

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 67 (new)

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this year the President's Address given to the Parliament gives a well-conceived, well-prepared picture / of the nation. I rise to support the Motion of Thanks which has been brought before the House by Shri Kulkarni. / At the outset, he has pointed out that this year has faced a severe DROUGHT. Then, he points out / to the danger of internal and external forces that remind us of the SECESSIONIST tendencies, the TERRORISM that is PREVALENT / in a very serious form in the North-West and North-East frontiers of the country. This really requires attention (100) of not only the Government but of all the people, of all the political parties existing in different parts of the country. / In his speech, he has tried to remind us of the promises made in our Constitution. It is / our SACRED duty to see that those promises are fulfilled. He has said that the ideals of SECULARISM and SOCIALISM / are ENSHRINED in our Constitution. These values have to be UPHELD and above all INTEGRATION of the nation is also to be / upheld.

Sir, it is time that we did not discuss matters out of emotion. When we speak emotionally, (200) we forget these high goals, we forget reality and RATIONALISM. Sometimes, it is necessary to see that healthy criticism is there. / It is required in a democracy to rectify mistakes of a Government. It is a welcome feature, but when / we speak emotionally we forget these fundamental facts and obviously we commit mistakes. Here we should remember that we are / speaking in the highest supreme body of the nation, where the future of the nation is to be built. / When we are discussing all these things in this House about the goals of the nation, about the development of (300) the national life, the whole world is watching us. So this factor has always to be kept in mind. /

Now, coming to the second point about the external dangers, we know of the terrorists in the border States. Sometimes they are / assisted by certain outside powers who are not happy with our development. Sometimes, they are provided with the latest / WEAPONRY with ULTERIOR motives. These things have been discussed in the House and they need not be repeated here. / But we cannot be blind to ourselves. We have to look to these aspects. Many of the hon. Members have made (400) a mention of these things

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and we must be prepared for everything. Sometimes, they are supplied with SOPHISTICATED weapons. / Super-powers are helping them. So, we must be careful and watchful. Another thing is about the secessionist tendencies supported / under the cover of religious FUNDAMENTALISM, ABETTED by foreign agencies. This must be CURBED. That is the greatest danger / in our country today. Sometimes CHAUVINISM, regional and LINGUISTIC FERVOURS, create very dangerous tendencies, and if we do not think of / all these things, these may come out as HYDRA-HEADED creatures in future and create many a SPLITTING situation in (500) the national picture, for which we will be blamed in future, whoever is in power. It is the responsibility of / all citizens, all political parties to look into these factors which have been rightly pointed out in the President's Address. /

This year, we have passed through the greatest drought of the century. Because India had achieved something in the Green / Revolution, we could come out of it. Out of 35 climatic zones, 23 zones suffered from SCANTY rainfall / and drought and some parts of the country faced floods also. There was loss of crops and damage to crops. (600) Production was much less. Because we had a BUFFER stock of 23 million tonnes, which was sound planning, and / the Green Revolution had achieved something, the country could face this difficult situation.

At the same time, many hon. Members / have brought out in this House that the kisans are unhappy. They are VIBRATING with new ideas, new expressions of / rising expectations. What are their problems? Anybody who goes to the villages comes to know that the balance of trade / or the balance of economic situation is not in their favour. The prices are rising and they are not getting justice. (700) That is their feeling. Still worse is the plight of small and marginal farmers. The Government is spending a lot / on subsidies for food sufficiency by way of subsidised fertilisers and other things. But their share is much less. / The dry land farmer and the small and marginal farmer have to do DISTRESS SALES, because in our country there is no / proper marketing organisation to help them. Unfortunately, we had thought that the cooperatives would develop, but they have not developed / and the marketing agencies have not developed. So, they are the worst sufferers in this situation of rising prices. (800) The other sectors enjoy a favourable position; they can command the economy. The farmers are very much DISCONTENTED for which we / have to take proper precautions. That is what I want to submit, through this hon. House, to the Government. (840)

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TRANSCRIPTION No. 68

Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this Resolution because this matter has to be considered and reconsidered as planning goes / on. Right at the beginning, I must say that this village industry, despite all brave talk on the part of the / Planning Commission and the Government, has been given a back seat by the Planning Commission and I think a / lot has to be done in order to REORIENTATE the entire approach with regard to village industries. I generally agree / with much of what has been said by the two speakers who have PRECEDED me and I should like to (100) add a few suggestions to what they have said.

