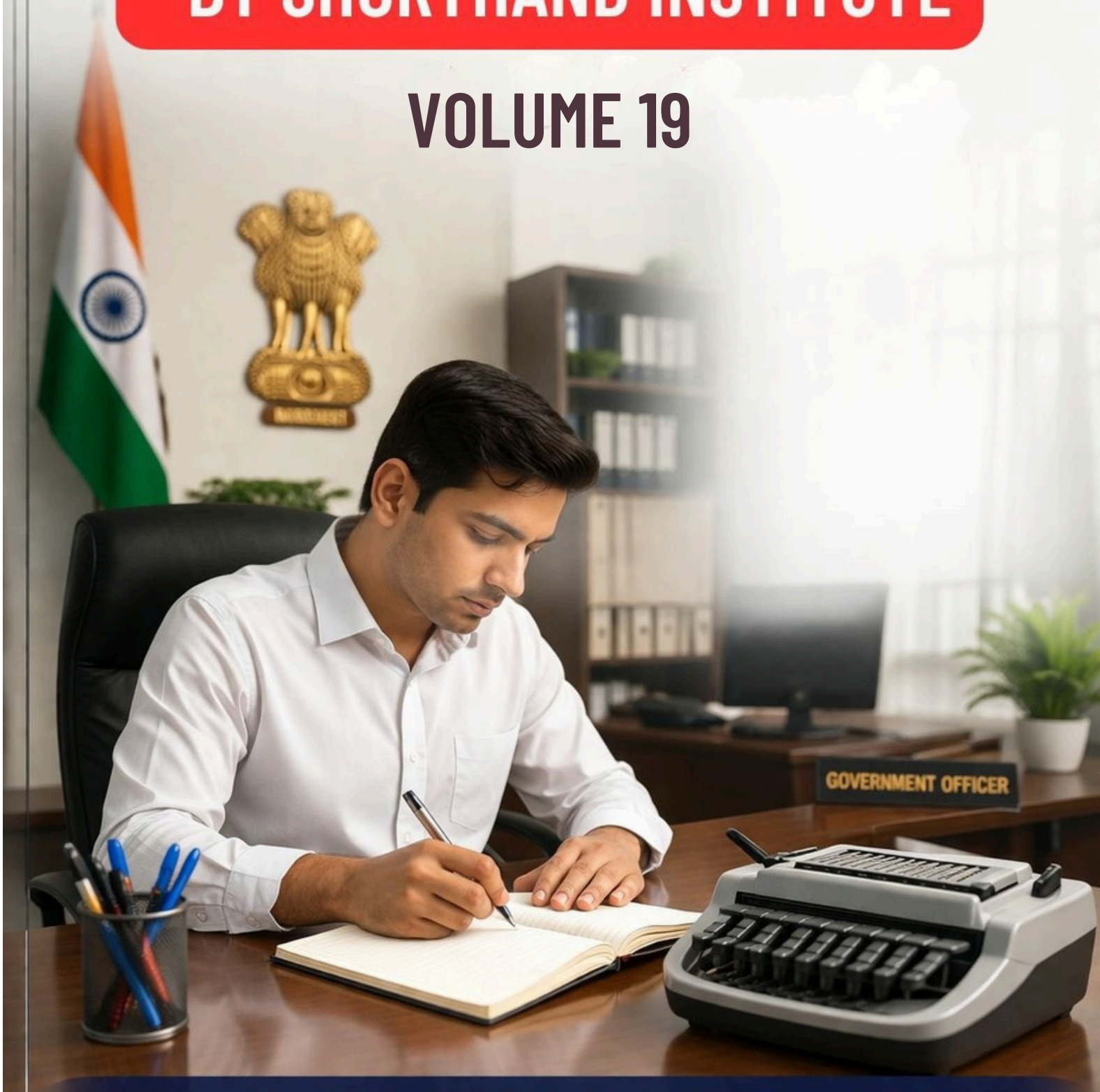
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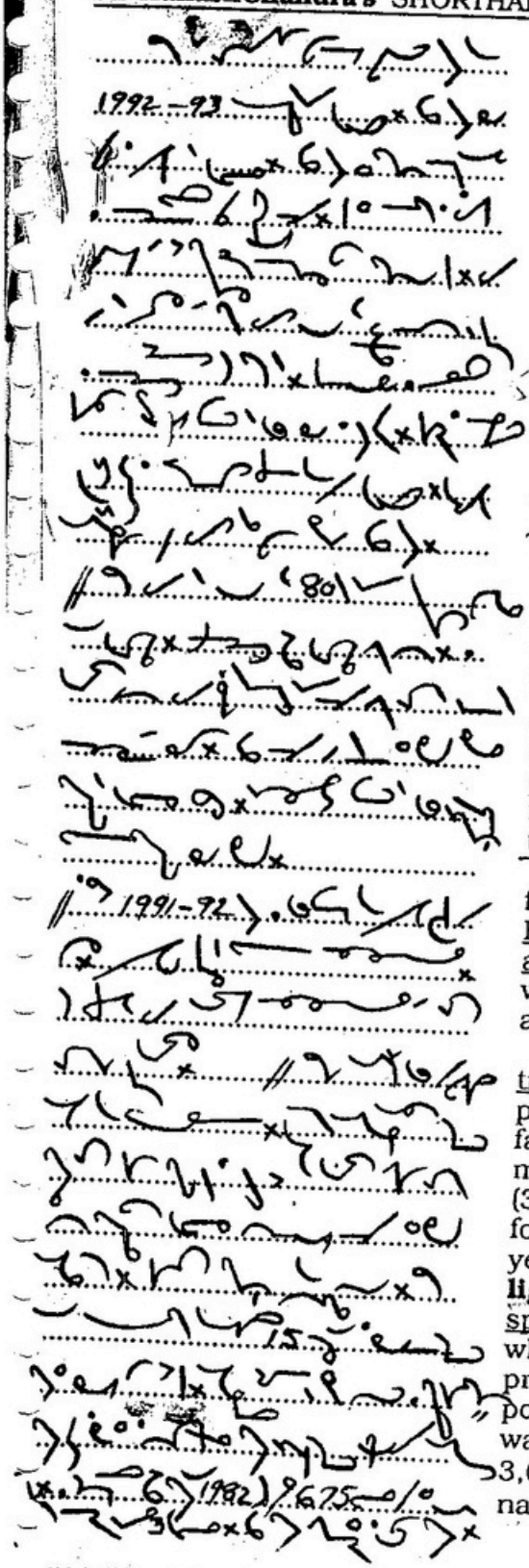
MAGAZINE

BY SHORTHAND INSTITUTE

VOLUME 19



For **English Shorthand** & **Steno** Practice



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 397 *Union Budget 1992-93*

Sir, I whole-heartedly welcome the Union Budget for 1992-93 introduced by our Finance Minister./ This Budget is not just a **riddle** of figures. This Budget is framed keeping in view the economic crisis which is/ threatening the country. It has covered a wide range and all the problems were kept in mind while framing it./ We should all realise and remember one thing that when this Government came to power, the economic condition of the country/ was very bad. Taking into consideration the resources at our disposal, planning the allocation of funds is not (100) an easy job. It will not be an **exaggeration** if I say that it was a **Herculean task** for our Finance Minister./ If we think **unbiasedly**, each one of us will support this Budget.

Sir, we all know that 80 percent/ of our population lives in villages. Social and economic conditions of these villages should be improved. The farmer whom/ we consider the **backbone** of our country should be helped to come up economically and socially. This country should become self-sufficient/ as far as production of foodgrains is concerned. I am sorry to say that the allocation of funds to (200) promote better agricultural production is not sufficient.

As compared to the 1991-92 Budget,/ the funds allocated for rural development are less. Rural population depends on agriculture, cottage and small scale industries. So, it is necessary that/ we encourage cottage and small scale industries and also help the poor farmers.

Sir, the NRI funds/ are utilised only for industrial sector. If they can be invested in some irrigation projects also, it will prove/ to be a **boon** to the farmer and it will help him produce more foodgrains, making the country self-sufficient in this area. (300) It will also promote employment opportunities for many. Sir, in Andhra Pradesh for the last 15 years,/ not a single irrigation project has **seen the light of the day.** In this context, I would like to specially/ mention the proposed Polavaram Project which was **conceived** as a multi-purpose Project to provide irrigation, drinking water, **navigation** and power./ The estimated cost of this Project in 1982 was Rs. 675 crores/ which has now gone up to Rs. 3,000 crores. This Project should be taken up as a national project. (400)

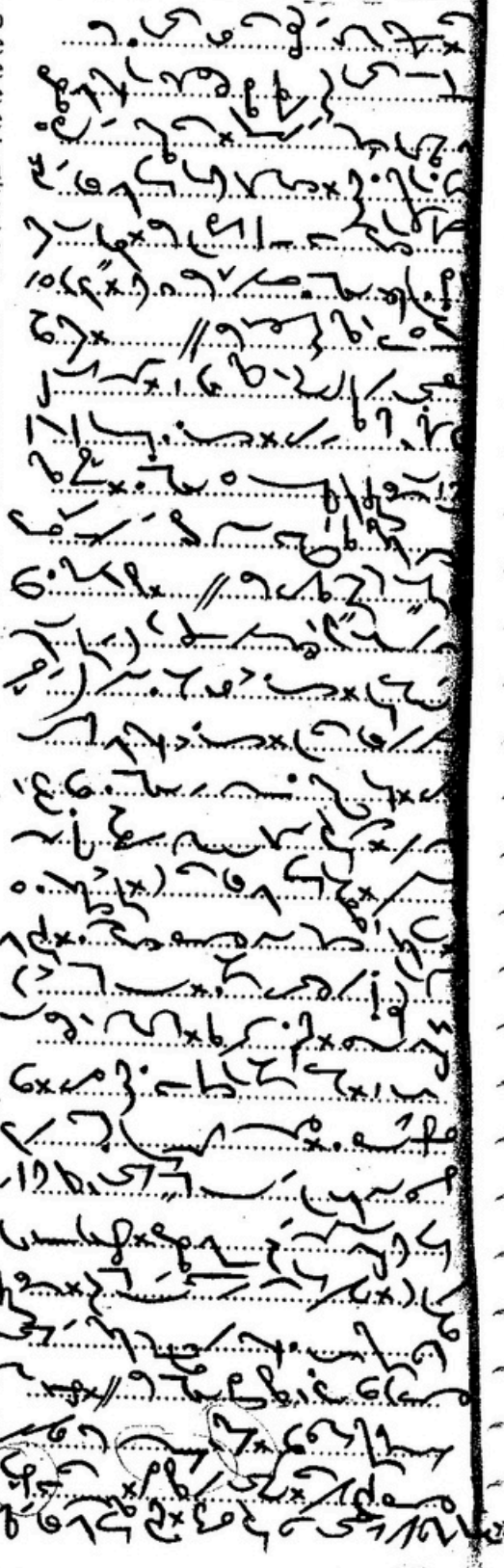
Sir, the farmer needs more assistance and help from the Government. More subsidies should be provided for fertilizers, seeds, etc., / so that the farmer can become self-sufficient and produce more. Backward and remote villages should be **identified** and funds/ should be allocated for their **upliftment.** There was a proposal for an **aluminium** project in Vishakapatnam. Sir, if started,/ it could create employment for at least 10,000 people. Through you, Sir, I request the Government to consider favourably/ the setting up of this project.

Sir, I am happy that the price of gold has come down in the market. (500) But then the prices of essential commodities are increasing day by day affecting the common man. We should try to/ control this price **hike.** The Government has introduced public distribution system in 1700 Blocks of our country and has been/ laying great emphasis on its proper implementation. This is an appreciable step.

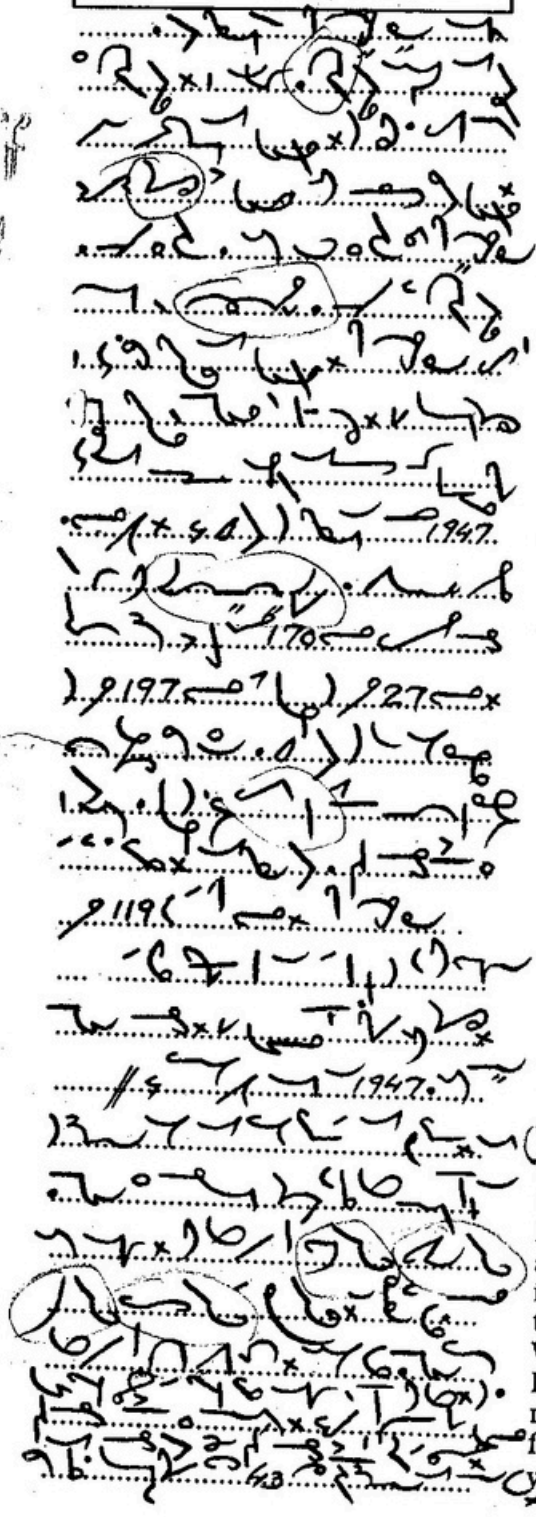
Sir, whether it is MGR/ or NTR, whoever may be in power should see that basic requirements of every individual are met fully./ Rice and sugar are not the only needs of the common man; food, clothing and shelter should be provided to the common man. (600) If more funds are required to fulfil this, the Government should make a provision for it./ We should improve the condition of those who are living **below the poverty line.** Our aim is the betterment of the poor./ So, more funds should be allocated for this purpose. Rural industries should be developed. The employment schemes should not remain/ on paper alone. Think of the khadi industry. The handloom weavers are committing **sulcide** for lack of any source of livelihood./ It is really a tragedy. Something should be done about this. Once, there was a great demand for handloom cloth. (700) But now people are **crazy** after the imported materials. The Centre and the State Governments should do their best to/ encourage Khadi industry and, if need be, should not hesitate even to give financial assistance. Subsidies should be given to them/ and marketing should be done through Janata distribution system. Both khadi industry and agriculture are important for the rural population./ So, if these are encouraged and proper irrigation facilities are provided, the unemployment problem will be solved to a great extent./

Sir, Government has taken steps to convert 6,000 kms. of railway lines from **metre gauge** to **broad gauge.** (800) This will solve the problem permanently and **alongside** create more employment opportunities. Such steps are encouraging. More rural development schemes/ should be introduced and funds should be allocated **therefor.** Otherwise, poverty will increase and the rich will be the **beneficiaries.**

840 words



A very informative speech



(Dr. Yelamanchili Sivaji in Rajya Sabha on 24-3-1992)

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 398

The Budget presented by Dr. Manmohan Singh, no doubt, has **laudable** objectives. But, unfortunately, the laudable objectives **enunciated** in the/ Budget speech are not reflected in the Finance Bill. So, there is a wide gap between the **assertions** of the/ Finance Minister and their execution as per the Finance Bill. The country is **baffled**, the entire nation is baffled, as to how/ Dr. Manmohan Singh managed to **mesmerise** the country with laudable objectives but without the concerned provisions in the Finance Bill./ Dr. Manmohan Singh went on criticising the previous two Governments of 1-½ years. But the fact remains that the (100) economic **instability** in the country actually took place during the Congress rule. When the first Budget was presented in/ August 1947 by **late** Shri Shanmugam Chettiar, the revenue receipts at that time were to the/ tune of Rs. 170 crores, whereas the expenditure was Rs. 197 crores and the deficit/ was Rs. 27 crores. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as you know, the first Budget was for only six months/ but by the end of the year the deficit was completely **wiped out** and the Government came out successful and (200) **with a plus**. In the present Budget, the total expenditure of the Government is Rs. 119,000 **and odd** crores./ Dr. Manmohan Singh and others from the Government **day in and day out** say that they are **curtailing** Government expenditure. But the figures go contrary to their assertions.

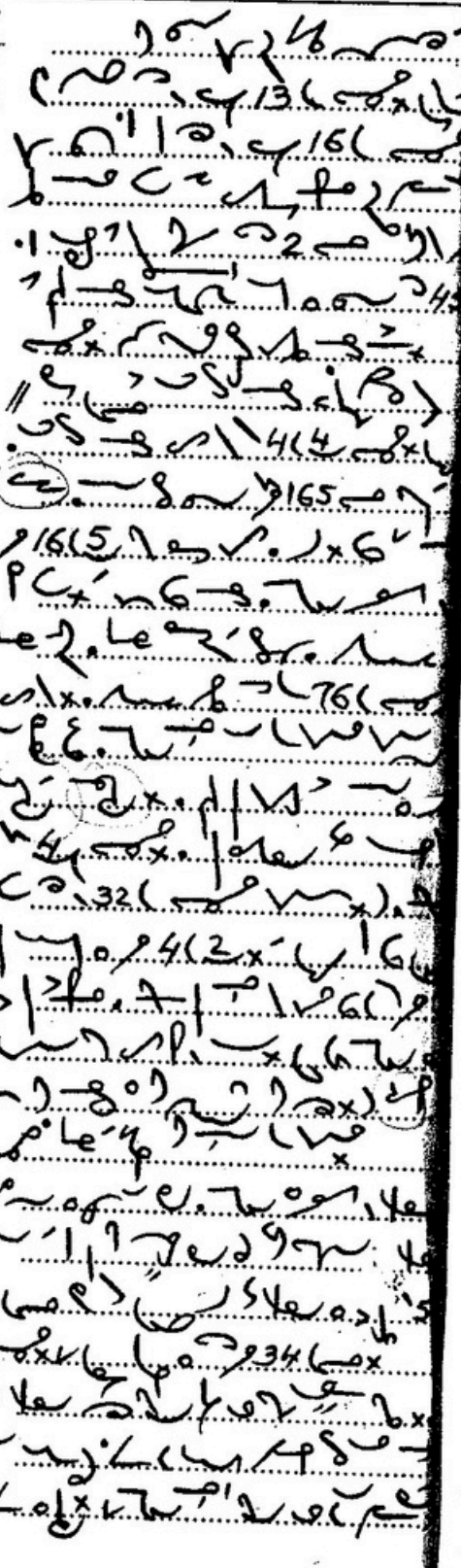
When the **colonial rule** ended in 1947,/ the entire Government of India was working only in the North Block and in the South Block. Now, the Government/ has expanded so much that its offices could not be accommodated in entire New Delhi. Their offices are at (300) Krishi Bhawan, Yojana Bhawan, Shastri Bhawan, Nirman Bhawan and several other Bhawans. Not satisfied with these, the Government of India's offices/ are at Lodhi Road also. Not only this, the Government acquired even the private houses and private buildings in/ Delhi to accommodate their offices. So, the total expenditure of the Government is going up. When we look at the/ figures in the expenditure Budget, what is the total expenditure of the Government on establishment and salaries? Sir, it is/ a fact that there are more than 43 lakhs of people working in the Government of India alone. (400)

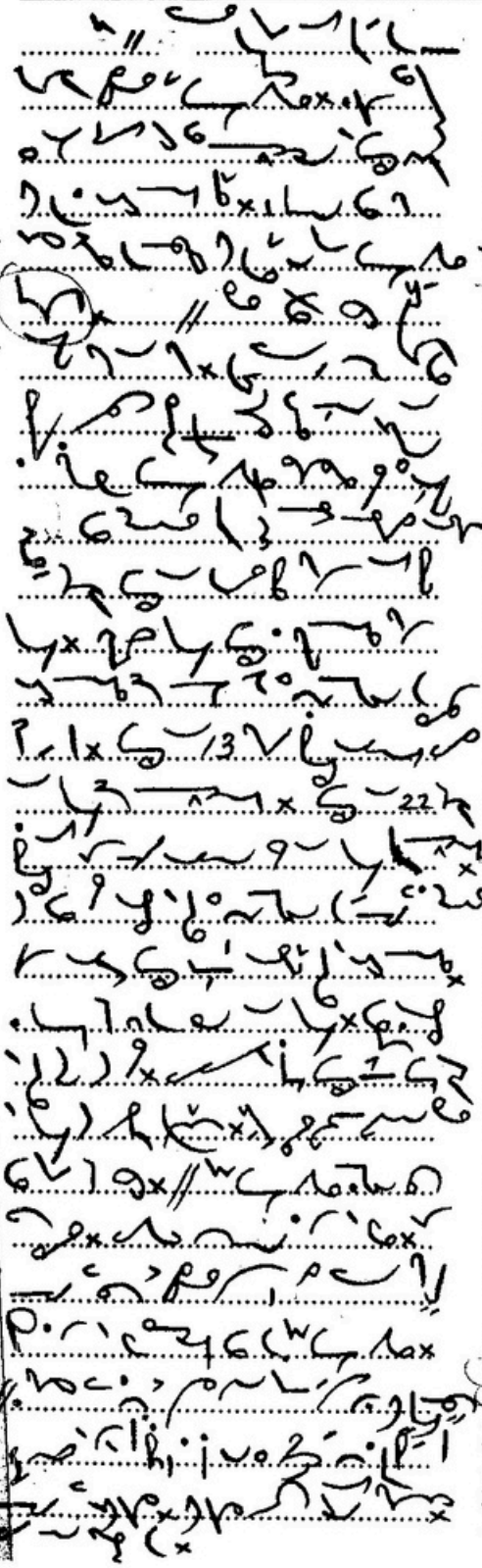
Their salary bill, establishment charges, **emoluments** and other allowances amount to nearly 13,000 crores of rupees. If the pension bill/ is also added, it amounts to nearly 16,000 crores of rupees It is the Government of India's alone,/ and when we take the State Governments' establishments, local bodies, aided institutions and the public sector undertakings, there are more/ than 2 crores on their pay **rolls** and the total expenditure involved in it is something around 45,000 crores/ of rupees. Little precious has been done to reduce the expenditure of the Government. (500)

As for the figures of the non-Plan expenditure, when compared to the last year's Budget, the non-Plan expenditure went up by 4,400/ crores of rupees. If we calculate, the Government of India spends something about Rs. 165/ crores per day and Rs. 16,500 per second to run the show. This is on the expenditure/ side alone. And to meet this expenditure, the Government resorted to higher taxation and thereby, the taxation has gone up/ and, subsequently, the revenue receipts went up. The revenue receipts account for 76,000 crores of rupees roughly. (600) Not satisfied with this, the Government goes in for borrowings—borrowing money both internally and externally. The total debt burden/ of the Government of India is roughly about 4,00,000 crores of rupees. The debt servicing, that is/ the interest payment, alone amounts to 32,000 crores of rupees per annum. So, the **per capita** debt in India/ is Rs. 4,200. And if we add this figure to the debt of the State Governments,/ the per capita debt goes up to Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000 varying from one State to another. (700) Even then the Government is not able to meet their expenses as they are living beyond their means. So,/ on one side, they are **enhancing** taxation and on the other side, they are going for borrowings.

