given by no other person / than Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Mizoram emerged after more than two decades of struggle under the leadership of Laldenga; they had been (500) fighting for SECESSION from India.

It was through the GOOD OFFICES of the Government of India, the people of India and also the political wisdom of Laldenga that he came round to join the mainstream of national life. / Why should we not give credit to Laldenga for this? It was he who took the step that we should be / a part and parcel of the Indian Union. Shall we not give him the credit? So, I would request the / hon. Members not to utter any UNCHARITABLE words against Laldenga just because there is President's rule there. Whether President's rule (600) is there or the elected government is there, Laldenga is also there. How could he come to power after the / last election? I would remind this august House that the tribal people are very CONSIDERATE. It was Mr. Laldenga / who HIGHLIGHTED or PROJECTED the Mizos in the eyes of the people of India and the world. Mizo people are / proud, people, very hardworking people and they know what is best for them. Therefore, when this ACCORD was signed, the / Mizo INTELLECTUALS and the Mizo people said why not give chance to our leader, Mr. Laldenga; he fought for us; (700) he lived in difficult conditions for us. And they brought him to power. His party was given the MANDATE by / the people. But, Sir, administration of GUERRILLA people is quite different from a normal administration. In a guerilla warfare, in / a guerilla movement, there is MIGHT; that is the DESTINY of an individual, the FATE of an individual, the fate / of an organisation. But in a normal administration where we have to function under the Constitution of India, we have to be / governed by normal rules and regulations and procedures. Here, I believe, Mr. Laldenga who has been used only (800) to the guerilla methods, when he was given the REINS of normal administration, felt the difficulties of running a normal administration. / He could not satisfy not only his M.L.As., his partymen but also his followers because one / can promise heaven, one can promise the sun and the moon, but in actual IMPLEMENTATION, one cannot satisfy the feelings, / the aspirations and the urges of all the people who follow him when he was leading a political movement. / Similar is the case in Assam. AGP promised so many things to the people but when you are given (900) the actual reins of administration, you are bound to FUMBLE. So, they are also suffering. / Similar is the case with Laldenga. / Don't blame only the Congress Government, DEFECTION was not by Congress people; it was among his own colleagues, among his / own men. About this anti-defection law, I think the philosophy behind it is also full of defects and LOOPHOLES. / When an individual is killed, we call it murder; but in a war when we kill thousands, we don't call / it murder. Similar is the case with anti-defection law. Therefore, this House should do some rethinking on this

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 132 (new)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Chavan presented the Union Budget for the first time in his political CAREER. SHRI Chavan is / a very experienced politician and an able administrator. He has held a number of important positions in the past. / He has been the Chief Minister of a progressive State like Maharashtra, Home Minister and Minister of Defence at the Centre / and held a number of other positions. I am impressed by his abilities since long. The way he gave an / account of his experience and FARSIGHTEDNESS while presenting his MAIDEN Budget, is indeed COMMENDABLE. This Budget is commendable and significant (100) in many respects. The TEMPO maintained by the Government since 1980 for ALLEVIATING poverty and providing employment / to the people is praiseworthy. The efforts of the Government have resulted in an increase in these activities year after year / and this too is commendable. But this year the hon Minister has broken all previous records as he has given special IMPETUS to the poverty alleviation programme in the Budget. The most significant among all these programmes is the Jawaharlal Nehru / Rozgar Yojana under which there is a proposal to provide employment to one member in each family in 120 districts. (200) It is in itself a REVOLUTIONARY step. Our party has decided that employment must be given to at least / one person in each poor family all over the country. Though details of the programme as to how this scheme / will be implemented and how employment will be provided, are still to come before us, yet I would like to / praise this bold decision, the benefits of which will reach lakhs and crores of people throughout the country and will / provide relief to them.

A number of concessions have been given to poor people in this Budget with a view to (300) providing them relief but at the same time, it gave a SETBACK to the middle class. So far as / I can understand, the Budget will in no way affect the rich people.

First of all, I would like to draw / the attention of the hon. Minister to poverty alleviation programmes, because the Government is EARMARKING huge funds for these programmes. / Now, it becomes the duty of the Central Government to see that the money reaches the people properly. It is / not to-day only but for years that the hon Members have been expressing the view that the BENEFICIARIES do not (400) receive the full amount of money that is earmarked for them. There could have been some difference of opinion, / had even 25 per cent of the funds reached the people. But it is an ACKNOWLEDGED fact and the Government, / even the Prime Minister, has admitted that the money released from the Centre under poverty alleviation programmes or employment programmes does / not reach the people. It is all the more DISTRESSING that in spite of the fact that we agree with / this view and know every thing, so far no effective step has been taken to ensure that the full amount (500)

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reaches the people. Only two agencies are involved in this work. The Central Government allocates the money and the State / Governments implement the programmes. It is the Central Government that knows the extent to which the guidelines issued by them / are followed by the State Governments. One thing is certain that once the money reaches the district and BLOCK level, / the Central Government has no control over it. It is said that MONITORING is being done. But how and in / what way it is done? So far I have not seen any representative of the Central Government going to the (600) block level and verifying the work done or enquiring from the people and listening to them. The Central Government / has not taken any steps in this regard. The Hon. Prime Minister has also been saying that out of six rupees, / only one rupee reaches the people and the remaining amount is spent on administration. I would like to CITE the / instance of Uttar Pradesh. In this state, there is a District Development Officer in each district to look after the / development works. Nowadays, all works have come to a STANDSTILL. The officers have no work to do. The District Rural (700) Development Agency, a parallel agency, has its parallel office and parallel staff. But the agencies of the State government are / silent. Nobody knows what they are doing except attending to routine administrative work. Most of the State Governments do not / undertake any development work out of their own resources. Construction of roads in rural areas is the primary work of / the State Governments. But no State Government is utilising its resources on construction of roads in rural areas. They are / undertaking this work with the funds received from the Central Government. Salaries are being paid and expenditure is being INCURRED, (800) but the Department of the State Government is sitting idle with no work. Is it not possible for the concerned / Department of the State Government to undertake this work? It could have been converted into the District Rural Development Agency. / What is the need of separate departments, separate BUREAUCRATS and separate staff? The entire funds are being spent on the / maintenance of staff. Hon. Minister of Finance might be aware that the State Governments do not want to MOBILISE resources. / They are not imposing any fresh taxes. We come to know from newspapers and A.I.R. and T.V. news (900) that such and such State passed a tax free Budget. Today no State is prepared to impose any tax. / They want to undertake all the works with the funds received from the Centre. Every State, whether it is the Congress / ruled or non-Congress ruled, alleges that the Central Government is DISCRIMINATING against it. It has become a tendency with / the State Governments not to levy any taxes. They want to depend entirely on funds given by the Centre. / All the State Governments, whether it is the Congress or the non-Congress Government, want to avail of the credit facility. (1000 words)

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