Now, even when we were fighting the British, one of the / INDICTMENTS against the British rule was that it led to the RUINATION of our village and cottage industries. This criticism / was absolutely justified and the meaning of it was not fully seen at that time perhaps as it is seen / today after independence. We have EMBARKED on a policy of industrialisation of the country but in an underdeveloped economy / like this where we have got nearly 82 per cent or a little more of the population living in (200) the villages, you cannot have rapid industrialisation merely by starting heavy industries or even medium industries in the urban areas / and towns, whether they be in the public sector or in the private sector. They are, of course, important, and / the development of such industries must be on a far bigger scale. That is what we stand for but / at the same time we must embark on a policy of industrialisation of the rural areas today. There was a time / when capitalist economists almost took it for GRANTED that with the development of capitalism rural industries must go and (300) in fact in Europe in the beginning of the 20th|century we saw in Germany and other places many small-scale / and village industries going out of existence as capitalism grew. MONOPOLY capitalism which is growing in our country also has / a tendency to crush the small and medium industries, let alone village industries. The moment rural economy is drawn into / the ORBIT of capitalistic market, the tendency is there, and the laws operate, for the DECLINE of the rural industries / of the type that exist. Now, this process is there in our country; artificially, we are trying to maintain some. (400)

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In the rural areas, you have nearly 3 1/2 million new job-seekers every year. Rural industry must / be viewed from the larger angle of industrialisation of the country, from the point of its employment POTENTIALITIES, and also / from the point of view of raising the standard of living in the country. Yesterday, here, the Prime Minister was saying that unless agriculture looked up, national income would not go up still higher and the standard of living would / not go up. I entirely agree, but then in the rural sector of our economy we must develop SIMULTANEOUSLY the (500) other sector that is called the rural industrial sector for promoting rural industries on a larger scale. That is not / being done.

Now I found in our country, and we heard complaints, that these industries were not getting help. The ARTISANS are not only not taken care of but they are sent to their DOOM by the Government in many / places. I found that in the South also many fine handloom industries, which should be NURSED by the Government and / developed with all the attention and care, are allowed to go out of existence. Therefore it needs a serious re-thinking (600) on the part of the Commission as to how can we SET ABOUT this task. It is not just a / question of supplementing something. It is a question of developing a DYNAMIC sector in our economic life in the countryside / because we cannot ENVISAGE a situation where industries will be developing only in the towns and the problem will be / solved. Bigger industries and certain other medium industries will certainly develop and should develop in the towns. At the same / time, small industries through co-operatives, State sector, individual enterprise and through artisans should also develop in the countryside. This is (700) how we can STEP UP the rate of industrial progress of the country.

These industries can CATER to the consumers / needs to a considerable extent relaxing our pressure on imports and also helping the development of certain vital industries, apart / from providing employment. The employment question is very important. Now, at the time of the last general elections, the gentlemen / of the Congress Party issued a MANIFESTO written by Prime Minister Nehru in which they have said that unemployment would / be reduced in the course of the next five years. At that time, it was 53 lakhs. Now, when (800) they went to the third general elections, the unemployment has gone up to 90 lakhs and we are told by / the Planning Commission that in the course of this Five Year Plan, it would have gone up to 12 million (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 69