As the money is/ still not sufficient, the Government has **resorted to** deficit financing Day in and day out, Dr. Manmohan Singh says that/ they are curtailing deficit financing. But the figures supplied by the Finance Minister show that the deficit financing is/ **to the tune of** 5,000 crores of rupees. But the fiscal deficit is more than Rs. 34,000 crores. (800)

So, deficit financing means printing additional notes from the Nasik Press. Whenever any individual issues a cheque without having the/ **requisite** balance in his account, the cheque is **dishonoured**. But the Government goes on printing notes without any legal sanction. **840 Words**





Speech of hon. ***Law Minister****, Government of India, in Rajya Sabha on 11-3-1992, on* ***electoral reforms***

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 399

About eleven hon. Members have taken part in the debate and have given valuable suggestions on the electoral reforms./ The Bill that is before the House is only ~~on one~~ point, that is, **countermanding** of elections should not be/ there if an independent candidate dies. But taking this opportunity, almost all the Members have expressed their views on the/ need for electoral reforms at an early date.

As far as this Bill is concerned, I don't think there will be/ any objection from any Member. Even the hon. Member, who moved this **statutory** Resolution, said that if the Government assures (100) that it is going to bring in a comprehensive electoral reforms Bill as early as possible, he has no objection/ to this. This Ordinance had to be issued because of the experience in Parliament and Assembly elections in various States,/ particularly in the State of Punjab. During the last Punjab elections a number of candidates, particularly independent candidates, were killed/ and that has made the Government think seriously what it should do. Elections in 13 Parliamentary constituencies, including the ones/ in Punjab, were countermanded. Elections in 22 Assembly constituencies in the whole country, including nine in Punjab, had to be countermanded. (200) So, this high **incidence** of deaths has made the Government think and come forward with an ordinance which will/ enable the elections to go on in spite of deaths of independent candidates. The effect of it, you have/ seen in Punjab. This time the incidence of deaths was not so high. We were able to conduct the election/ and the Government elected by the people of Punjab was **restored** after a long time. I hope the House will/ agree unanimously as far as this part of it is concerned.

About the electoral reforms, the Government is also more serious. (300) We have been making a lot of efforts. I will come forward with some of the suggestions later,/ but as the hon. Member, Dr. Jain, has said, a lot of effort has gone into this thinking about the electoral reforms./

The Prime Minister called a meeting of the leaders long back and later on, **late** Shri Dinesh Goswami,/ who was the Minister of Law, had **constituted** a Committee under his Chairmanship and made a deep study and had come forward/ with two or three Bills. Three Bills are also pending in the Parliament. We could not proceed with them. (400)

Regarding **delimitation** of the constituencies, we have introduced a Bill recently. The Bill that was introduced earlier was based on/ the 1981 **census.** Now the 1991 census is over. We thought/ we should take advantage of that and **go in for** delimitation of the constituencies. One of the suggestions that have been/ made by the Members, was that the Scheduled Caste constituencies should be **rotated.** This is also under the consideration of/ the Government.

About the appointment of Election Commissioner and other things, the Government is of the opinion that we should (500) take up these things along with other suggestions. Only after that and after consulting the Opposition leaders, the Government will/ take a decision and we will come forward with a **consolidated** Bill. This process we have already started. We were/ waiting for the recommendations on the electoral reforms from the Election Commission. We have received them only recently. We are/ trying to produce a paper and consult various political parties. We expect to complete this consultation process before the Parliament/ session ends in May, 1992. If possible, we will try to bring forward the Bill during this session itself. (600) Otherwise, in the next session of Parliament we will bring a consolidated electoral reforms Bill before this House./

Shri Dinesh Goswami's suggestions have been taken into consideration. The Committee headed by him has done a good job./ That is why, he had introduced four Bills. The most important of them is the multipurpose photo identity cards./ Non-serious candidates have to be avoided. How to avoid **booth-capturing**? All these points are engaging the attention of the Government./

In the recent elections, we have seen that there was a need not only for the security of the (700) independent candidates but also for the security of political party candidates. A number of candidates have **filed** their nominations./ I have seen in one constituency that there were about 20 independent candidates. Accompanying 20 independent candidates were security personnel totalling 80,/ at the rate of one Sub-Inspector, one head constable and two constables. Twenty candidates and eighty police personnel/ accompanying them looked like an army marching. What kind of an impression it will create on the voter?/ We should seriously think of avoiding these independent candidates. That is a very important point. We have many suggestions to this effect. (800)

Some Hon. Members have suggested that the deposit money may be raised. Raising the deposit money alone will not solve/ the problem. They also suggested that there must be ten elected **proposers** for every non-serious independent candidate.

840 words



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 400 (Railway Budget)

Sir, I rise to support the Railway Budget for 1992-93. The Railways are one of the/ biggest media for communication and to carry people and the goods and serve the nation. Here we have found/ that the Railways are really aware of their duties and responsibilities and it is one source by which our economy can/ gain **momentum** and which helps to fulfil our social obligation. We respect the Indian Railways. However, there is still **room**/ for improvement of services to be **rendered** to individual passengers. A lot has to be done towards improvement of railway stations, (100) cleanliness and catering service.

We have to **initiate** a number of steps to **plug leakage** of revenue during transportation, that is, during movement of goods from one place to the other. This will surely help the economy and also/ minimise damages and also minimise the claims from affected persons.

The Railway Ministry have to think in terms of **rehabilitation**/ and **renovation** of railway **track** and also conversion of **metre gauge** into broad gauge lines in tribal areas. My humble/ suggestion for broad gauge line to be considered in the Eighth Five Year Plan is from Bulsar in Gujarat to (200) Nasik in Maharashtra. This will help in the development of the **tribal belt** in both the States and will provide/ many opportunities to the people of the area. This is a very long-pending demand with the Central Government./ I hope the hon. Minister would think in this direction and satisfy both the States.

The performance of the Railways is/ satisfactory when we see the data provided by the Minister. The growth of passenger traffic is 5 per cent./ There is control on the working expenses. By putting in extra efforts, the earnings are increasing at a satisfactory level. (300)

Keeping in view the demands and requirements, fifteen new trains are being introduced from 1st July, 1992./ We are thankful to the hon. Minister for this. However, these are much less in number, considering the growing demand./ The service improvement group is to be **activised** so that the local problems of each and every area could be/ attended to and **resolved** to the greater satisfaction of the passengers.

In this connection, I demand that **computerised** reservation system/ should be introduced at Surat in Gujarat. As you know, Surat is an industrial centre. This is a long-standing demand. (400)

It is high time computerised reservation system was introduced at Surat. This will be helpful to thousands of passengers of/ Gujarat and Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Orissa too. In the Budget, there is an enormous **hike** / in the **suburban fares.** Upper class fares have been increased by 20 per cent. The increase in the second class fares/ is between 11 and 17 per cent. It has been stated that the input cost of the Railways has gone up/ by eight times, but the increase in the passenger fares has been less than four times in the last two decades. (500)

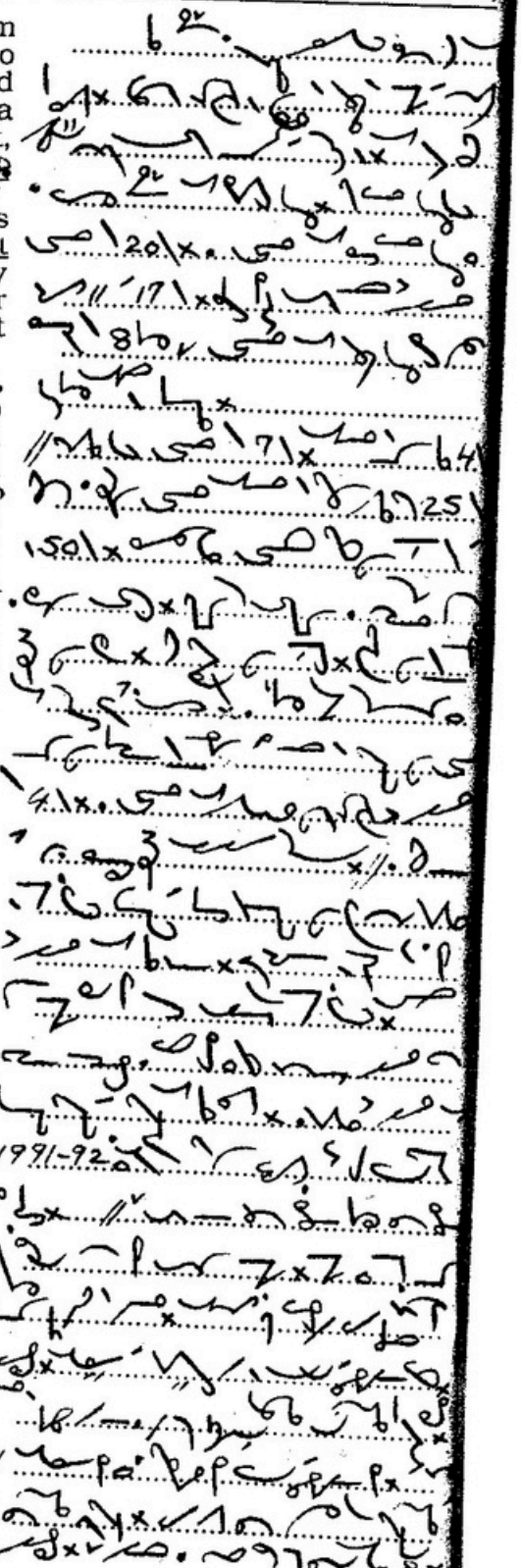
Freight rates have been increased by 7 per cent. In the case of coal, it is 4 per cent./ There is also a sizeable increase in the case of parcel rates, from 25 per cent to 50 per cent./ As a result of these increases, prices will go up and, **consequently,** inflation. Directly or indirectly, the middle/ class and the lower class of the society will suffer. Their purchasing power will go down. Travel will become costly/ for the urban people and the common man. The items, for which the raw material is coal, will automatically become costly, (600) as the cost of production will increase by 4 per cent. The increase in the revenues will be helpful/ to the Railways and the **elite** sections of the society in one way or another.

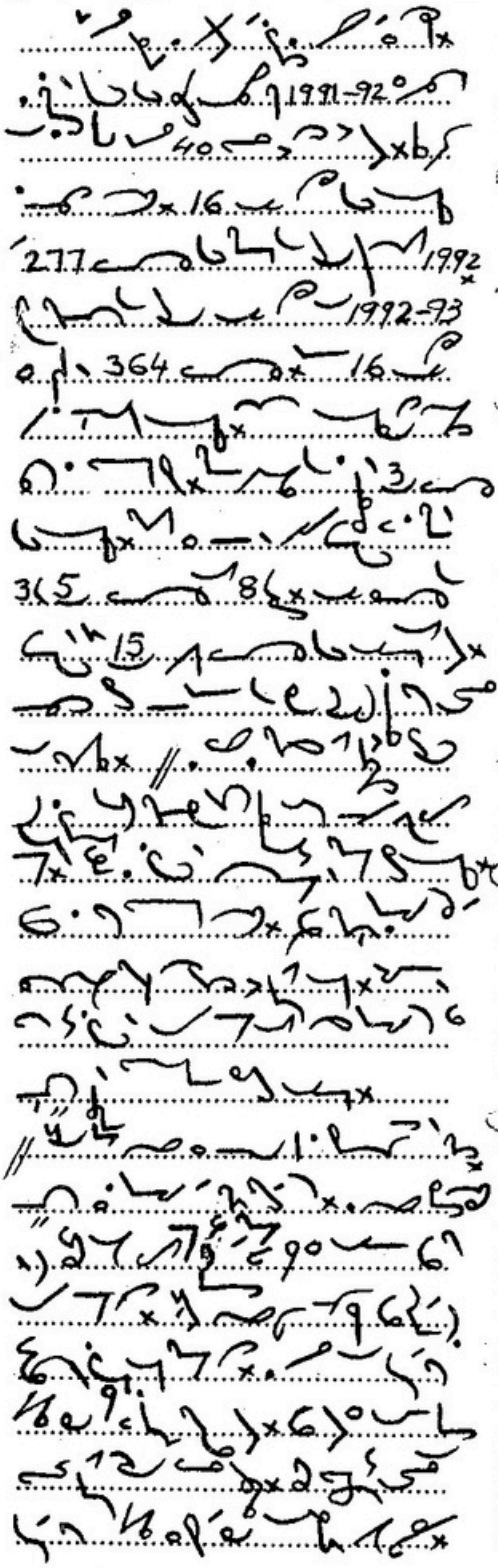
The **thrust** given to gauge/ conversion/ electrification and technical upgradation will further improve the performance of the Railways in the days to come. Here,/ I would like to point out that a State like Gujarat has not at all been included for gauge conversion./ In the context of the critical economic situation, the hon. Minister has done his best to make the Railways more effective, (700) productive and profitable in the days ahead. The performance of the Railways in the year 1991-92/ is **commendable,** particularly when we see that the general industrial growth has **declined.**

I now come to some/ specific demands, some specific problems, concerning my State, namely, Gujarat. Gujarat is getting coal irregularly due to shortage of **rakes.**/ In the morning, during Question Hour, we discussed about model railway stations. Navsari and Porbunder are two international and historical places./ Lakhs of tourists are coming each year, but there are no facilities, no amenities at both the stations. (800)

Navsari city is a prosperous city, industrial and historical city. I must say that some amenities should be provided./ We wrote some letters for providing amenities at these railway stations. I request the Minister, Sir, to do something in this respect.

840 words





TRANSCRIPTION NO. 401 **Railway Budget**

I rise to support the Railway Budget and **compliment** the Railway Minister and his Ministry. The contribution of pension fund/ which has been **enhanced** during 1991-92 has resulted in an addition of Rs. 40 crores/ to the amount of the Budget. It is really an excellent measure. Sixteen new lines have been introduced and/ 277 **kilometres** have been **targeted** for opening before March, 1992. Further programme for/ opening new lines in 1992-93 is totalling to 364 kilometres. (100) **Altogether** 16 new lines are going to be introduced. Madam, introducing land management is also a correct step. Track **renewals** for/ a distance of 300 kilometres have been introduced. Priority is given to railway electrification with a target of/ 3500 kilometres in the Eighth Plan. New schemes for electrification of about 1500 **route kilometres** have been included/ in the Budget. Exemption has been given **altogether** for several essential commodities from increase in freight rates.

The hon. Minister,/ the Prime Minister and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission shall have to be complimented for their progressive policy (200) deciding that the entire country should have one gauge. That is why, the conversion of **metre-gauge** to broad gauge/ has been introduced. This is a very correct measure. This will promote the backward areas and **simultaneously** provide employment to/ the poor and the **needy**. I would like to remark that the conversion of narrow-gauge in the most backward area,/ that is, Kolar District of Karnataka, has not been included.

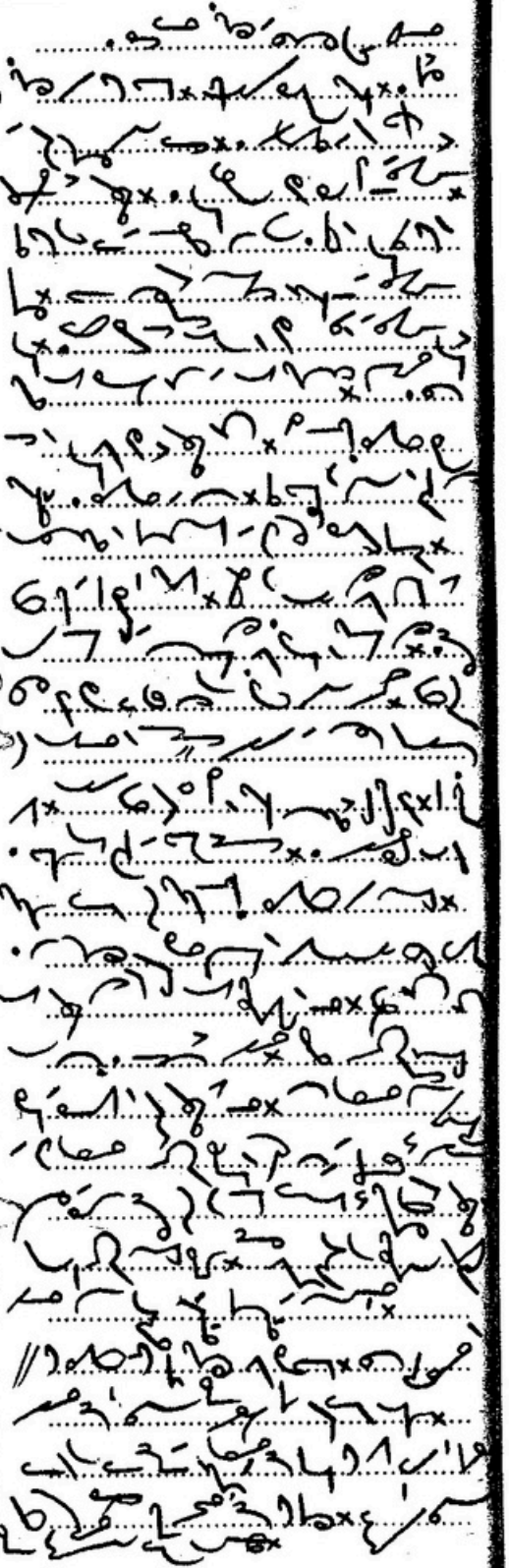
I do not know why the Minister is giving/ it a step-motherly kind of treatment. Kolar is a backward and **drought-prone** area. The Minister has taken measures (300) to see that there is only one gauge throughout the country, that is, the broad-gauge, and yet he/ has neglected this particular narrow-gauge line. I hope the Minister will kindly consider this aspect and see that this/will be converted into broad-gauge line. The rise in **fare** and **freight** charges is not high when compared to/ the previous Budget. This Budget has in fact taken care of the poor and the ordinary class passengers. There is/ criticism that the increase in fare and freight charges is **steep** and is not in the interest of the rail user. (400)

The second-class compartments and sometimes even the first class compartments are very crowded. Drinking water is not being provided./ The toilets and bathrooms are not clean. The railway authorities should pay more attention to the basic requirements of the passengers./ The food that is being supplied is not at all good and **hygienic.** It is very often cold and exposed,/ let alone the taste of food which is very bad at times. Care must be taken by the management/ to provide good and hygienic food. The hon. Minister has been kind enough to supply hot and hygenic food to the (500) Members in the Central Hall and in the Parliament. Likewise, the same kind of good food should be supplied/ to the passengers also. As the catering service is being **privatised,** the service should improve. It is criticised that **laying/** of double line in some parts of Tamil Nadu and other areas has not been taken up. This is true/ and it has to be done on priority. I suggest that new lines should be laid and the narrow-gauge/ and metre-gauge lines should be converted to broad-gauge lines. The workers as well as people suffer when funds (600) meant for conversion are not released. This is especially so in the case of Konkan Railway, and Mysore-Bangalore route./ Anyway, this Budget has sought to provide employment opportunities to the **down-trodden** people. It contributes a great deal for/ the development and growth of the country. The railway stations need to be properly equipped so that proper catering services/ are maintained. A lot remains to be done as far as **leakage of revenue** is concerned, whether it be in/ the passenger line or in the transportation of goods. This will also help in improving the economy of the Railways. (700) Steps are also to be taken to maintain safety and security of both the passengers and the goods. Important officers/ like Chief Engineers, and other officers should also be instructed to arrange meetings and discussions with the local leaders and/ social workers so that they get **acquainted with** the problems faced by the passengers. **Punctuality** should also be maintained strictly./ Wagons should be made available for transporting **perishable** articles like vegetables, potatoes, tomatoes, and mangoes.

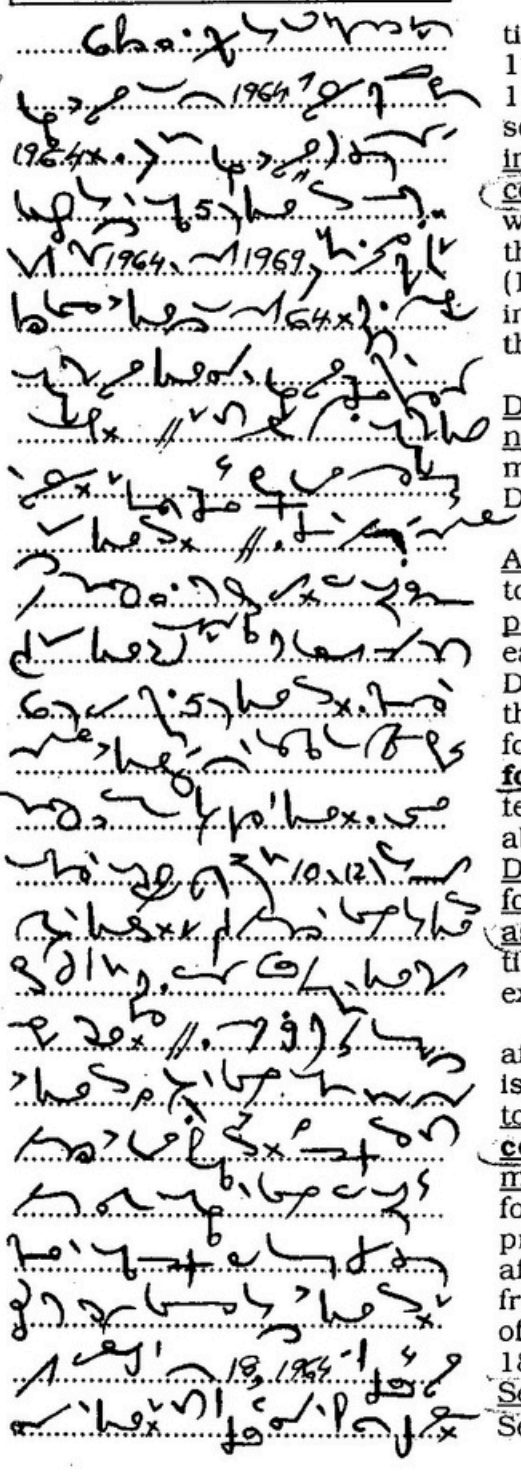
Their services and their due/ promotions should be safeguarded. Some junior officers of Railways were on hunger strike recently at the Boat Club, New Delhi. (800)

Equal pay for equal work and to promote officers who were denied their right, whether on percentage basis or otherwise,/ as against the direct recruits were their demands. When they were on hunger strike, they were not called for negotiations.

840 words



Government of India style of English language



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 402 { Statement by hon. Defence Minister, Government of India }

This statement is a brief report for the information of Parliament on my visits to the U.S. in May/ 1964 and the U.S.S.R. during August-September, 1964./The object of my visit to the U.S. was to secure material and financial assistance for the implementation of India's/ Five-Year Defence Plan covering the period April 1964 to March 1969/ to which I had made a reference during the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry in (100) March, 1964. There was also a long-standing invitation from the U.S. Defence Secretary to/ visit the U.S. to discuss problems of mutual interest.

I also received later an invitation from the Defence Minister/ of U.S.S.R. I took this opportunity to discuss with the Soviet Government various matters connected with the/ implementation of our Defence Plan.

The task of re-equipping and modernising our Armed Forces is a very **stupendous** one./ In order to ensure systematic development of our Defence potential in the light of the threat facing the country earlier this year, (200) we prepared a Five-Year Defence Plan. The programmes of modernisation of the Defence Forces and improvement of facilities/ for **logistic** support of the Armed Forces would **call for** additional outlays on Defence. The increase, in terms of internal resources,/ will be of the order of about 10 to 12 per cent over the current level of Defence expenditure./ But the total requirement of foreign exchange for the Defence Plan has been assessed at about three times the normal/ allocations which can be made to Defence from our own export earnings.

The major **constraint**, therefore, which would affect (300) the implementation of the Defence Plan is the availability of foreign exchange in time, to meet the import requirements of the/ various **constituents** of the Plan. As the economic development plans also require heavy investments of foreign exchange in order to/ ensure that the progress of India's economic development is not affected, it is necessary to secure assistance from friendly foreign countries/ for the implementation of the Defence Plan. I reached Washington on May 18, 1964, and/ had discussions with the U.S. Secretary of Defence. I also had discussions with Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk. (400)

Sir KailashChandra's 'SHORTHAND TRANSCRIPTIONS', **(back of 402)**

I also discussed the question of supply of high performance fighter aircraft for the Indian Air Force, the need for which was established in Exercise Shiksha held last year. The U.S. authorities, while discussing supply of such aircraft under the Military Assistance Programme, pointed out that the question of introducing another type of **supersonic** aircraft may have to be studied further. In the circumstances, no final decision was taken. The U.S. authorities offered to send a team of experts to determine whether they could be of assistance in further development of this aircraft and in its production. (500) The team has since visited India and has submitted a report which is under examination.

On the question of supply of naval vessels for replacing the over-age ships in our **fleet**, it was agreed that our requirements in this field should first be discussed with the British Government.

Apart from the grant assistance and credit assistance which the U.S. Government have agreed to provide during the fiscal year 1965 and which they are willing to consider for the **subsequent** years, I attach considerable importance to the fact that the need for strengthening the Defence production base in India (600) has been fully recognised by the U.S. authorities and a substantial portion of the credits already offered will be utilised for modernization of the Indian **ordnance** factories. During my stay, I visited a number of Defence installations and training establishments in the U.S. On hearing of the sudden passing away of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, I cut short my visit in the U.S. and returned to India on May 28, 1964. A meeting with President Johnson scheduled for May 28, 1964 could not take place. (700)

As Hon'ble Members are aware, we had concluded an agreement in 1962 with the Soviet Union for establishing production of MIG-21 fighter aircraft. While we have proceeded with civil works and preparation of project reports, it was found that there were several important fields not covered by the original agreement in which without additional Soviet assistance it would not be possible to establish early production of the aircraft. It was also our intention to **explore** possibilities of securing assistance in respect of certain other equipments included in the Plan. (800)

I reached Moscow on August 28, 1964. I had discussions with the Soviet Defence Minister and senior members of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. I had also discussions with the Chairman, Mr. Khruschev. These discussions were most cordial.

840 words

(For superlative dictation)



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 403 {**Speech of hon. Finance Minister**}

Sir, regarding the first part of the observations made by the hon. Member arising out of the comments of Professor Gadgil, as I remember, there were three points; firstly that the Planning Commission had not developed appropriate **criteria** and secondly/ that it had not worked out the annual Plans with appropriate **break-ups.** These were two things, and then there/ was another question about the Planning Commission mixing up with the policies of Government and not giving proper advice,/ or submitting to wrong policies and also that the Planning Commission did not watch the progress of the Plan even in (100) its broadest elements.

These are fairly **grave** charges. It is up to the Planning Commission to say what answer/ it has for these things. Regarding annual Plans and break-ups, Sir, hon. Members here are familiar with the annual Plans/ and that the Central and State Governments base their annual Budgets on annual Plans, after a very careful examination of/ all aspects and after discussions, prolonged discussions, between the States and the Central Ministries. All the material that is available/ is **pressed into service.** To that extent, Professor Gadgil's charge is not correct. About criteria, the complaint may be true, (200) because it takes experience, time and technical tools to develop the criteria and the **yardsticks.** Though we have made some/ progress in this direction since the First Plan was got ready, I do not think that we can be or/ should be satisfied with the progress that has been made.

Regarding the other thing, the question of watching progress by/ the Planning Commission, even in general terms, and that it was not able to check certain **gross** errors and **distortions** that may be taking place, well, I cannot **vouch** for the Planning Commission having done its part in this respect (300) adequately and correctly because I have in mind a certain aspect of the duties and responsibilities of the Planning Commission/ about which there cannot be complete justification, for example, on the question of foreign exchange resources. There was the question/ of import licences which were issued, regarding which some hon. Members said that they had been issued on a **lavish**/ scale over a certain period. It is quite true, and a statement was laid on the Table of this House/ about these licences and an explanation was given. Even that explanation did not deny that somebody was responsible for it. (400)

We may say that it was the responsibility of the Finance Ministry or the Commerce and Industry Ministry but the/ responsibility of the Planning Commission cannot entirely be **disowned.** This is something which I have in my mind but I/ also know hundreds of things to which the Planning Commission **diligently** applies itself, watches, informs and conveys its advice on/ many matters. It does so from day to day. What Prof. Gadgil has said about the Planning Commission may be/ partly true but not largely so. And regarding the kind of policies, it is a debatable ground. (500) It may be that with some policies Prof. Gadgil agrees and not with certain other policies. Therefore, when the Planning Commission **aligns** itself/ with certain policies of the Government or helps the Government to formulate policies in a certain manner and if those/ policies somehow do not **coincide** with the viewpoint of a particular person, for him to say that the Planning Commission/ has **succumbed** or has **subordinated** its judgement is not a good and correct thing. It really is throwing doubt on/ the **integrity** of the Planning Commission.

Sir, the hon. Member quoted from an article by Prof. Galbraith and observed that (600) the socialism to which this Government is **committed** in this country is **illusion.** He is not a **protagonist** of socialism/ himself and he explained those aspects, that is, we here in India have much less of regulation of the economy/ than is the case in countries which have no plans at all. We are unable to direct our economy even/ to the extent as is being done in countries which do not lay any claim to socialism. That is the/ main content of Prof. Galbraith's article. For what purpose he said that, that is not the question here. (700) He said that in **advanced** countries they have tools and instruments for controlling and directing the economy on lines **compatible with** certain/ objectives. It is true that we have not got all these tools and instruments sufficiently well developed in this country./ The hon. Member, Mr. Dave, said that fiscal and credit regulation won't suffice for fulfilling Plans of this size, **magnitude** and **complexity.** That is perfectly true. Not that we have no instruments; we have some instruments but as far as I can judge,/ they are not adequate. On the other hand, when Government applies some of these instruments and tools, (800) there are shouts from a number of people against whatever regulation we introduce and **practise.** Then, Sir, the question of/ centralisation was raised. It was pointed out that planning in this country is centralised and it should now be decentralised.

840 words



A special style of language used for administrative matters



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 404 { *Speech of hon. Home Minister* }

This Bill has been brought forward for the purpose of amending the 1954 Act which originally/ applied to Part A State High Courts, but after the reorganisation has been so adapted as to make it applicable/ to all the High Courts in the present States. Formerly, so far as the then British India was concerned,/ we had the Order of 1937 under the Government of India Act of 1939./ That Act or the Order was in force as appropriately amended or adapted from time to time. (100) Then, you are aware that the Constitution was passed and according to the Constitution, certain rules were laid down both in the/ body of the Constitution itself as also in one of its Schedules. So, certain conditions of service were specified as/ for example, the question of the **remuneration** of the High Court Judges and the Chief Justices in the various High/ Courts. But some matters remained and, therefore, in 1954 an Act was passed by Parliament so/ far as the then Part A State High Courts were concerned. Before that, Sir, you are aware that after the (200) **integration** of States, we had under the Constitution what was known as Part B States, and there were High Courts/ therein. So far as these High Courts were concerned, an order was passed in 1953 governing/ the conditions of service of the Part B State High Court Judges. **Subsequently,** after the re-organisation of States you are/ aware, Sir, that advantage was taken of the amendments to the Constitution in certain respects so far as the/ High Court Judges were concerned, and those amendments actually came into effect from 1st November 1956. (300) Thus, you will find, Sir, that from 1st November 1956 we have the High Court Judges Act/ of 1954 duly adapted after reorganization. That is the main Act or, as it is sometimes/ called, the parent Act, which is now sought to be amended in respect of certain matters.

One is with regard to/ leave, and it is considered necessary to specify certain circumstances. The second is about the making of some of/ these rules applicable to Additional High Court Judges because special provision was made in the Constitution by the Seventh Amendment. (400)

Now, in this Bill it has been made clear that so far as these Acting Judges and Additional Judges are concerned,/ their service as such will be counted for the purpose of pension only if they are subsequently made permanent judges./ Otherwise, for example, if no such provision was made, then their service for the purpose of pension would be/ counted only from the time they are made permanent. But here, it has been made clear that in case they/ are made permanent, their previous service as an Acting or Additional Judge will also be taken into account for the purpose of their pension. (500)

So far as leave is concerned, whatever leave they would be entitled to in view of the/ period of service that they have put in as Acting Judge or Additional Judge will be taken into account,/ and under the scheme of leave as mentioned in the Act of 1954, they would be/ entitled to a period or periods of leave as then laid down.

Then, Sir, after this a very important question/ arose so far as the unexpired leave was concerned as also the question of the pensions of the former Part B State (600) High Court Judges who were continued as Judges in the new High Courts that were established on the/ reorganisation of States. We had some High Courts, as you are aware, in Part B States. When under the Constitution/ these Part B States themselves ceased to be as such and they were placed in the reorganised States of India,/ naturally the High Courts in Part B States also disappeared. So far as these Judges were concerned, a very/ large number of them were ultimately appointed as Judges in the new High Courts under the States Reorganisation Act, (700) and naturally a question arose as to what is to be done so far as the period of service that they had/ previously put in the Part B State High Courts was concerned. A question arose as to whether the period of/ service that they had put in as a High Court Judge, including in some cases as Chief Justice, should or/ should not be taken into account, or whether some other formula should be introduced by which a particular period and/ not the whole period should be taken into account. In this connection, two questions arise. One is about leave. (800) If, for example, they were entitled to certain periods of leave and then by the time the new High Courts came/ into existence, they continued **in effect** to be High Court Judges, what was to happen to the unexpired leave period ? **840 words**





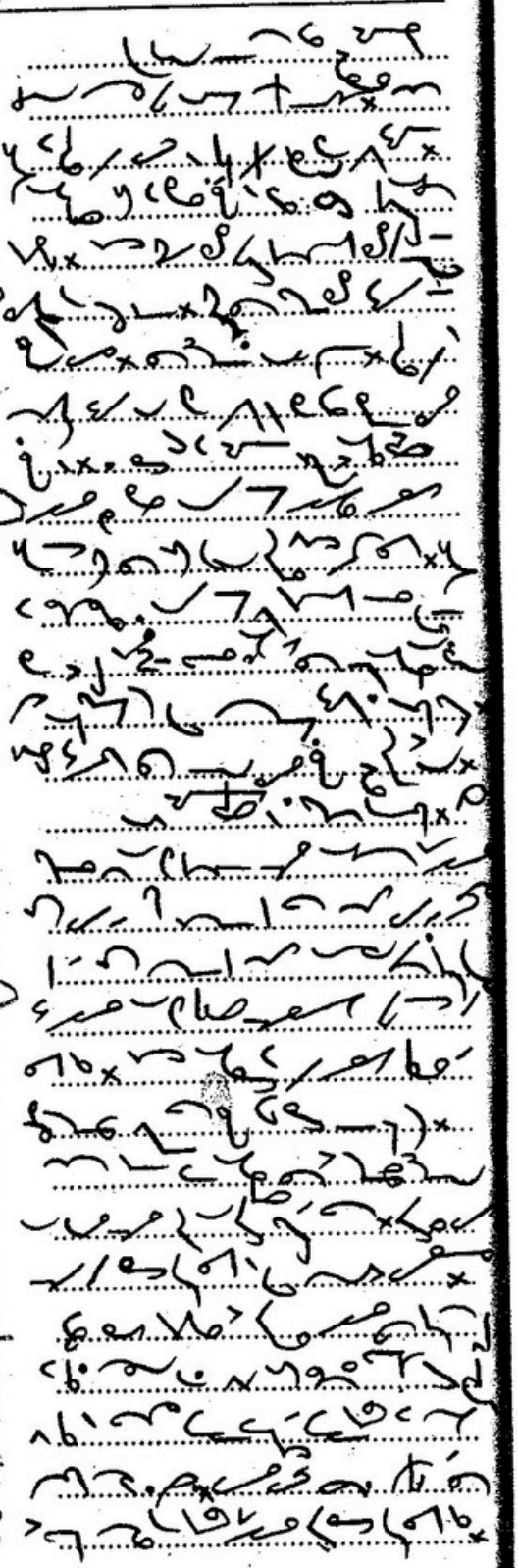
TRANSCRIPTION NO. 405 *Debate on Railway Budget*

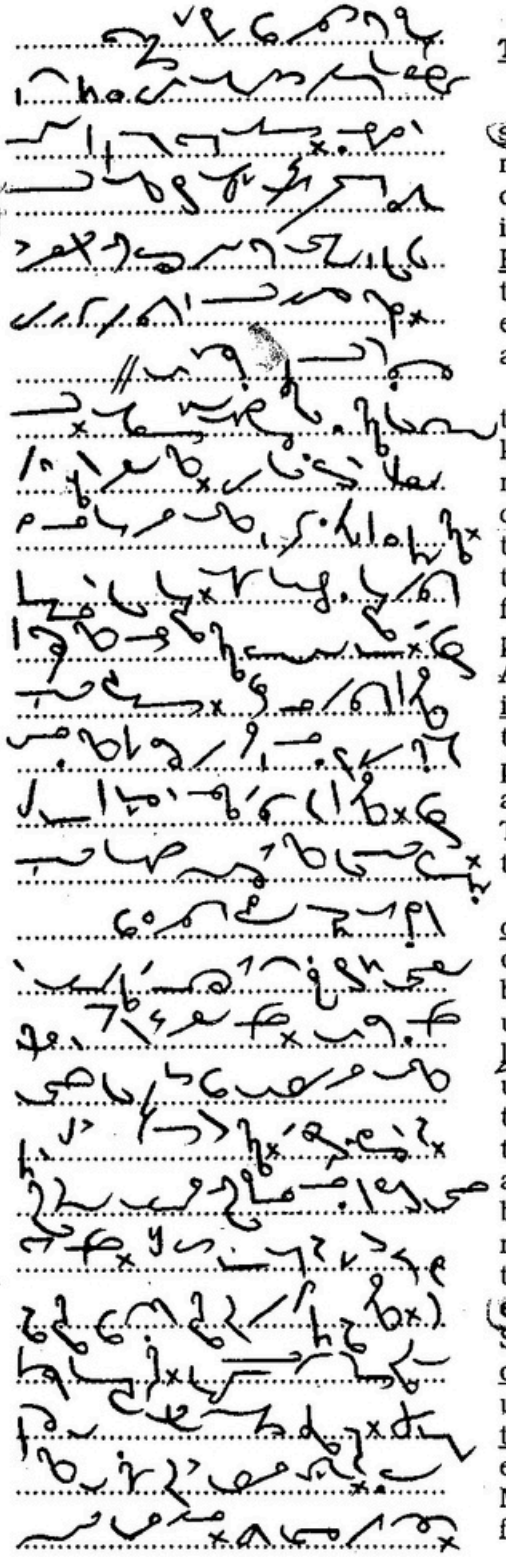
Madam, I would like to speak on several items dealing with the various aspects of the operational side of the Indian Railways./ Firstly, we have to take into consideration that after partition the Indian Railways had to bear a great **strain.** / A lot of disturbances did happen in the very structure of the Railways and it was with great **foresight** that/ it could be **met** so well. The first thing that occurs to us is about the **rolling stock.** The rolling/ stock is very important because India used to import a large number of engines and so many other things (100) which are associated with the operational side. It is very **heartening** to see that today most of these things are being/ produced in India. Recently, I had the **privilege** of visiting some of these factories, especially the Chittaranjan Factory, and I/ saw that the recent manufacture of an electric engine was something **indicative** of the wonderful achievement. Steam engines and **diesel** engines are manufactured, the latter/ones **Varanasi.** These have gone a long way in meeting the demands of the/ Railways sufficiently. As far as many other things connected with the electric equipment are concerned, I find that they are also (200) produced in a large number at Bhopal, at the Heavy Electricals Factory which I had the privilege of visiting/ only the other day, and they have given a very good account of themselves. These things should **augur well** for/ future activities as far as the Railways are concerned.

Madam, about the amenities and so many other things concerning the/ second class passengers, the Railways have done very well. A democratic Government, as it is, has to look to/ the needs of the second class passengers who subscribe to the tune of 80 per cent of the Railways' revenue. (300) Installation of fans in coaches, construction of passenger halls and, above all, the abolition of the **invidious** distinction about **exit**/ and entry of the passengers do speak very well of the administrative side. And apart from the amenities, the exciting/ thing that we see is that those people who have been working—I mean the railway staff—have also been/ **accorded** a number of facilities. At some places, it was a **heartening** scene to see students taking **wholesome** meals which/ were subsidised by the Railway Administration. These are some of the points to which I have to draw your attention. (400)

After having given my thoughts to these things, I would like to speak on certain matters which have engaged/ my attention **currently.** Madam, I feel that at this hour we have to devote our attention to saving every **rupee** that we can./ In that context, I say that as far as construction of buildings is concerned, it should be done/ in the same **perspective.** I mean, there are stations which have been demolished, stations which could have been quite **serviceable** for years to come. There were some very good stations, they were quite strong ones. Some were given a new look.(500) At this hour of emergency, when we need every rupee to be saved, this has to be given serious consideration to./ The second point that I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of Railways is/ that as far as the narrow **gauge** railway lines are concerned, I have gone through some of their financial aspects,/ and I am not really happy. I feel that as early as possible the narrow gauge should be abolished because/ if you could save to the tune of Rs. 2-½ crores annually and the same could be invested (600) in converting the line into broad gauge or even **metre gauge,** that would be a better project. I understand that/ the Railway Board is also giving serious consideration to this aspect of the thing.

Now, I would like to draw/ the attention of the hon. Minister to a very important factor. As is the progress made in other democratic countries,/ in the matter of our Railways also we should try to make it more modern, we should **rationalise** it and/ also make it modern in a manner which may compare favourably with the railways in other **advanced** countries of the world, (700) which have gone much ahead of us. I mean in this connection that our Research, Designs and Standards Organisation/ should be given more consideration than has been given to it so far. Madam, I can quote, in this context,/ some of the organisations working in various countries, **especially** in Japan, Britain and America. Japan is one country which has/ gone far ahead of even many of the Western countries. Those who have seen the performance of the Japanese Railways/ will **bear me out** that it is an amazing **feat,** how the entire system has gradually been developed, (800) how it is all, more or less, electrical equipment and electrical operations with **manual** labour employed the least, whereas we have the/ steam **locomotive** and some of the **crude** methods for operations on the Railways, Japan has gone far ahead of us. **840 words**





TRANSCRIPTION NO. 406 **{about cooperation}**

Mr. Chairman, I support this Resolution very strongly but my doubt is whether the environment required for successfully carrying it/ out can be created in the country. The experience of cooperation in the past has been **analysed** in the Report of the/ Rural Credit Survey of the Reserve Bank and their conclusions are not very encouraging but even then we/should lay our hope on cooperation and we must proceed.

Now, I am speaking about distributive coopera-tion or consumers cooperation./ In this country, I know in the last few years the traders have been making large profits by raising prices. (100) We often complain of deficit financing as the cause for the rise in prices but really a large/ part of it is due to the traders. Take the case of even vegetables. In Delhi, for instance, the vegetables/ are sold at very high prices because of the traders **clinging** together. And this has been going on all over the country./ That is to say, goods are sold at high prices not because the prices at the source are/ high, but because the people who are trading in them join together, add all kinds of extras and sell them at high prices. (200) This has been going on for the last many years and the prices have been going on/ **fluctuating**.

This has resulted, as the hon. Member pointed out, in the setting up of **enquiry** committees and commissions/ and the important consideration has been about increasing dearness allowance to catch up with the rising cost of living./ Now, Sir, the cost of living increases have been chiefly on account of this unnecessary rise in prices due to joint/ action by the traders. And what has been the consequence of all that ? There have been so many enquiries (300) and there have been strikes, because the pay has not been increased according to the cost of living. I do not/ want to go into all that, but the point here is that all these troubles, these labour troubles **especially**, are/ largely due to these high prices. So, it must be effectively controlled. If we can cooperatively organise shops in different/ areas under non-official management, it is possible to do that. It is necessary to keep the prices under control, especially/ of the **necessaries of life**. The hon. Member mentioned various articles. First of all, foodgrains are the most important. (400)

In regard to foodgrains, fair price shops are there in Kerala, for instance, but the prices of other articles are/ still going up in almost all the towns in the country, not because they are not available in the countryside/ at lower prices but people have to buy them locally and the traders are controlling them. The same is the/ case with clothing also. All kinds of articles which are required by the commonman are being sold at/ very high prices. So, all these items have to be taken up.

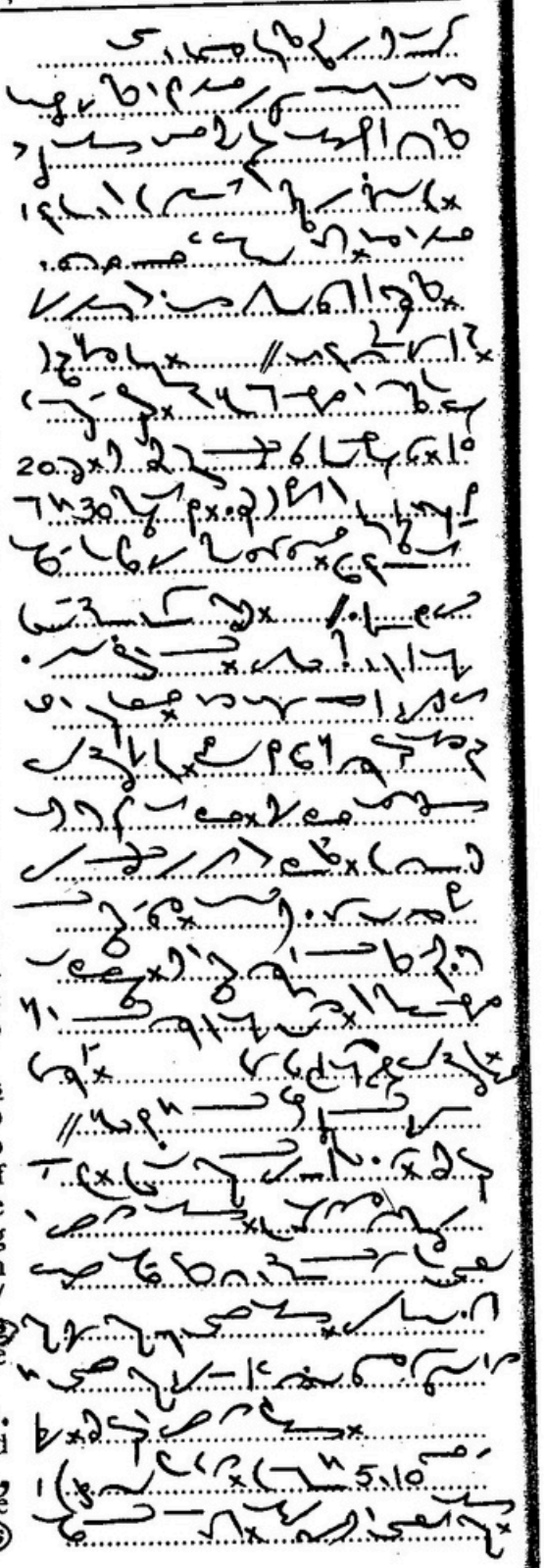
Now, people may ask, 'who will do all that?' (500) That can be done and has been done. I have got experience of Madras for nearly 20 years. There, there/ is the Urban Cooperative Society which is doing exceedingly well. It has got about 30 branches in the city./ The Society was started by poor teachers to provide such things for themselves and for others who are drawing small salaries./ These people come in the evening and work together like brothers.

The difficulty is that we have a wrong **conception** of cooperation. We have been trying to put it into the hands of paid officers. I am not entirely against it, (600) but we do want **honorary** workers at the top. As the hon. Member said, this idea must be/ planted in the minds of the people in their very childhood in the schools. There are schools in some parts/ of the country where cooperative societies are run by the school boys. They make their own cooperative purchases and sales./ In my opinion, therefore, the whole thing must start in schools and colleges. There, all purchases must be made on/ cooperative basis and **thereby**, the very idea of cooperation must be put into the young mind. By practical experience they must be taught. (700) They will then develop into most useful honorary workers afterwards.

I have been speaking about cooperation,/ that is to say, distributive cooperation, but we can go further. Even in productive cooperation we could do a lot./ There is plenty of waste land in the country. If only the landless labourers are **colonised** in those places, made/ to work cooperatively for increasing production, surely production could be increased in the country. We are talking **aloud** about increased/ production but we connect it with **imposing slogans** like 'ceiling on land', etc. There is plenty of waste land all over the country. (800)

But they have to spend money over that land. They can be given about five to ten/ acres and in this, cooperation can help. In that way, you are sure of increasing the production in the country.

840 words





TRANSCRIPTION NO. 407 (re. small-scale industries)

Madam Deputy Chairman, I am glad that the Seventh Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited has been/ taken up for discussion today. I am one of those who sincerely believe that small industry has to occupy a/ **paramount** position in our economy. I do believe that it has to play a very **vital** and **dynamic** role in/ our economic growth and development. Some time past, when this matter was debated on my motion, I made certain observations./ The hon. Member was good enough to reply to some of the points raised by me. Except the reply (100) I heard on that occasion, nothing seems to have been done in regard to the various matters which **inhibit** the growth/ and development of the small sector.

Madam, our country is a country of small people, small traders, small **entrepreneurs** without/ much resources at their command and a country which requires very large effort to **absorb** the unemployed men and women/ and we all agree that the small units provide a large scope for employing the unemployed. Government has been **professing/ all along** that it believes, as we do here, in the development of the small scale sector. I wish the (200) **professions** would come true but unfortunately I find that not so much of **fervour** is **exhibited** in implementing the professions/ that they have been making **off and on.** At the outset, I have to point out that there seems to be/ no appreciation or understanding of the nature of the small units. I say this because small units have been/ mistakenly **conceived** as units manufacturing only small items. I am afraid this **conception** is wrong and small units are in/ a way large units in **miniature.** They can manufacture all the items that the large units can manufacture.(300) Small units are small because investment is small, machines employed are very few but all the products of large industry can very well/ be manufactured by small units and thus the small-scale industries cannot be termed small in the sense we/ regard cottage industries or village industries. So, this conception has to be clearly understood whenever we deal with small industries./

Now, what are the problems **besetting** the small-scale industries? Some attempts were made in the past, perhaps even by/ the National Small Industries Corporation, to remove the **bottlenecks** which were there. Steps have been taken to **streamline** the procedure. (400)

Now, the biggest bottleneck which is **inhibiting** the functioning of this organisation seems to have been not removed at all./ I want to be assured by the hon. Minister that the Ministry is serious or earnest about removing this important bottleneck./ Unless that is done, all the other steps taken by the National Small Industries Corporation already will have no/ meaning at all. I want the National Small Industries Corporation to function very well and very effectively and it should/ **further** the **aspirations** and ambitions of small people in the country. Today, the biggest bottleneck seems to be finance. (500) On the last occasion when I was discussing this matter, I pointed out that even during the emergency sufficient finance should/ be provided for the growth and development of small industries in the country and that things meant for Defence during/ the emergency could also be produced very well indeed by the small units, provided there is co-ordination and there is/ proper planning. Now, **paucity** of resources seems to be the biggest **hurdle** in the way of development of small scale/ organisations. All along these years, this organisation has depended more on foreign credits. The capital structure of this organisation is very small. (600) The authorised capital is only 50 lakhs of rupees and the paid-up capital is 40 lakhs of rupees./ With this capital, with this slender capital structure, it would be difficult for this organisation to operate and/ to help various schemes which it has undertaken. So, it has, by and large, depended upon foreign credits and it is/ amazing to note that while Government professes before Parliament and before the country that it believes in small-scale industries,/ that it wants to promote small units everywhere, it does not, at the same time, think it **advisable** or desirable (700) to provide foreign exchange allocation at all. I do not know the reasons for not allocating at least a small/ amount of foreign-exchange available with the Government for the small-scale sector. I expected that the Government which believes/ in the development and growth of small industries would have, automatically or normally, taken steps to allot a certain amount/ of foreign exchange for small units but this has not been done. All along, this organisation has been made to/ depend upon foreign credits only and nothing beyond that. What is the position today? Today, this organisation which has done (800) something in removing certain **traditional** bottlenecks which were operating, continues to exist in a very **pitiable** condition. Now, applications flow/ in a large number. And all the applicants are told that there will be no more sanction of the applications. ***840 words***



Tr. No. 397

riddle = difficult problem (पहेली)

exaggeration = over-estimation (बात को बढ़ा चढ़ा कर कहना)

Herculean task = most difficult task

unbiasedly = without bias or prejudice (बिना पक्षपात के)

backbone = most important part

NRI = non-resident Indian (an Indian who does not live in India but in a foreign country)

boon = luck, fortune (Don't confuse this word with boom)

seen the light of the day = to be complete, to be fruitful

conceived = thought of, considered

navigation = transporation by water ways, like carrying goods etc. by boat, ferry or ship

identified = known

upliftment = betterment

aluminium = lightest metal generally used for manufacture of aeroplanes

hike = increase in price

suicide = self-killing (आत्महत्या)

crazy = madly eager

to the tune of = to the extent of, to the order of, about

Tr. No. 398

laudable = very appreciable

enunciated = pronounced, officially declared

assertions = assurances, promises

baffled = confused

mesmerise = hypnotise (जादू करके अपने फन्दे में फंसा लेना)

instability = weakness

late = who is not alive (मरहूम, जिस की मृत्यु हो चुकी है)

wiped out = removed

with a. plus = overwhelmingly (पलड़ा भारी होना)

Rs. 119,000 and odd = anything between 119,000 and 120,000

day in and day out = every day

curtailing = reducing

colonial rule = rule by a foreign country

emoluments = total salary

pay rolls = acquittance roll, payment of salaries to the staff

as for the = regarding

Per capita = per head

enhancing = increasing

resorted to = to take recourse to (रास्ता अपनाना)

Tr. No. 399

countermanding = cancelling election in a constituency

statutory = based on law, lawful, legal

incidence = happening

restored = revived

constituted = framed, appointing a committee

delimitation = re-making of a constituency

census = counting of population of a country

go in for = to have the liking for

rotated = changed by turns

consolidated = integrated, unified

booth-capturing = winning elections in a costituency by force

filed = submitted

Tr. No. 400

momentum = speed

room = scope, place

rendered = given

initiate = start

leakage = waste, loss

rehabilitaion = resettlement, revival

renovation = repair

railway track = railway line

tribal belt = area of tribal population

activised = made active

resolved = solved

computerised reservation = reservation of train berths through computers

suburban fares = fares of local trains

consequently = as a reslut of

elite = rich people

thrust = priority, importance

gauge conversion=converting metre gauge into broad guage

commendable = appreciable

declined = worsened, gone down

rakes = full goods or passenger trains

Tr. No. 401

compliment = appreciate (प्रशंसा करना) (Don't spell this word as complement)

kilometre = 1000 metres (don't spell this word as kilometer)

targeted = planned

altogether =all put together, totally (सब मिलाकर)

(Don't type this word as (all together) which means all the persons collected together, e.g. let us take our meals all together)

track renewals = changing the old railway lines with new railway lines

1500 route kilometres = 1500 kilometres of running railway lines between two end railway stations

simultaneously = side by side, concurrently, at the same time

needy = poor

drought-prone areas = areas which are likely to have droughts (सूखा)

fare = charges for transporting passengers as bus fare, railway fare (don't confuse this word with (fair))

freight = charges for transporting goods

steep = sudden and very high

hygienic =clean (स्वच्छ)

privatised =changing the ownership from Government to private persons (निजीकरण)

Laying = putting (बिछाना)

Down-trodden people = suppressed persons, such poor and illiterate persons who have been suppressed or exploited by rich people for their own benefit or service

Acquainted with = familiar with (This word is always followed by the preposition (with))

Punctuality = to be on time, not late

Perishable articles = goods which get deteriorated or unusable very soon e.g. milk, vegetables, fruits, fish, etc.

Tr. No. 402

stupendous = very difficult

logistic = reasonable

call for = require

constraint = restriction, control

constituents = important parts

supersonic aircraft = aeroplane whose speed is as high as that of sound

over-age ships = very old ships

fleet = group of vehicles like buses, taxis, aeroplanes, ships

ordnance = Defence armaments like rifles, guns, etc. (don't clash this word with (ordinance) which means law made by the President or the Governor)

explore = find out

Tr. No. 403

criteria = (plural of criterion) principles

break-ups = analyses, deep examination

grave = serious (don't confuse this word with (great) whose sound is almost the same while taking dictation)

pressed into service = used

yardsticks = parameters, criteria, principles

gross errors = very serious mistakes

distortions = errors

vouch for = support

lavish = richly, extravagant

disowned = be free from

diligently = hard workingly, industriously

aligns = associates

coincide with = to be similar to

succumbed = made ineffective

subordinated = made inferior

integrity = honesty

committed = duty bound

illusion = deception when an unreal thing appears to be real

protagonist = supporter

advanced countries = developed countries, modern countries (don't confuse (advanced) with (advance). Advance means before time as (advance action). While taking down dictation, it is difficult for the human tongue to distinctly differentiate to the listener, and equally difficult for the writer to hear properly. The only method to transcribe correctly is to base your transcription on the difference between the usage of (advance) and (advanced)

compatible with = in accordance with

won't = abbreviated form of (will not)

suffice = to be sufficient

magnitude = size

complexity = complication

Practise = as verb the spelling is with (s) and as noun it is spelt with (c). For example, to practise shorthand daily; and daily practice.

Tr. No. 404

remuneration = salary

integration = unification

subequently = afterwards

ceased = discontinued, stopped

Tr. No. 405

foresight = wisdom
(Don't spell this word as (farsight) which is no word in English. Of course, there is a word (farsighted) which is adjective and (foresight) is noun).

met = solved, satisfied
(past tense of meet whose commonly known meaning is to see a person (मिलना). But it has its second meaning also which should be learnt to avoid wrong transcription of this word as (made)

rolling stock = Railway engines, passenger coaches, wagons, etc. are collectively known as rolling stock.

heartening = pleasing, gladdening

indicative = sign (संकेत), pointing to

latter = antonym of former, that which is at stage No. 2. (Don't confuse this word with (later) which is related to time—late, (later). I shall see you (later) and not (latter). The (latter) part and not the (later) part of the film

augur well = seem to be well

invidious = intolerable, insulting

exit = the way to go out

accorded = given

wholesome = healthy

perspective = context (सम्बन्ध)
(It is a different word from (prospective) which means relating to future)

rationalise = to make moderate

especially = particularly, a particular sector of a whole unit, e.g. people of India, especially rural women (It should never be confused with (specially) (विशेष रूप से). (Wrong spelling is full mistake)

bear me out = support

feat = miracle (क्रिशमा)
(Don't mis-spell as feet)

Tr. No. 406

analysed = considered thoroughly

clinging together = making union for trading goods

fluctuating = going up and down

conception = thinking, viewpoint

honorary workers = workers who work without having any salary

thereby = in that way

colonised = settled in large groups

imposing slogans = impressive slogans or shouts of protest

Tr. No. 407

paramount = prominent, important

vital = important

dynamic = very powerful

inhibit = restrict, hinder
(don't transcribe its outline as (inhabit))

absorb = employ, to use

professing = preaching, declaring

all along = always, throughout
(Don't transcribe their outlines as (all alone))

professions = statements made before time

fervour = zeal (जोश)

exhibited = shown

off and on = frequently

conceived = thought, considered

miniature = small size

besetting = to be within, linked

bottlenecks = difficulties, hurdles

streamline = strenghten

further = as a verb, it means to go forward, improve

aspirations = ambitions

paucity = shortage

hurdle = hindrance (बाधा)

slender = thin, small
(Don't transcribe its outline as (cylinder))

Tr. No. 408

on all hands = unanimously, by all the persons

go hand in hand = go along, go apace (साथ साथ चलना)

for = [illegible]ause (second meaning)

counterpoise = making equivalent (or oppose equally)

on that score = due to that reason

penalise = punish

patriotism = loyalty for one's country (देश भक्ति)

legitimate = reasonable

discontent = dissatisfaction

privations = difficulties

mobilised = put into use

harnessing = putting into useful working

abandon = leave, give up

by and large = speaking generally, as a whole

prune = cut, reduce

set about = start

departure = different view

presently = now, currently

inescapable = unavoidable, which cannot be escaped

Tr. No. 409

changed hands = ownership was changed

broking firms = brokers' firms

accusing = blaming

exploit = to take undue advantage

vigilance = supervision

misgivings = misunderstanding

advent = dawn, creation

barriers = restrictions, hindrances

not-existent = as not existing

phenomenal = natural, automatic

Tr. No. 410

outcome = result

Fiscal Commission = Finance Commission

appended = attached

illuminating note = knowledgeable note, note full of important information (Don't type its outline as eliminating which means rooting out)

immensely = greatly

fallow land = infertile land (बंजर) (Don't spell its outline as fellow)

confronted with = faced with

exhaustively = comprehensively, in detail

embodied = contained, found within

cope with the = to pull on (निभाना)

convention = system, custom

Tr. No. 411

heroic = brave

aloud = laudly (Don't transcribe its outline as allowed)

shelved = postponed

re-invoke = re-impose

sentimental = emotional

prohibition = ban on drinking (नशा बंदी)

landed = placed

disaster = great risk (आपत्ति)

windfalls = fortunes

calamities = natural disasters like floods, earthquakes, etc.

worsening = becoming worse

stock-piling = storing of nuclear weapons

breaks out = spreads

humiliating = insulting

Effected = brought about, put into operation (If you spell this word as affecting in this sentence, one mistake shall be counted; understand the difference in meaning between effect and affect)

deliberately = intentionally

consistent with = in line with, similar to

overnight = in a little time

far-sighted = wise

short-sighted = not seeing into the future

statesmanship = political ability

cowardice = weak-heartedness (बुजदिली)

colossal = huge

Tr. No. 412

discriminatory = biased, showing undue favour

evade = to escape

issue = question

corroborated = proved

ascertained = made certain, assured

set aside = ignored

extraneous = irrelavent, not concerned

judiciary = all the courts of the country collectively

arrive at = decide, conclude

discrimination = prejudice (भेदभाव, पक्षपात)

mentality = ideology (विचारधारा)

integrity = honesty

bar = association of lawyers

matter = material thing, not spiritual

Tr. No. 413

landmark = important development

pinnacle of glory = height or top of fame

commanded = controlled, having grip over

protective tariff walls = power given by concession in taxation

tyrannised = tortured, suppressed (अत्याचार करना)

under the heel of = under the power of

afresh = from the start (Don't transcribe it as fresh)

rejuvenate/renovate = revive, to give new life

at the helm of affairs = ruling over (पूर्ण रूप से नियन्त्रण रखना)

apparently = obviously, it seems that

domain = power, full power

consciousness = awareness

autonomy = half freedom

ad hoc = special, for the time being

terms of reference = duties of a commission or committee

abundant = excessive

potentialities = probability, possible availability

pace = speed

halting = restricted, not rapidly (रुक रुक कर)



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 408 { *Defence versus economic development* }

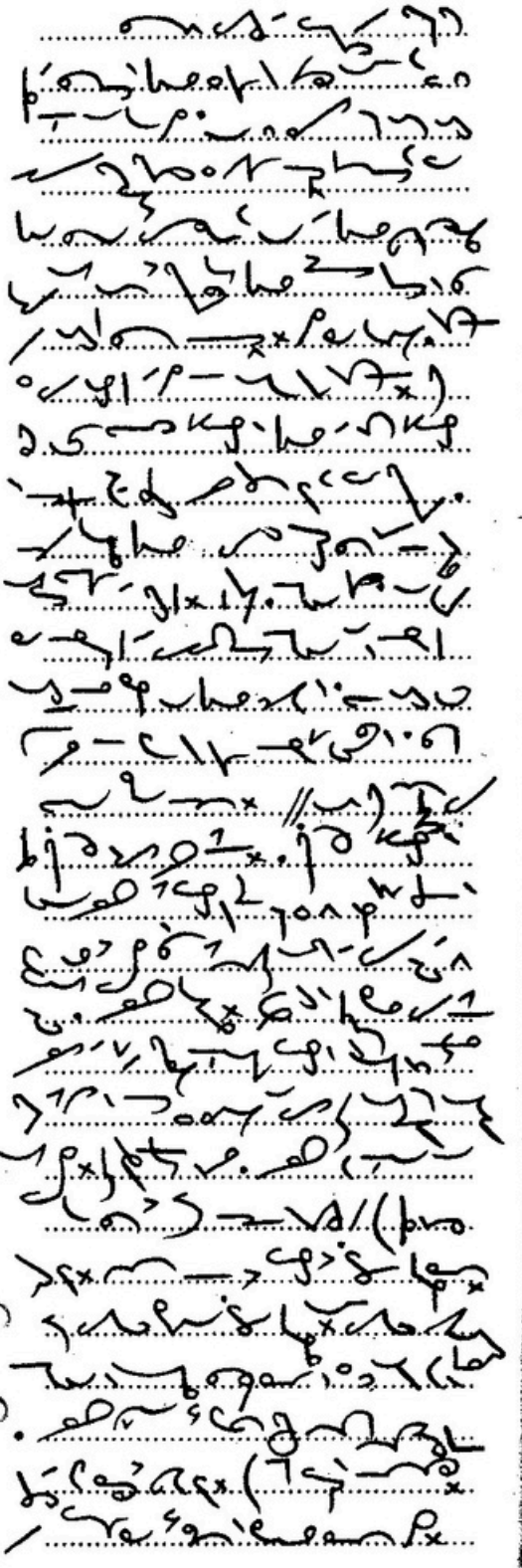
We are having this Budget in the third year of the Third Five Year Plan, that is to say,/ this is the thirteenth Budget under planning. But added to this is the emergency today which naturally has an impact on/ the economic policies and, in particular, on the Budget proposals. It is agreed **on all hands** that resources should be found/ for the strengthening of our national Defence as well as for the country's economic development. I think, on the whole,/ it is a right approach in the situation that national Defence and economic development should go **hand in hand.** (100) Indeed, we cannot have a strong self-reliant Defence potential in the country either now or in the future or/ in any future at all without having a strong economic base, especially industrial base, **for**, without a strong industrial base/ you cannot have modern defence in the world today. Therefore, on the whole, it is a right approach and I think/ we all should stick to this approach instead of trying to **counterpoise** one against the other. Therefore **on that score,**/ there is not any controversy whatsoever, but there is ground for controversy when you come to the Budget proposals. (200)

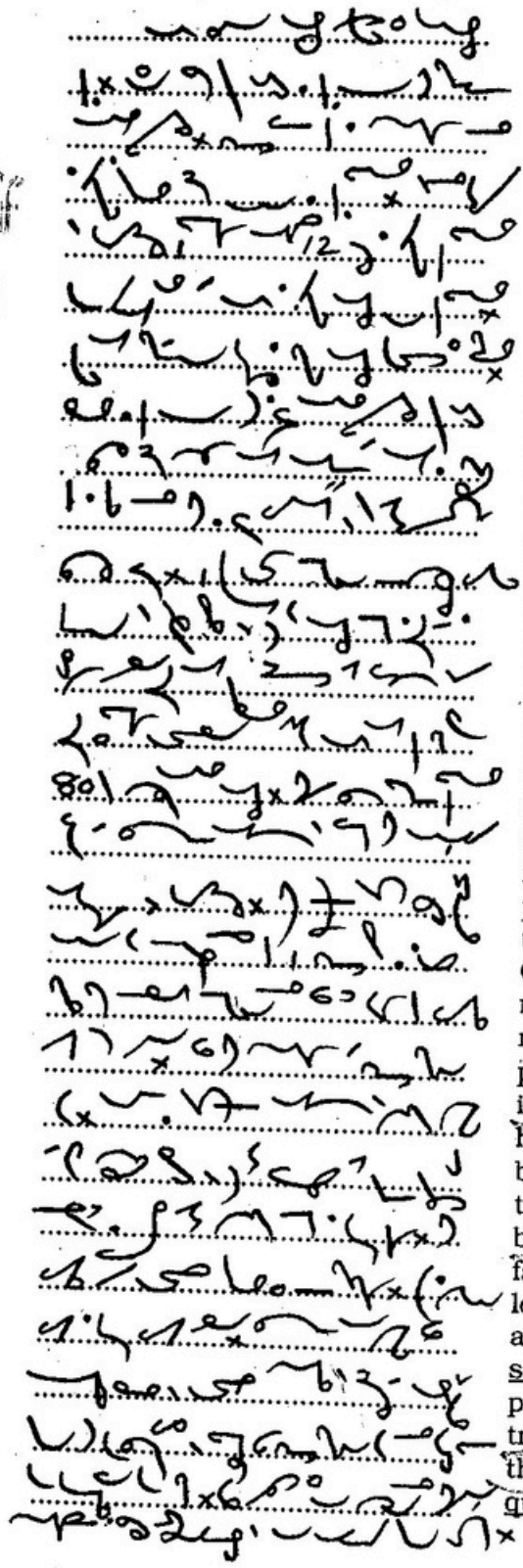
The tragedy of the present Budget is that it heavily **penalises** the **patriotism** of our people. It seems/ that those who have formulated the Budget have taken into their heads that the **legitimate** sentiments of the people for/ strengthening the Defence of the country—as we all stand for strengthening the Defence of the country—could be exploited/, in a manner which is, in a large measure, against the interests of the people as well as against the/ interests of the Defence economy. I wish to make it very clear that Defence has two sides, weapons and equipment (300) on the one hand, and the human side as well as the labour power of the working people on the other./ I think we cannot **conceive** of a strong Defence in conditions of **discontent, privations,** sorrow and suffering. I think/ we will have to **evolve** a policy whereby the resources of the country could be **mobilised simultaneously** with the **harnessing**/ of the willing labour power, enthusiasm and initiative of our working people. That is how we should approach the problem/ of Defence in a democratic set-up. In conditions of military dictatorship, etc., they do not bother about the people.(400)

Somehow or other, weapons and equipment are brought from outside and some kind of Defence is built up which means,/ in fact, that when you **go in for** such a thing, you surrender your entire independence and we are/ very glad that the Prime Minister has rightly pointed out, time and again, that in order to defend something, we must have/ that thing and defence will be meaningless if we, in the name of the preparations for the Defence of/ the country, begin to sell our independence at some other counter. Such is not, fortunately, the policy of the Government (500) as we understand it, and such can never be the policy of the Government. Therefore, there is national agreement on/ the question of Defence and also on the question of economic development although it has been raised by some people/ that in order to prepare the country for its Defence, we must **abandon** some of our good objectives in the Plan/ gradually and **prune** it. But, **by and large**, the Government, at least in theory, has not accepted it, and/ we would also like the Government not to accept it in point of fact because, as I said, no defence, (600) worthy of a great independent nation like ours, can ever be built except on the foundations of a solid, growing,/ strong economy.

Now, therefore, Madam Deputy Chairman, where does the controversy arise between ourselves and the Government? The controversy arises/ on the question of finding resources, and the question to be asked today is how to **set about** the task/ of fulfilling the needs of the situation as a whole and the emergency in particular, and where to find and/ how to find the resources for the purpose. This is the point of **departure** as far as we and the Government (700) are concerned, and I should **presently** go into the question of pointing out to you that the Government's approach/ and the line of action is certainly not one which was **inescapable** or unavoidable in the situation. It was possible/ for the Government to raise the resources without going in for some of the harsh economic burdens which they have/ decided to impose upon the people.

Let me come to the question of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme. Here, we have been/ supporting compulsory deposits. In fact, we have been urging upon the Government to introduce some such schemes as would (800) enable them to tax the resources lying with the former Princes, multi-**millionaires**, big businessmen and other sections of the/ wealthy people. They have got plenty of **accumulations**. Our quarrel is not with the system of savings scheme as such. ***840 words***





TRANSCRIPTION NO. 409

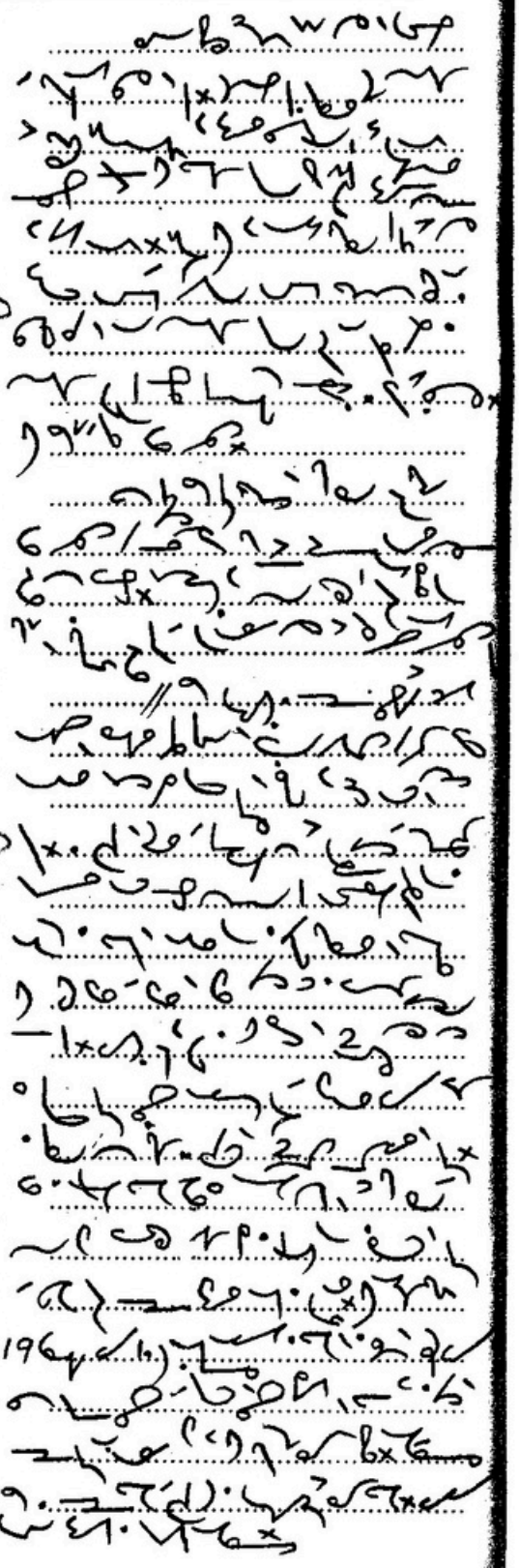
Now, certain instances have been mentioned, as for instance, tea. As you know, Sir, before Independence the tea industry was/ practically in the hands of Europeans. You cannot call it a monopoly because a large number of companies were owning/ the tea gardens. Of course, they were all foreigners but gradually in the last twelve years a large number of/ tea gardens have **changed hands** and now a large number of Indians own tea gardens. Even in the **broking** firms/ a number of Indians have been taken as partners. Since the tea industry was completely in the hands of Europeans (100) before Independence, the sales were mostly in the United Kingdom and naturally the Britishers had an advantage because there the/ people wanted to buy and they were also the sellers here. But after the national Government came into existence,/ we have been taking all possible steps to see that Indians get a share and a constantly rising share in the/business of the country and the quantum of our share is gradually increasing and I think now in the tea/ trade over 80 per cent must be in the hands of Indians. There are some very good tea gardens with (200) them and as a matter of fact in the matter of quality, they are in no way inferior to the foreigners./ Therefore, so far as the Government policy is concerned, I do not think there is anything that can be said/ against it but you cannot stop the Communist Members from **accusing** the Government because that is what they will do,/ whether it is right or wrong. That is their monopoly and you cannot prevent them. In fact, the/ policy of the Government in the matter of labour legislation and other measures has been to see that the industrialists and (300) the big businessmen do not **exploit** the situation and that the labour get a fair deal. Their wages are increased,/ bonus is given properly. They have a living wage, a fair wage and so on. As a matter of fact,/ any legislation that is introduced seeks to increase the amenities of workers and in spite of this being so,/ if somebody wants to criticise, well, you cannot prevent them because they do not care for facts nor for truth./ This Resolution has no meaning because there are no monopolistic concerns and there is no question of any enquiry being held. (400)

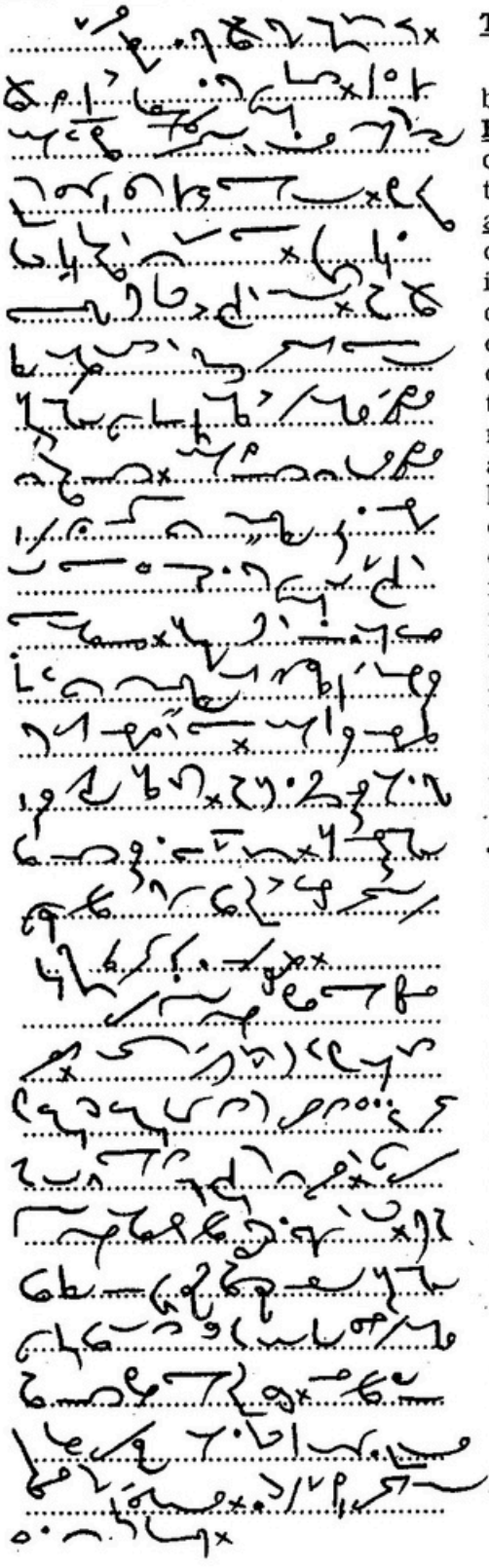
Certain statements were made about the loss of foreign exchange and profit in the sales of tea. So long as the/ tea business was the monopoly of the Britishers, I have no doubt that that was happening but with the/ **vigilance** now exercised by the Government, they are gradually being stopped and I do not think that we can make/ that charge now. I feel therefore that in view of the present attitude and the laws that have been enacted/ and are being enacted from time to time, there is not the slightest chance of any monopoly being established (500) — not to speak of such a monopoly, even if it exists — taking advantage or **exploiting** the people and the consumers./ Therefore, Sir, I oppose this Resolution.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it was very kind of Dr. Singh to have brought forward/ this Resolution which gives ample opportunity to the Government to clarify the various **misgivings** on this important question./ I am glad to see that many friends on both sides have tried to contribute to this debate and have answered most/ of the points raised in the Resolution itself.

Sir, if we see the economic history of the world in the (600) last two centuries, it is the **advent** of industrial revolution which really placed in the hands of man such vast/ powers of construction that were not known to manking before. The development of science and technology made all the physical,/ human and organisational **barriers** non-**existent** making it increasingly possible for an individual or a group of individuals, for a/ large number of persons, to produce through their own efforts and efforts of others much more than what a normal/ human being can do. We see today that within a short span of 200 years, man's mind has devised (700) power houses, nuclear fuel and other things where hardly a dozen may control the generation of 2 million kws/ of power. That is a **phenomenal** growth and this has naturally led to what Dr. Singh and many other hon./ friends rightly said, a tendency for concentration of power and wealth, both economic and otherwise into a few hands./ Therefore, in the early part of the 19th century we did see in different countries in the world a growth of/ a system of society where some big houses and combination of houses started to grow with a large amount of (800) economic power not **commensurate** either with their number or the social status. In those countries, Sir, the economic growth and/ development was a **fore-runner** of the social growth. We were fortunate that we had a party in this country.

840 words





TRANSCRIPTION NO. 410

I rise to support the principle of this Bill from the bottom of my heart. This Bill is the **outcome**/ of the **Fiscal** Commission's Report, a very **illuminating** document. It has dealt not only with subjects relating to industries,/major or minor, big or small, but has also dealt with the agricultural industry. Several chapters have been devoted for the purpose of/ improvement of our agriculture. They have also devoted a greater part of their attention to the development of/ cottage industry. Although this Bill does not envisage any kind of protection regarding the agriculture industry, I do hope the (100) Government will take due notice of the recommendations and suggestions made by this Commission. Not only has the Commission made/ various suggestions, but our late colleague, Mr. Mukhtar Singh, who was an expert in agriculture, has **appended** a very illuminating/note on the development of agriculture in this country. I have had the pleasure of coming into close contact with/ Mr. Mukhtar Singh in the Oilseeds Committee and I can say that he had a very very wide experience of agriculture / Not only had he experience, but he had original ideas also. Although I was a Chairman and he was (200) only a Member of this Commission, he was a great guide to me. I do expect that the Government will consider/ this Report, particularly this aspect of the question regarding our food problem which is really agitating the country/ to such an extent.

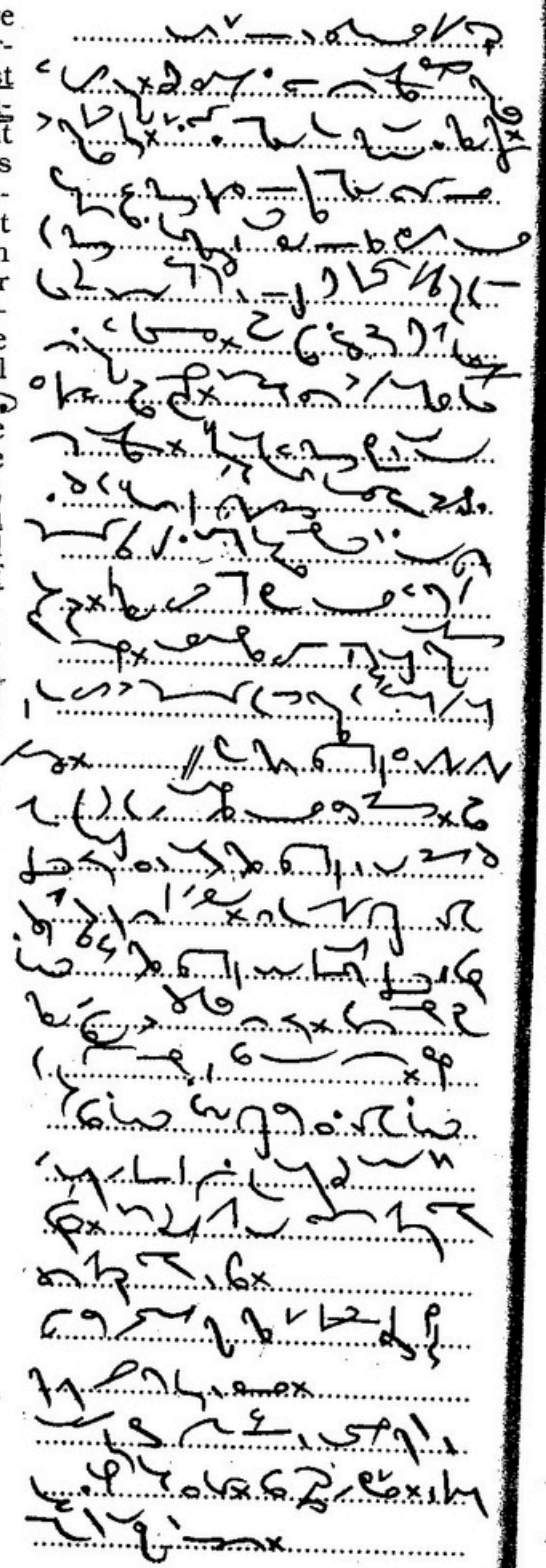
We are lacking **immensely**, as far as agricultural statistics are concerned. In America and Russia, I might/say that every inch of land, either cultivated or not cultivated, fallow/ land or waste land, has a complete record,/ and they know how agricultural land could be developed or made use of. While we are lacking immensely in this respect, (300) this Report furnishes a great deal of information. Therefore, although this does not come within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of/ Commerce and Industry, I hope that Government will bear this in mind as to what they intend doing/ as regards the recommendations of this Commission as far as the agricultural aspect is concerned. Because this Report has/ not come before this House for consideration, we are considering only a part of it, namely, the big industries or/ the power and heavy industries. The point which I stated with regard to the cottage industry is an important factor. (400)

Now, I come to heavy industries which are **confronted** with foreign competition. There is certainly a great improvement in this Bill/ as against the provisions of the previous Tariff Board. I congratulate the Government for bringing in the present proposal./Every time when these protection Bills come before us, Government merely gives them protection for a number of years, but/ information is not given to us as to whether the industries have been asked to improve the quality or/ to cut down their operational charges so that they can meet competition with foreign countries. **All along,** these complaints were there (500) and the Fiscal Commission has dealt with all these **exhaustively.** I am glad that some of the recommendations have been/ **embodied** in this Bill. I do hope that in future when protection has to be given to any industry, the/ points that I have made out will be borne in mind, for example, to what extent the raw material which/ is generally a handicap for the purpose of expansion of an industry will be available to them. At present, we/ have got several industries with very large capacity. In certain respects, we can **cope with the** Indian production in the country (600) but for want of the raw material, they cannot produce that quantity which India requires.

Every member of the/ Select Committee has to read the report and if they have not done so, they should in the interests of the/ industries concerned and the country. All this discussion here is to enable the members of the Select Committee to/ know what are the points to be considered and the objects to be aimed at and so on. You have/ rightly laid down the healthy **convention** that the members of the Select Committee need not take part in the discussion, (700) but they should be present and listen to the observations made here. They may accept whatever they feel like accepting,/ but that is another matter. As I said, this convention that you have laid down, Sir, is a healthy convention/ and nobody should take it ill if anybody says anything about this subject. I am saying the right thing/ according to me and it may be agreeable to some and it may not be agreeable to others.

Well, Sir, regarding the/ number of members on the Tariff Commission, it has been stated that the number should be raised from four to six. (800) Anyway, power has been left with the Government to increase the number by two if and when the/ necessity for that is felt. This arrangement should suffice. But it should not be governed by any consideration of economy.

840 words





TRANSCRIPTION NO. 411 — Budget discussion

In rising to speak on the Budget, one would naturally extend one's good wishes to the new Finance Minister for/ his **heroic** efforts in tackling a situation which was both difficult and complicated. It is not my intention to go into/ the details of the Budget, or even to touch upon various matters of policy concerning it. I would only like/ to refer to a few important aspects of the various problems which have arisen on consideration of the Budget./

Personally speaking, I welcome the decision of the Finance Minister to take a comprehensive view of both the revenue account and (100) the capital budget account in assessing the correct financial position of the country. But I cannot congratulate him in the/ manner in which he proposes to meet the deficit in the capital budget account. The net result of what he/ proposes to do will be to reduce the cash balances to about Rs. 42 crores.

So far as/ taxation is concerned, my hon. friend spoke with considerable hesitation because I know much of what he was saying he/did not mean. But so far as the taxation programme is concerned, it does hit the middle and the poor people. (200) The proportion of indirect taxation has come to nearly 60 per cent. None knows better than the Finance Minister/ that the normal distribution between direct and indirect taxation in any progressive country would be about 50:50./ The darkest spot in the Budget is that we are almost reaching the end of our resources. If I could think **aloud**,/ there is the possibility of the death duty being imposed, but that matter has been **shelved**. I know there are/ difficulties. You may impose a land tax throughout the country. You may **re-invoke** the salt duty, though there may be (300) **sentimental** objection to that. You have followed the policy of **prohibition** in trying to pursue an ideal which has landed/ you in **disaster** in many of the States and in the entire economy of the whole country.

Government has taken/ advantage of **many windfalls**. Government was entitled to it, just as it has suffered under the impact of many natural **calamities**./ If we look at our increased revenue from exports, the Finance Minister rightly pointed out in his speech that/ one should not try to depend on these large exports. They are due to the **worsening** of the international situation. (400)

So far as **stock-piling** is concerned, I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether Government has any/ plan for stock-piling in the interests of India. Supposing war **breaks out** and the situation **worsens**, it will be necessary/ for Government to depend on many vital things which the country itself does not produce. I did not discover/ in the Budget any plan for spending any money for a planned stock-piling in the interests of India's national economy./ I do not know if there are any secret plans going on which the Finance Minister has not disclosed. (500)

I shall now refer to the Indo-Pak Agreement. I will not go into details at the present moment./ I may have time to do so in the course of the discussion on Demands for Grants. But, frankly speaking,/ so far as this agreement is concerned, nothing could have been more **humiliating** for India than the manner in which/ this agreement was **effected.** If India wanted to have such an agreement, India could have made it long ago/ on much better terms and saved a lot of **humiliation** and misery to millions of people. But India **deliberately** wanted to pursue (600) a particular line of policy which was **consistent with** our national interest; and **overnight** that policy was changed./ Whether it was due to **far-sighted** or **short-sighted statesmanship** or due to defeatism or **cowardice,** I do not know./ But it has left a bad taste in the mouths of all because the country feels that it has been/ let down by its Government.

So far as the economic policy of the Government is concerned, I hope we shall have/ an opportunity of discussing this matter when the details of the Budget will be taken up. (700) But food, cloth and shelter are the three main things on which Government's failure is **colossal** and on which the country expects a/ new lead from the Government, if it is to function with the willing confidence and cooperation of the people./

Today, we are living in very difficult circumstances. I have no desire merely to blame the Government or **accuse** the Government/ because we are trying to solve a problem of a magnitude which perhaps has had no parallel in any other/ part of the world. But the way in which Government is pursuing its policy is not the way in which a solution will be found. (800)

Somehow, the gap between the Government and the people is increasing rapidly day by day./ It is no use Government blaming the activities of particular groups. There may be such parties who may create trouble.

840 words





TRANSCRIPTION NO. 412 { **Re. appointment of High Court Judges** }

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before **adjournment** I was dealing with the question of selection and appointment of Judges and the/ part the Government was playing in the matter. I pointed out how the Government had been **discriminatory** in such matters./ I would beg of you to ask the hon. Minister not to **evade** the issue that I have raised because/ there is a tendency on the part of the Government to evade certain issues involving principles whenever they have no/ straight answers to give. Even if some answers could be given, they do not feel like giving those answers for (100) reasons best known to them. Now, my allegation here has been this, and to the best of my knowledge, everything/ is true. Of course, part of it can be **corroborated** from the Election Commission as to whether a defeated Congress/ candidate had been appointed as a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, and the other part of it can/ be **ascertained** by the Government from the persons concerned, that is to say, the former Chief Justice of the Calcutta/ High Court.

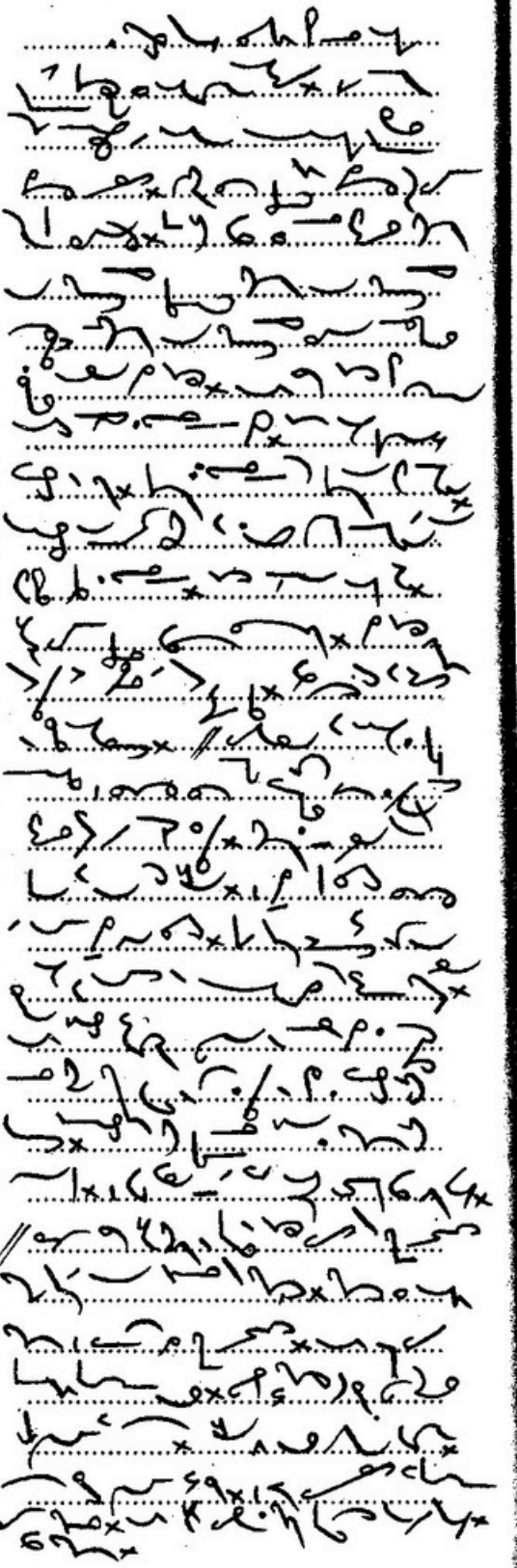
Now, the point that I want to make is this. When the Chief Justice had recommended somebody, (200) that recommendation should not have been **set aside** on the basis of a police report. A C.B.I. sub-inspector/ certainly is not a higher personality in our set-up than the Chief Justice of a High Court. And yet,/ the recommendation was rejected, as everybody knows, on that basis, on the basis of the police report generally drawn up by/ C.B.I. sub-inspectors of the regime. Now, Sir, in the matter of selection of High Court Judges, extreme/ care should be taken so that no **extraneous** considerations come in. Therefore, Sir, I would suggest that in the matter (300) of selection and appointment of Judges, the whole thing should be left to the **judiciary** itself, to the Chief Justice/ of the High Court and finally to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. It is possible for the Government/ to delegate these powers to them. Now, you will say that there are certain administrative considerations and other things./ They can come into the picture if it is a question of appointment of an officer or a District Judge by/ promotion to the High Court Bench but in other matters the High Courts generally know what is to be done. (400)

The President, being the head of the State, comes into the picture and the Administration is involved in that way./ But the Cabinet or the Council of Ministers should never enter into the picture, as far as such matters are concerned./ Let there be some discussion about such matters so that we can **arrive at** certain arrangements. Why I say this/ is because otherwise there will be no protection against **discrimination,** there will be no protection against mischoice and/ there will be no protection against certain extraneous considerations influencing such appointments. Now, Sir, I am not at all making any point (500) against the Congress Government as such. I am only dealing with the question of principle. It may be/ a Congress Government or it may be any other Government. For instance, in Kerala, there is that Communist-led Government and in/ other States it is the Congress Government. I am not going into all that. I think that we can discuss/ this matter as a matter of principle. Such appointments should be made by the Judges of the High Courts and/ by the judiciary itself. That is the main point that I want to stress in this connection. (600)

We have seen that not only the defeated candidates, but sometimes some active politicians also, whom the ruling party cannot otherwise oblige are/ appointed as Judges. There may be a good reason for doing that thing or not, I do not know./ But such things do happen sometimes and in fact such things should not happen. It should appear to the country that/ the whole thing is being handled without any kind of interference or political **prejudice** and so on. Now, I understand/ that they will not be willing to accept such an arrangement because they are not prepared even to allow the (700) Judges to settle the question of their own **vacation.** I can understand their difficulty because I know the frame of / their **mentality.** But then, that is not good, and in order to ensure **integrity,** this should be changed.

Secondly, Sir,/ I think there should be two types of appointments—one, by direct recruitment from the **Bar**, and another, of course,/ by promotion. Promotion is, no doubt, very important but equally important is the direct recruitment. Now today, we talk about/ **dynamic** things. Yesterday, when the Prime Minister was speaking, well, science had been linked with **matter**. (800)

I do not know how things are being **evolved**. Matter has been linked with the **spirit.** But here, we are concerned with dynamic and/ social progress. Now, I think we should have a proper type of men for our **Bench.** That is very important. **(840 words)**



Can such a passage ever be old for shorthand writing ?



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 413 **(history of industrialisation)**

I rise to give my wholehearted support to this measure which I consider to be of immense importance and a/ **landmark** in the history of industrialisation in the country. This Bill aims at setting up a permanent machinery for **according**/ protection to those industries of our country which stand in need of it. This country which is so very rich/ in all its resources was at one time of its history at the **pinnacle** of glory, not in the production/ of raw materials but in the manufacture of finished goods, but the continuous foreign rule for centuries ruined all its (100) industries with the result that the country has been brought down from that height of industrial glory. For centuries, our/ production, though it was more or less of the cottage industry type, **commanded** markets throughout the world. We know what/ steps were taken by our foreign rulers to discourage our home industries and to raise the protective **tariff** walls/ in their own country to make it industrially sound. We know how our weavers were **tyrannised.** It is a matter of/ history and needs no **repetition** here. Therefore, this country which has been under the **heel** of the foreigners for centuries (200) has now to begin its life **afresh** and to **rejuvenate** and **renovate** its ruined industries. I therefore regard this measure/ which is the first constructive attempt on the part of the Government to bring industry on a sound footing, as a/ great landmark in the history of industrialisation. For years, this country and the Government which was at the **helm**/ of its affairs believed in unrestricted foreign trade. It was only during World War I that the then Government thought/ for the first time that some steps must be taken in this country towards industrialisation. An Industrial Commission was appointed (300) in 1916. It **apparently** had nothing to do with the tariff policy, but for the first time/ it concentrated attention on the sphere and **domain** of the development of industries in the country. Times were changing./ There was a feeling of political **consciousness** amongst the masses. With the August Declaration of 1917, there was a/ cry for the grant of **fiscal** autonomy and for the first time we saw fiscal autonomy in the Convention. In/ 1923, the first Fiscal Commission was appointed and subsequently the Government appointed **ad hoc** Tariff Boards. (400)

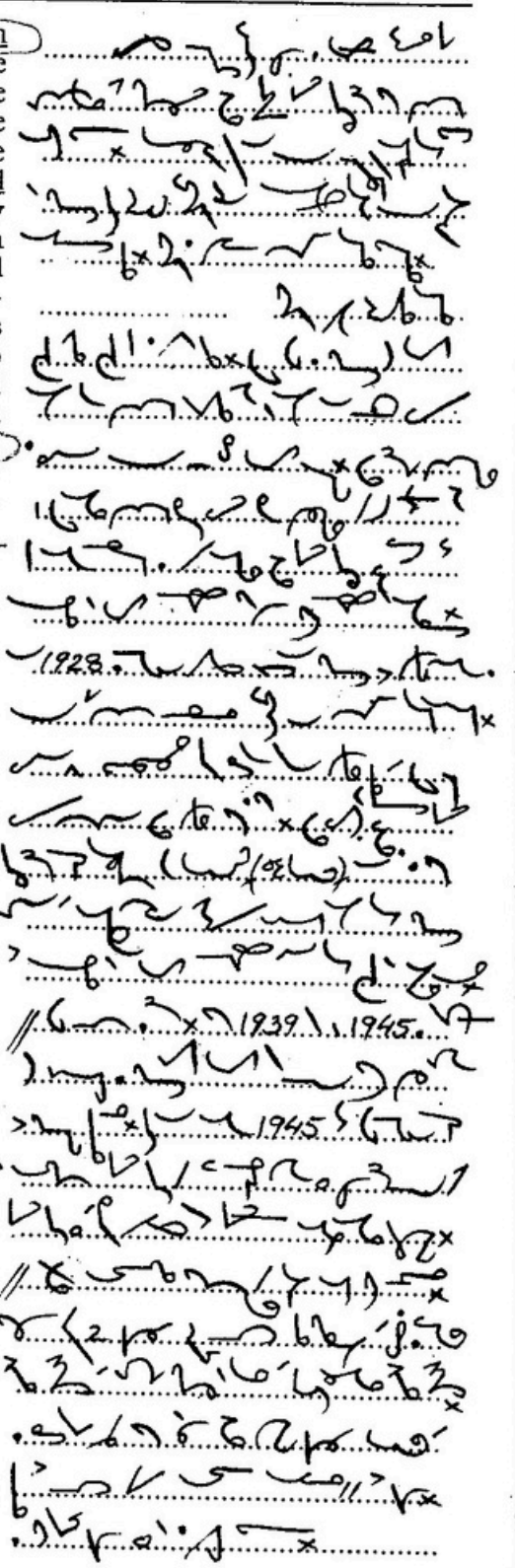
We must keep in mind that it was still the foreign Government that was at the helm of affairs, and/ the **terms of reference** of these ad hoc Tariff Boards were very limited in their character. For example, before any/ industry could be considered to be entitled for the grant of protection, it was essential that there should be **abundant** natural resources for that industry available in the country itself. There should be a local market for its produce./ There should be real **potentialities** for its development and its development at a rapid **pace**. Even then, the protection was afforded (500) only for limited periods and that too only in cases where a certain industry could stand foreign competition. These were/ the limitations, but even in this limited sphere we have several illustrations which show that the Government of that day/ never accepted the recommendations of these Tariff Boards when they clashed with the interests of foreign capitalists, particularly British capitalists,/ in this country. In 1928, the Government refused to grant any protection to the locomotive manufacturing/ industry on the **lame** excuse that there was no market for it in India. We know how (600) crores and crores of rupees had to be spent for buying locomotives outside the country, and even today we are importing these locomotives/ from abroad. Thus, we see that when these Tariff Boards were appointed for the first time, they functioned in a/ very **halting** and **indecisive** manner and they were intended only for the protection of the interests of foreign capitalists and/ not for the development of **indigenous** industries.

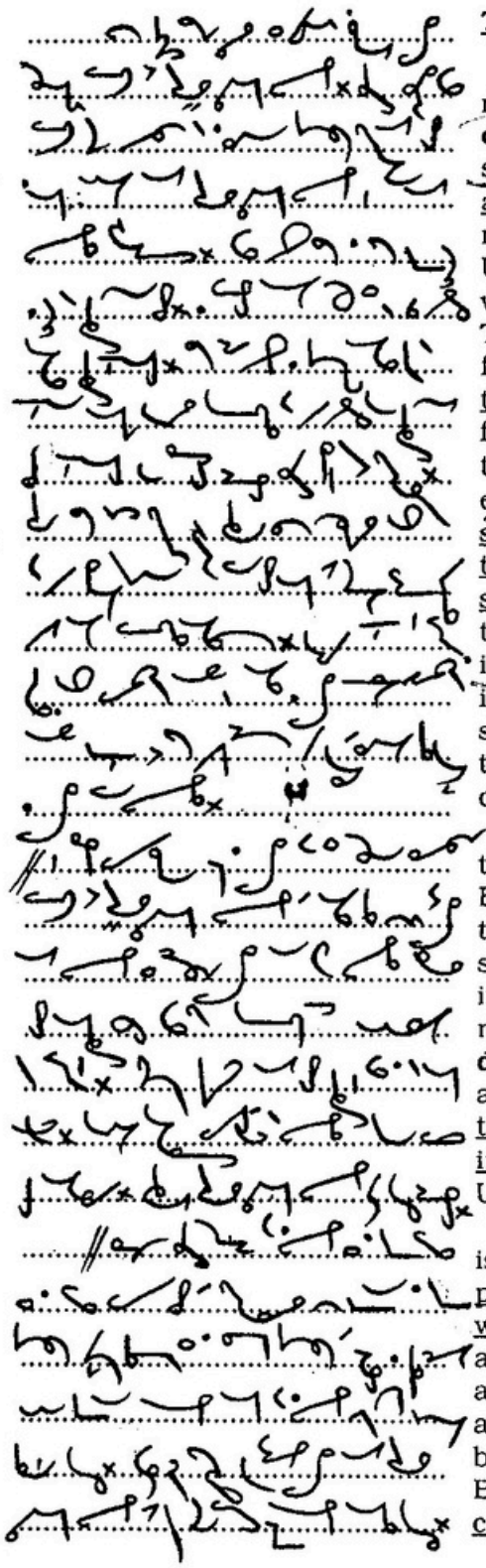
Then came the war. From 1939 up to/ 1945, the policy of the Government was to maintain the protection already afforded by giving fresh **lease** of life to the **protective duties** Acts. (700) It was in November 1945 that the then Government/ appointed an **interim** Tariff Board which, with extended life, is still working and which Tariff Board is sought to be/ replaced by the Tariff Commission envisaged in this piece of legislation.

This Bill **incorporates** very important provisions, which fall into/ three categories. Firstly, Chapter II deals with the establishment of the Commission, its **personnel** and constitution, the qualifications of the/ Members and the Chairman and also the terms of office and **tenure** of service of the Members and the Chairman. (800)

The second part, which is the very soul of this legislation, deals with the functions and duties of the Commission/ which are incorporated in Clause 11 of the Bill. The third part of the Bill is of a routine character.

840 words





TRANSCRIPTION NO. 414

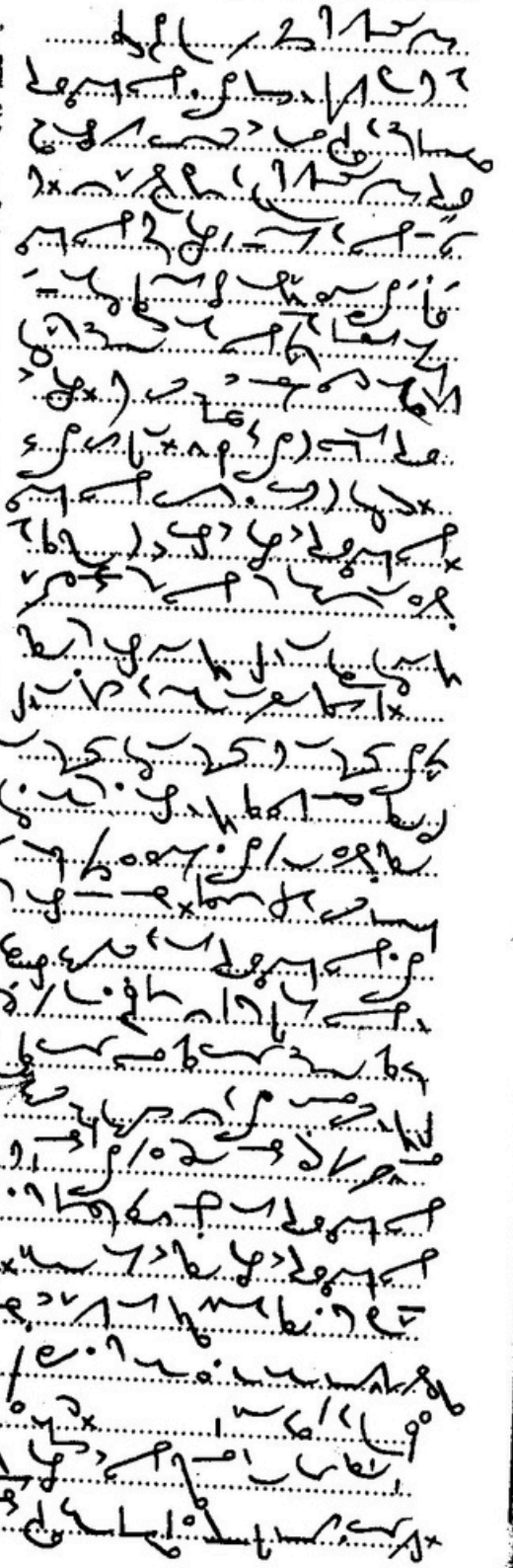
Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the House is just now considering the situation arising out of the **closure** of the Banaras/ Hindu University. It has been suggested that this closure was the result of a certain atmosphere prevailing in the student/ community, not only in the Banaras Hindu University but in the Universities all over the country. This raises, Sir, a/ very big issue, the issue of discipline among students. The question naturally arises as to who is responsible for this/ discipline going down. Sir, I would resist the temptation, in this debate, of going into the various factors that are (100) responsible for discipline among the students going down, if it has gone down to the extent which has been stated/ by the previous speaker. At any rate, Sir, I am not prepared to believe that it is only some **mysterious**/ influences that are suddenly operating in our student community and the so-called political agitators are the only **culprits** in/ this matter. If we go on **harping on** these influences, we will not be in a position to analyse the/ situation exactly and we will not be in a position to go to the very root of the matter which **vitiates** (200) and certainly does vitiate, the situation in our Universities.

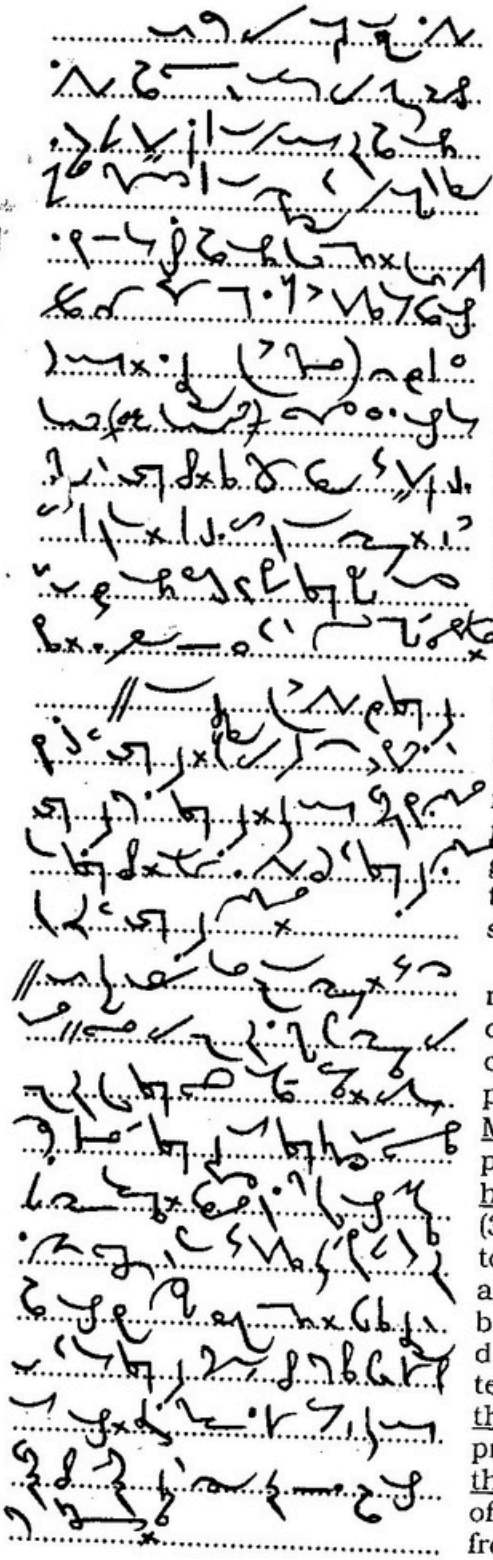
But, as I said, we are considering today a situation/ that has arisen as a result of the closure of the Banaras Hindu University and unless it is made out/ that the situation in the University is worse than the situation in other Universities as far as student indiscipline is/ concerned, this particular factor cannot unnecessarily be harped on. There may be **deterioration** in the student discipline but that is/ an all-India **phenomenon**. Fortunately, for this country we don't find all Universities being closed down in this way. (300) It is only the Banaras Hindu University which was forced to close down.

Secondly, it has been argued that a/ University is a peculiar place, is a place where students and professors meet together in a peculiar atmosphere which might be/ described as a sacred atmosphere and to that extent the outside world need not take any interest in it,/ that a University should be allowed to manage its own affairs. This House would be very pleased if that was the/ situation in the Banaras Hindu University and the public was not called upon to take interest in its affairs. (400)

It has been said that after our Chairman, Dr. Radhakrishnan, left the Banaras Hindu University, the situation began to **deteriorate** over there and that all these **incidents** are the **culmination** of the various developments that were taking place there./ May I respectfully submit that even after Dr. Radhakrishnan left the Banaras Hindu University, there were Vice-Chancellors who could manage/ that University quite well and could enforce discipline among the students in spite of the fact that certain situations and/ conditions and forces might be working in that University which might be taxing the **ingenuity** of the Vice-Chancellors? (500) Therefore, we have to take into consideration what exactly happened in this period when the situation went out of hand./ How is it that the situation was created in the Banaras Hindu University whereby the closure was forced upon? And that/ does bring us to the question of the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University. I realise that the Government/ or the University or, for that matter, any self-respecting person or institution should not **bow down** to/ any physical force, should not bow down to any compulsion that might not have any reason behind it. (600) Any **irrational** force, any irrational threat, any irrational situation, which might force an individual or an institution to bow its head against/ its own wishes and better judgment, is certainly a situation which no self-respecting person or institution can accept./ At the same time, it is necessary that we have to go into this question when we find that in the/ Banaras Hindu University a situation arose which, for a considerable time, made it very difficult for the University to continue/ its normal course and its normal working, and it is here that we have to find out if we cannot (700) improve that situation, not because we have to bow down to threat but because of the situation which has arisen,/ because of the **passions** which are **roused** because of a particular atmosphere which is now existing in the Banaras Hindu/ University today, I have no knowledge of the present Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University **excepting** what I read/ in the papers and I know that it is not a very safe guide to judge as to whether a/ particular individual is a fit individual to **carry out** the responsibilities which he has undertaken or not. (800)
But I know this much that after he has become the Vice-Chancellor of the University, perhaps because of no fault of his/ own but because of the developments that have taken place, it has become difficult to carry on the normal routine.

840 words





TRANSCRIPTION NO. 415

Now, Sir, we are entitled, in considering a report of this character, to enquire whether, and if so to what extent,/ the objectives which the Bhore Committee had in recommending the establishment of this Institute and which the Parliament had/ in implementing that recommendation by passing a special Act for the constitution of this Institute, have been kept in view./ If you read this report, you will hardly get an idea of the purpose for which this institution was intended./ A disappointing feature of the progress so far made is that it has functioned more or less as an institution (100) for the training of under-graduate students. It is precisely this thing that the Bhore Committee did not want it/ to be for. It did not want to be another medical college. But what I note is that the Institute/ has not been able to start post-graduate **instruction** in most subjects. The reason given is that of lack of/ accommodation and hospital facilities.

Another **distressing** feature of the report is that post-graduate teaching has to be combined with/ under-graduate teaching. I think we attach importance to the **separation** of under-graduate teaching from post-graduate teaching. (200) It was intended that there should be special laboratories for post-graduate students. Unfortunately, the report says that post-graduate teaching/ laboratories had to be shared with under-graduate teaching laboratories.

Now, it was not necessary for us to have another/ medical college. With the amount of Rs. 11 crores, we could have established a number of other medical colleges, we/ could have established even post-graduate courses in those colleges. We have the M.Sc. degrees and post-graduate/ diplomas in the post-graduate departments of our Universities which have medical **faculties.** This was to be a particular type (300) of institution, and I think it is a legitimate criticism to offer that the purpose which was sought to be/ achieved by the establishment of this institution is being lost sight of, is not being kept in view. Then, it/ is disappointing to note that for the post-graduate teaching, there are no students from States, other than the Delhi State./ in the institution. It has been practically a Delhi college, but it was intended that there would be students/ and there would be teachers of medicine who would be coming to this institution from all parts of the country. (400)

Sir KailashChandra's 'SHORTHAND TRANSCRIPTIONS'. **(back of 415)**

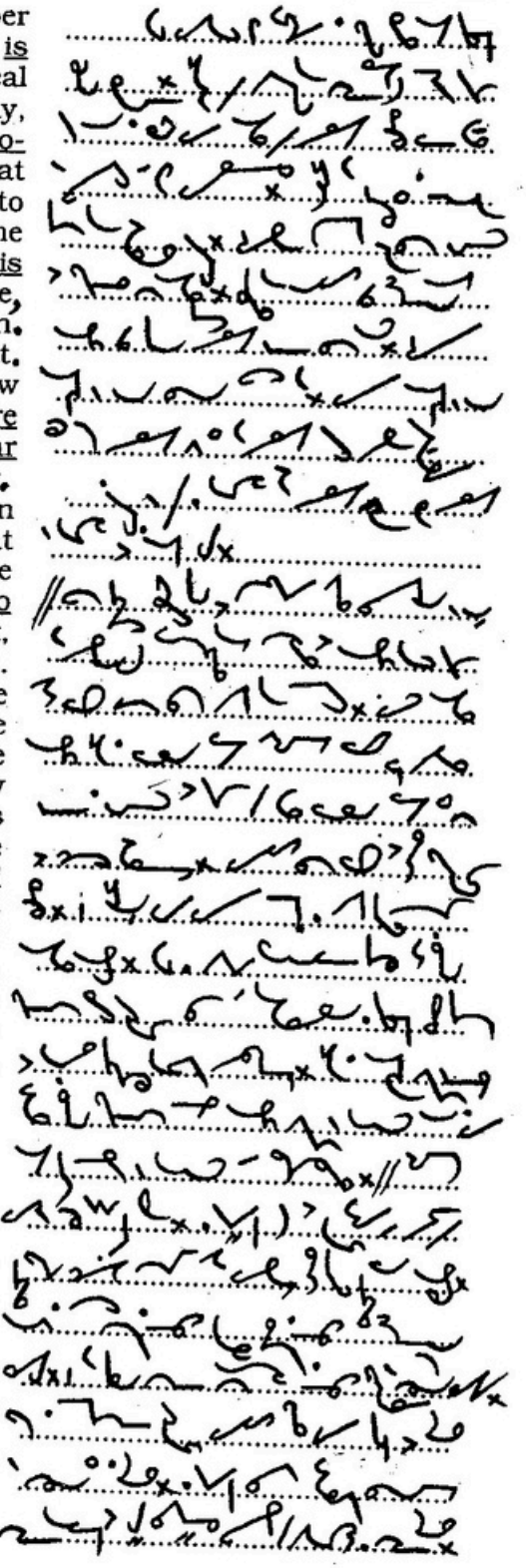
Then, we have been told that there are a number of subjects in which post-graduate instruction is being given./ I think that our reputation for medical **scholarship** cannot be built up in a sound way, unless our research standards/ **equal** those of European and other Western countries. I do not say that two years is a good enough time/ for all these things to be done. But we should have liked to have some indication of the progress made/ in this direction. It is possible for any one who is working in the Institute, who is doing research, to (500) give some information. But we are entitled to know something more than that. We are entitled to know what is/ your research, how has that research been received by those who are competent to judge the value of that research,/ how far is that research of value to the community generally.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, there has been addition to the library/ and it is **heartening** to note that residential quarters for the employees of the Institute have been built and/ that the nurses' home is also ready for occupation. We have in this Institute, I think, a Nursing College, (600) and I would like the hon. Minister, when he replies, to give an indication of the appeal which this Nursing/ College has made to the women of this country. We want some nurses of the highest professional standards./ But I do not know whether we are getting the right type of material in this institution. Then, the Report frankly admits/ that the construction programme has been painfully slow and for this reason, the post-graduate students admitted to the various/ departments have yet to be restricted. I think an endeavour should be made to go ahead with this construction programme (700) because the Institute should be made to function in a way in which it was expected to function and/ as early as possible.

I would like to say one or two words about the teaching staff. The Bhore Committee was/ of the view that we should recruit our teachers from the world market and that we should have the highest/ type of teachers in our institutions. Now, a man may be an excellent **physician**, he may be an excellent working/ **surgeon**. But that does not make him, in my view, an excellent professor of medicine or surgery. (800)

From an academic point of view, we want doctors who are devoted to the science of medicine as a science. The Bhore Committee/ hoped that this would be something like the Medical Faculty of the John Hopkins University which revolutionised the medical science.

840 words





TRANSCRIPTION NO. 416 { **accumulation of stocks with the textile mills** }

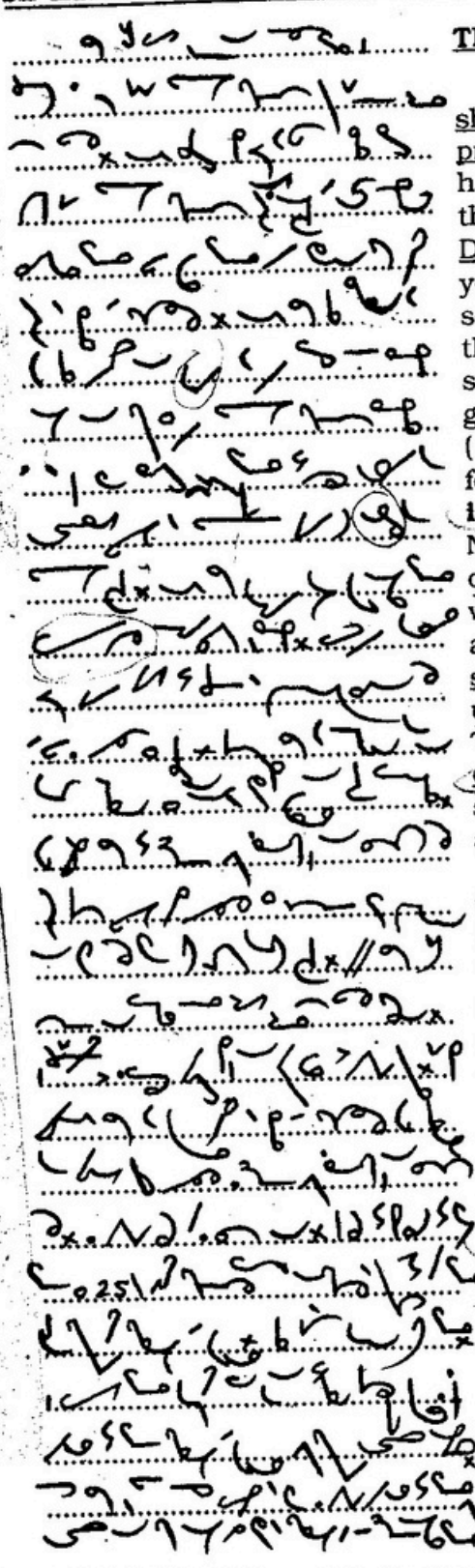
Sir, in this list of the various causes that led to the crisis which the textile industry was facing, only/ the fourth had anything to do with the September policy. The other three had nothing to do with the/ policy of the Government but had everything to do with the efficiency of the management of the textile industry as such/ and their desire to get larger profits even at the risk of inviting consumers' **resistance** and thereby leading to the **accumulation** of stocks with the industry. Because the Committee has concentrated its attention mainly on the policy of the Government (100) of September, 1986, they have not been able to **diagnose** more fully the reasons that are/ responsible for the accumulation of stocks and, still more important, they have not been able to give any recommendation regarding/ how the accumulated stocks can be **disposed of.** Sir, in this report and the various recommendations of the Committee,/ there is hardly any mention of this problem, namely, the problem of disposal of the stocks which have accumulated with the/ textile industry. Another reason also has been given regarding the accumulation of stocks with the mills. According to the Committee, (200) the accumulation with the mills is largely due to what they call 'the drying up of the trade channels' because/ the **off-take** from the mills has **dwindled** and the accumulation, with the industry, of stocks has increased. At one point,/ they make a rather **startling** statement when they say that if one were to compensate for the decrease of stocks/ with the trade, it would be found that there would be no accumulation of stocks with the industry at all/ which is in excess of the stock normally with the trade. In other words, there is no problem, according to this Committee, (300) of the accumulation of stocks at all. It is merely a question of the distribution of stocks between/ the industry and the trade. If some means could be found whereby the trade can be encouraged to take a/ larger share from the industry, the problem of accumulation would be automatically solved. That particular recommendation deals with larger credit/ facilities to the trade, and it is almost **taken for granted** by the Committee that if larger credit facilities are/ given, the trade will have a larger off-take from the industry and the problem of accumulation will be solved. (400)

I would submit that in spite of the figures that have been given over there the problem of accumulation of/ stocks remains as serious and as acute as ever because this small **shortfall** which is now **visible** in the accumulation/ of stocks is largely due to the decreased production and not increased off-take either by the internal consumers or/ through export. Therefore, the question of accumulated stocks remains as **baffling** as ever in spite of the investigations of the/ Committee and the recommendations that the Committee has already made and which the Government has already accepted. (500) To my mind, the real problem that the textile industry faces is the problem of these accumulated stocks and that can only be/ solved by finding some way whereby either this stock is sold within the country or outside the country. At one point,/ the report says that a large part of the stock is unwanted and **unsalable** because it consists of **coarse**/ dhoties and sarees which are not required by the market. Consumer preference is for finer varieties and, therefore, this coarse/ stock is **lying** idle. If that be so, the Government and the trade will have to apply their mind (600) to find out what **inducement** can be given to the consumers in order to see that somehow or other this stock/ is taken off the hands of the industry. Sir, when we heard about the burning of wheat and **potatoes** in/ the United States because production there was in excess of the requirements of that country, we were laughing over it here./ When a large number of people of other countries are **dying** of hunger, it is rather **preposterous** that these/ stocks should be destroyed in the United States. What is happening in our own country regarding these dhoties and sarees (700) is that, while a large number of people are going without adequate clothing, these stocks are getting **deteriorated**/ in the hands of the mills. Therefore, just as we demanded that the stocks of wheat and potatoes in the United States/ should be given to other countries where they are badly needed on certain **advantageous** conditions, sooner or later, the industry/ and the Government will have to come to the same conclusion regarding this stock which is lying with the industry today./ There is no other way of solving this problem because, as the Committee rightly points out, it is an (800) unwanted stock and it is unsalable stock.

This is the finding of the Committee that largely the **closure** of mills/ is due to bad management, management which purposely allowed the machinery to be deteriorated in order to earn larger profits.

840 words





TRANSCRIPTION NO. 417 { about Community Development Blocks }

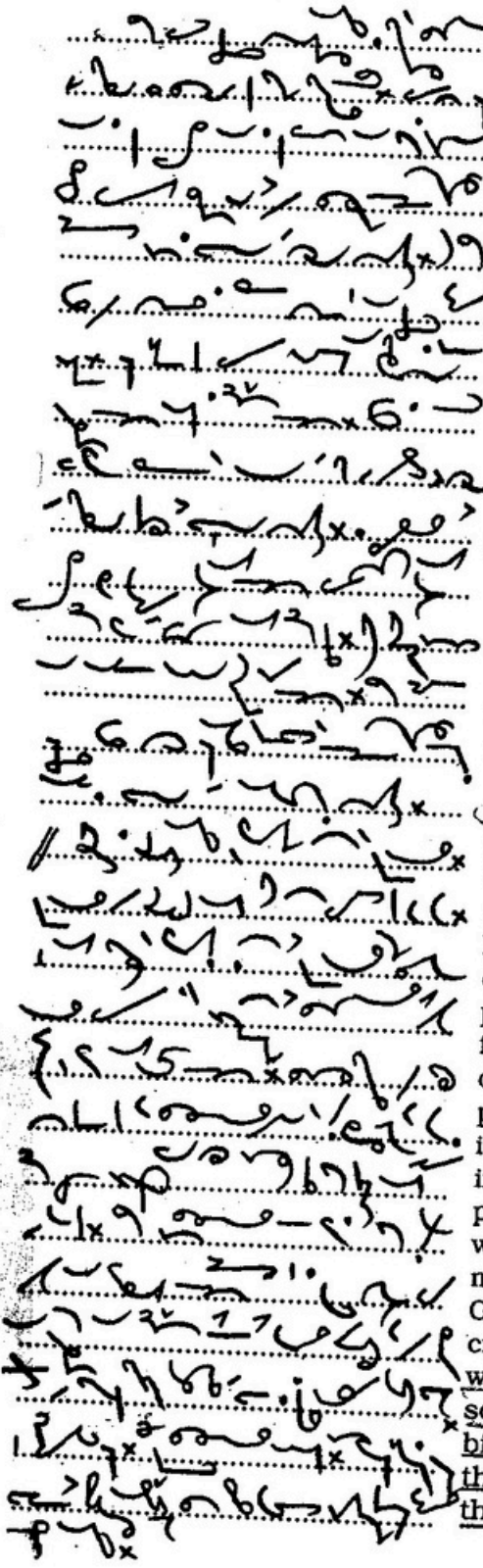
Sir, I do not want to give any examples, but I should like to say a word about the agricultural/ programme before I come to close my remarks. Now, it has been said here that while stress has been laid/ on the agricultural programme both in the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks, yet these Blocks are suffering from/ shortage both of seeds and fertilisers. Now, Sir, it is surprising that though it is realised in theory that our/ Plans can succeed only in proportion as our agricultural programme succeeds, an **all-out** effort has not been made (100) to provide the Blocks with the means necessary for increasing the yield of agriculture which are so **indispensable** for agricultural development./ Now, Sir, if we fail even in these Blocks, where else can we hope to succeed? We have our officers/ here who are charged with the task of looking after certain areas and, yet, the result is disappointing. It may be said,/ Sir, that Government for no fault of its own is unable to supply these things in adequate quantities./ Then, I suggest, Sir, that the work should be concentrated in smaller areas so that it may yield such results (200) as to make people living in other areas offer their help for their development.

Sir, I shall make no **quotations**/ because I want to close my remarks very soon. But I should like to refer to the **conclusions** which have been/ stated in Chapter VI of the Report before us. I said just now, Sir, that if there is shortage/ of seeds and fertilisers, then it is obvious that for achieving the best results the work should be concentrated in/ smaller areas. The Report says much the same thing. It says that the study shows that the average Block (300) is 25 per cent larger than the programme's **norm** in terms of population and that the large Blocks do not have/ proportionately larger personnel and finance. It is on the whole having shorter Blocks. But where the Blocks have to/ be larger in order to fit in with the present administrative divisions, the Committee recommends that the Block personnel and/ finance should be proportionately increased in such cases. Again, Sir, to guard against wastage of effort, the Report recommends that/ the Blocks should be increased in number only as the supply of personnel, who could work in these Blocks, increases, (400)

The Report very rightly lays stress on this point and says that the status of the Block Development Officer and/ his qualifications should be higher than they are at present. Unless you have this, the checking will not be very reliable./ You appoint a committee to **evaluate** the work that has been done, but that committee will have to depend/ on the **statistics** collected by the Block Development Officers and their assistants. And the Committee says that checking on the spot/ is at present extremely inadequate. Most of the checking is done at the desk of the Block Development Officer (500) and not on the spot in villages. It goes further to say that the figures are known to be satisfied/ by Gram Sevaks sometimes at the instance of certain specialists. I do not want to go on with that story/ further. I have referred to these things in order to show how much effort has to be made in order/ to make our Community Development Blocks and National Extension Service work successful. We have to concentrate our effort, in view of the/ shortage of indispensable material, for getting that material and for getting men of such status as can be fully trusted by us. (600) Now, Sir, in order to have really a proper organisation and in order to see that the/ officers concerned with these Development Blocks work, I think it is necessary that the Collector should be invited to take/ personal interest in these areas. Relieve the Collector of his other duties and entrust him with the work/ to be done in connection with development, i.e., planning work. This is, at present, far more important than the routine/ administrative work in the States. If you do this, I think you will be able to achieve much greater success (700) than it has been done so far. My hon. friend regarded it as a disadvantage that education, cooperation, transport and communications,/ should all come under the same officer. I personally think, Sir, that it is in the interest of the/ villagers that all these things should be looked to by the same set of officers. And if you have the/ Collector of a District as the head of this organisation in his District and charge him with the special duty/ of seeing that the Community Development and National Extension Service work is carried out in accordance with the programme, (800) I am sure that much better results will be achieved than have been achieved so far.

Sir, I welcome this occasion/ to participate in this debate. Great expectations have been raised in the minds of people with regard to this movement.

840 words



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 418

{ about small-scale industries }

Sir, we have discussed many times in the past the problems of small industries, but the present is somewhat different/ from the previous occasions. We meet today in a different situation, in a different climate, in very **compelling** circumstances, where/ the supreme need of the hour seems to be the economic **mobilisation** of the country to meet a growing and/ **mounting** emergency. So, Sir, this **hour** makes a significant **impact** on any discussion that we undertake. Today, I take it,/ we are engaged in transforming an **altogether** peace-time economy into a war-time economy. This is an occasion when (100) every sector of industry and trade should **respond to** the mounting and pressing demands of the growing emergency. The seriousness/ of the situation is that if we fail in the economy, we will also fail in the war effort and/ ultimately in the war itself. Therefore there cannot be, to my mind, any neglect in any aspect of our economy./ Sir, I would like to discuss this motion today in this background of economic mobilisation keeping in view the growing/ and **enveloping** emergency.

There has been a tendency in the past to **over-rate** the importance of big industries. (200) Big industries are essential indeed; they are important; we cannot do without them. But in the process of over-rating the/ importance of the big industries or the heavy industries, we are **APT** to forget the importance of the small industries/ and the role that they have to play in the national economy. Sometimes perhaps our friends may take it that/ small scale industries are not of much **consequence**, and if that thinking were still to persist in our minds,/ I must say it is very dangerous indeed and we should avoid it. Sir, to me, small scale industries can play (300) a very **far-reaching** role in placing the economy of the country on an **even** level, whether in peace time/ or in war time, and the Government and the various agencies that are set up by the Government should provide proper facilities/ and create the conditions necessary for their growth. But what do we find today? What is the picture of small-scale/ industries in India? I am afraid I have to be a bit critical of the state of affairs/ in spite of the fact that some steps have been taken to repair the damage that was caused in the past. (400)

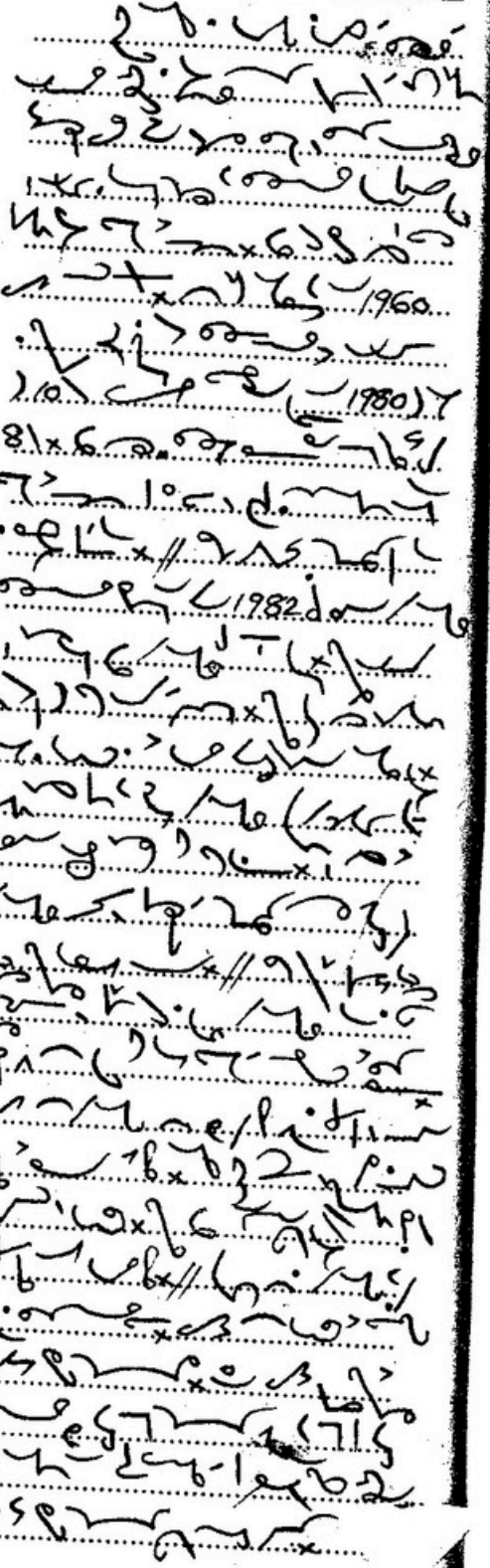
There have been, in the past, a variety of conferences and **seminars** and enquiries, and there has been **a voluminous** material built up, and also I admit that the Ministry has shown all along boundless sympathy to small **entrepreneurs**/ but, unfortunately, the fact remains that small-scale industries have not advanced even at the rate of the overall growth of/ the economy. This point has been missed on more than one occasion by Government. May I say in this connection/ that in 1960 the proportionate share contributed by the small-scale and cottage industries to the (500) national income was ten per cent whereas the **corresponding** figure in 1980 was only eight per cent?/ This means the small-scale sector has not kept pace with the general growth of the economy; it has yet/ to develop the **momentum** needed for a successful take-off.

Sir, the Report of the Organisational Committee for Small-scale/ Industries submitted in January, 1982, contains certain recommendations, but I am afraid these recommendations do not/ go far. Perhaps the **enquiry** made by the Committee was very narrow and limited. Perhaps, it was meant to review (600) mainly the functioning of the various agencies operating in this field. No doubt, I must admit that whatever the recommendations/ they have made are worth while though in certain instances, I must say, they are very **vague**. But most of/ the recommendations refer to administrative and organisational matters and they do not touch the fundamental problems facing the industry./

Sir, before I deal with the fundamental problems, I would like to **dilate upon a** few recommendations **for a while** and/ point out how important even they are for the growth and **expansion** of the small sector. (700) One important recommendation made is that each State should have an advisory committee to co-ordinate the activities of the Centre and the States./ In the past, there was no machinery to **bring about** such a co-ordination and **demarcation** of functions. Perhaps this **lacuna** will/ be filled up by setting up these advisory committees in the various States.

They have also made a recommendation that/ each State should have a Small Industries Corporation. One of the important functions of the Corporation would be to regulate/ the supply of raw materials. As you know, one of the biggest problems of the small industries is that (800) they do not get raw material, and even if they get it, they do not get it in time, in adequate/ quantities and at reasonable prices and there is no assurance that the supply of raw material will be maintained regularly.

840 words



TRANSCRIPTION — its importance

In stenography, **transcription** is the life-line for speed writers. Transcription is as important as the blood in our veins. Our body minus the blood is just a flesh.

Most of the speed students are by nature averse to daily transcription lazy to do it; they think that doing transcription daily is superfluous, time-ab rather second-rate exercise. Conversely, the same students derive pleasure dictations, whatever the speed may be (within their range or outside), whe outlines are shaby or they cause omission of words not at one place but at pla without number. Will any accredited shorthand writer like working Grade C Stenographers or S.P.As. or Private Secretaries working in Government of India or in the public or private sector corporates approve of it? Ask him or them.

Transcription is the daily progress report. How one fares in a shorthand class of a particular range of speed. What is his worth for the competitive test—whether all-India or Departmental or in a particular organisation. Nobody on the earth can play miracles, only by doing the transcription of the Test passage delivered by the examining body or the employer.

If a shorthand student does not do the transcription daily, he defeats the very purpose of his attending the class.

Thus, he wastes his own hard-earned money or of his parent in class fee, cost of stationery, shorthand magazine, bus fare — all of which are costly. More than this, he wastes his most valuable time of the very short span of his career-making youth, i.e., only 5 years from 21 years of age to 25 years. On acquiring the age of 25 years, all the gates of the Government of India—the largest employer in our country—are closed, I should say sealed, for ever.

Transcription must be done daily. After taking dictation of the transcription, it must be first read thoroughly well for 20 minutes (for 800 words) after the class or as a first thing after reaching home or office. Thereupon, it should be rolled on the manual typewriter, not electronic or computer, because the latter is not provided to do the transcription. Typing must be extremely neat. No xing, no overtyping, no shaby erasing, no white fluid for covering the wrong word. A typewriting eraser of high quality should be used.

The student should develop a speechless love for his transcription because it is his art, it is his bread giver. **The transcription produced by him should be like the rose among flowers** whose fragrance should attract the employer. He should upraise the efficiency and accuracy of his transcription to such an extent that the employer starts chasing him instead of his pursuing the employer from pillar to post. A craftsman is awarded for what? For his adept fingers. An uneducated *chef* in Ashoka Hotel is paid a sky-high salary of Rs. 10,000/-. For what? For *his acquired* art of cooking palatable dishes. Can't you even do so? Mind it, it is the age of excellence. You should vow that **'I shall do my transcription daily as I take my food daily. And I shall be second to none in the art of producing fool-proof transcription'.**

The transcription must be checked; unchecked transcription is like driving on an unmetalled road. Mistakes should be properly marked in big Xes with red ball pen. Total your mistakes and divide the total mistakes by the number of hundreds of words. For example, in Grade D Stenographers Exam, 800 words are dictated and your total mistakes are 40.

40 divided by 8 = $\frac{40}{8}$ = 5%. So, your **percentage of mistakes** in your transcription

Another example: your total mistakes are 37.

37 dividing by 8 = $\frac{37}{8}$ = $4\frac{50}{8}$ = 4.6% (Now, your **percentage** is 4.6

But acquire so much accuracy in your transcription that the percentage of mistakes is never more than 0.5%, i.e., 4 mistakes at the most in 800 words test. See, how gainfully you are employed !

.....*S/ KailashChandra*

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भक्तोंके परम आराध्य श्रीहनुमान्‌जी

Vocabulary (Meanings) — Volume 20

Tr. No. 419

repercussions = consequences, results

acquisition = having passession (प्राप्ति)

sensitive = which can be easily affected

controversy = difference of opinion

defusing = making ineffective

convened = summoned, called

representation = appeal, request

inter alia = among other things

to gather = to be collected

barricades = hastily made barriers, blockade

apprehension = fear (Don't transcribe it as comprehension which means understanding)

preliminary = first-hand, introductory

outcome = result

negotiated settlement = settlement made by mutual talks.

Tr. No. 420

august House = This term refers to Lok Sabha whose strength is as large as 545 M.Ps. The second meaning of august is having a very large number of members. In this meaning, never type A capital as in August.

chalked out = planned

perspective = context, relation. This word is different from prospective.

proportion = justified portion

balanced view = justified view

distorted = deshaped, unjustified

commended = appreciated (Don't confuse this word with commented.)

steadily = uniformly and regularly (हमेशा एक जैसी गति से)

shift = change

fulfilment = satisfying (पूर्ति) (Don't spell with double ll)

bare sustenance = minimum standard for existence of life (जीवित रहने के लिए कम से कम साधन)

socio-economic order = social and economic system

hampered = restricted, retarded (बाधा डालना)

backwaters = at lower levels of society, economically and socially weak

shrink = get shorter

ambitious projects = very progressive schemes. (शक्ति के उपरान्त)

to bring this about = to make it successful

jerks and jolts = setbacks, failures

perplexed = badly confused

contingencies = unexpected and urgent needs

hurdles = restrictions, difficulties (रुकावटें)

make up our mind = to be determined (दृढ़ निश्चय होना)

resolutely = with determination, with very firm mind

fundamentals = basic principles

impaired = damaged

accelerated = speeded up

resort to = to adopt, to take the recourse of (रास्ता अपनाना) (This word is always followed by the preposition to)

coercive = cruel, inhuman

Tr. No. 421

prefabricated = it is readymade material used in the construction of bridges, fly-overs, houses, etc. like pillars, beams, girders

proclaiming = declaring

misfortune = ill-luck (There is no word like misfortunate.)

lapses = mistakes, defects

allocations = money allotted

concede = agree

premises = conditions (second meaning) (शर्तें)

on lease = on rent

requisitioning properties = forcible possession of private properties by Government

outlook = way of thinking

casting aspersions = (idiom) criticising, accusing

Tr. No. 422

impact = effect

bear with = support

reconstructing = re-contituting

rehabilitating = re-settling

gratitude = thankfulness

strain and stress = difficulthes

directive = instruction

easing = becoming easy

apparatus = equipment (Don't transcribe its outline as parties or performance)

devise = find out (as verb the spelling will be with **s** and when used as a noun, the spelling shall be with **c** ; otherwise one mistake shall be counted. Other examples are —practise, practice ; license, licence ; advise, advice.

resolve = solve

facilitate = (verb of facility) to make easy

entrust to = allot (सौंप देना) (Don't transcribe it as interest. Entrust is always followed by the preposition to whereas to is never used after interest.)

negotiate = discuss

flexibility = scope for up or down, not rigid

urging = requesting insistingly

statutory = legal

commitment = promise (Remember—double mm and single t in its spellings.)

Tr. No. 423

devalution = lowering the price of the Indian rupee for foreign exchange

out of ignorance = because of lack of knowledge

thoughtlessness = without considering thoughtfully

to bridge the gap = to fill the gap

realised = fulfilled, achieved

at the behest of = on the instruction of

dislocate = disturb disadvantageously

monetary fabric = financial base

administered prices = prices which are decided by the Government, e.g. prices of petroleum products, railway freight rates

catalyst = a thing which affects adversely other things without being affected itself, e.g., rise in prices of petroleum products shall raise the cost of all the consumer goods without having any loss to the oil refinery

recession = slump, bad period of economy

at this juncture = at this time

on the contrary = reversely (इसके विपरीत)

conditionalities = forced conditions (जबरदस्ती की शर्तें)

Lilliputs = dwarfs, powerless humans (गीठमुठिये), those who can easily dance at the hint of the superiors (नपुंसक, हीजड़े)

escalator = staircase which moves automatically

stagnation = fixed postion having no improvement

fragile = weak

galloping inflation = rise in prices with high speed

escalation of prices = rise in prices

containment of prices = stopping rise in prices

decline = get reduced

dictating = ordering

audacity = courage, boldness

nuclear proliferation = increase in the production of nuclear weapons

belittle = to become little (तुच्छ बन जाना) (verb of little).

maybe = perhaps (when maybe means perhaps, it must be typed as one word)

profile = personality, estimation by others

devaluing = lowering the prestige

Tr. No. 424

innovative = new, novelty

pragmatic = real, keeping in view the practical effect on the human beings

scenario = prevailing conditions, environment, phenomenon

credibility = reliability (विश्वास)

high water mark = dangerous point

impending = imminent, soon to happen (शीघ्र घटने वाला)

inflation is arrested = inflation is checked, stopped

overnight = in littel time (रात भर में) (Type as one word; no hypen, no two words)

Alladin's lamp = magic wand, by magic

tide over = control, overcome

twin = double, two-fold

monetary = fiscal = financial (all synonyms of one another)

impasse = very difficult situation (दलदल)

unshakle = to make free, unleash (छुटकारा दिलाना)

cobwebs = strong grip (शिकंजा)

precisely = very exactly

botternecks = hurdles, difficulties

liquidity = easy withdrawal of one's deposit at any time

Tr. No. 425

yield = production

paddy = unprocessed rice (धान)

subscribe to = support (this word is always followed by the preposition to

equitable = fair, just (this word does not mean equal)

prevalent = existing (Remember its spellings)

invisible = which cannot be seen

hoarding = storing goods for making profit when there is shortage

tariff = rate list of taxes (remember its spellings)

forum = place or organisation to make favourable propaganda (place vowel in the middle of f to avoid wrong transcription as form)

contemplating = considering

exploiting = making fool of the weaker sections for one's own benefit

statesmen = eminent politicians

many a time = many times

(Both mean the same, but many a times is wrong)

patriotic urge = strong desire for service to the country

imparted to = taught, given as advice (Don't confuse it with imported)

sectarian = communal

bias = prejulce, undue favour

Tr. No. 426

lending = giving (Don't confuse it with landing)

timely = at the proper time

enumerated = counted

preceded = (antonym of followed) happened before another action (Don't confuse it with proceeded which means moved forward)

on the threshold of = on the anvil of, at the beginning stage

emanated = emerged, originated

keeping pace with = go along, go side by side (साथ-साथ चलना)

scheduled banks = those banks which work under the directions of Reserve Bank of India

drive = campaign, special programme

impetus = encouragement

taken for granted = to be absolutely certain or sure

pros and cons = merits and demerits, advantages and disadvantages

evolve = devise, to find out a new scheme

consistent = not contrary, similar

Tr. No. 427

wholeheartedly = with full heart

especially = particularly (Don't confuse it with specially which means in a special way (विशेष रूप से); otherwise, one mistake will be counted

in the countryside = in rural areas (countryside must be typed as one word)

confined to = limited to (this word is always followed by the preposition to)

cocoon = silk worms (रेशम के कीड़े)

mulberry = a kind of tree on which cocoons are bred (शहतूत का वृक्ष)

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