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I thought I should rise to support the point put forward by the hon. Mr. Kunzru but / my hon. friend from Hyderabad has said certain things which I had better deal with first. He has attacked more / or less the whole system of elections in India. He has talked of indirect election and so on. I am / afraid he has gone far beyond the scope of the Bill and I do not think that that needs an / answer at all. As regards the question of preparing electoral ROLLS, I think there is ample power vested in the (100) Election Commission to order the preparation of a regular electoral roll, if the Election Commission considers it necessary for any / EXTRAORDINARY reasons such as a large EXODUS from one place to another and things of that kind. Otherwise, as the / hon. Member himself said, it is such a vast country and such huge numbers are involved that I think it / would be really an unnecessary burden on the resources of the State to launch upon the preparation of electoral rolls / every year. The same purpose could be served by revising the electoral rolls every year as per the directions given (200) by the Election Commission as well as the rules laid down for the purpose. In a democracy, one of the / PRE-REQUISITES for its success is VIGILANCE and I think it would be quite in order to expect the people / of various parties to interest themselves in the revision of these electoral rolls. In fact, that is an OBLIGATORY task / of the citizens and it only helps to ^{create} greater awareness and alertness on the part of the different parties.

There / was another point made by my hon. friend to which I should like to refer. He referred to false PERSONATION. (300) I am not going to deny it absolutely. There might have been some false personation but to say that it / was the Congress that RESORTED TO false personation and that all other parties were PARAGONS of VIRTUE and were ANGELS / dropped from heaven is simply absurd. That he should have had the boldness to VENTURE such a RECKLESS statement—I / should say irresponsible statement—without any proof whatever, was wholly unfair on his part to the Congress and it is / no credit to this AUGUST House that one of its members should make such an allegation against the Opposition parties. (400)

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Sir, my purpose is more to appreciate the stand taken by my hon. friend, Shri Kunzru. I do not know, / it is for the hon. Minister to say, whether even now, as the clause stands, it would not be open / to the Election Commission to review the order of the Chief Electoral Officer made in appeal against an order / of the Electoral Registration Officer. I have an idea that the Election Commission is supreme in these matters, that even when / there is an appeal from the Electoral Registration Officer to the Chief Electoral Officer and the Chief Electoral Officer passes (500) an order, though it may be final in the ordinary sense, it does not PRECLUDE the Election Commission from revising / that order. I would like to be ENLIGHTENED on this point. If the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill / says that the order in appeal of the Chief Electoral Officer over an order of the Electoral Registration Officer is / final and it is not open to the Election Commission to set it right, then I beg humbly to differ / from such a stand and I think that is a LACUNA which should be made up. So, I would like (600) the hon. Minister to apply his mind to this aspect and see that in no case the supreme authority of / the Election Commission in this matter, which is of vital importance, is in the least ABRIDGED or CURTAILED. I think / a slight amendment to clause 23 would set right the whole matter.

There is only one / other remark which I wish to make before I conclude and that is with regard to clause 25 on / page 8. It ENJOINS ON every local authority an obligation to make available to the Electoral Registration Officer such staff (700) as may be necessary for the performance of any duties in connection with the preparation and revision of electoral rolls. / Well, with the knowledge that we have of these, local authority may fail to make available to the electoral registration / officer the staff that he wants. Now, what is the remedy if the local authority does not meet that obligation, / if it does not choose to make available the requisite staff? That has not been provided for in the Bill. / It is open to the hon. Minister to devise some means to meet such a CONTINGENCY but I think a (800) clause like this would be very helpful. That will be some kind of an INDUCEMENT to the local authority to / provide the staff. That is all that I have got to say, and I will no longer TIRE the House. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 70

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Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am obliged to the House for the general support this measure has received. I would like to clear up one or two points. I would begin by saying that this Act, when it was passed / and as it stands today on the STATUTE BOOK, is intended only to regulate and control industries. Its purpose is / not to take over the ownership of industries. For that, we have got other measures and other methods to follow. / The limited purpose here is this. Wherever industries appear to be going wrong and wherever, because of the mismanagement or (100) bad management, public interest is affected, or production has gone down, in such cases there is provision for Government to take them over for a period and manage them. Now it has been found in many cases that we have / taken over and managed them, and managed them well. I would like to point out that there are many very / good examples where industries, which a little while ago were going down, have PROSPERED under Government management and control, and / in this period the Government has never used its power INDISCRIMINATELY. In all these years, twelve UNDERTAKINGS were taken over (200) and then handed back. Seven undertakings are today under the management of the Government. One of the undertakings, which is / today under Government management and which has OCCASIONED this measure, was in a rather bad way when Government took it / over about seven years ago, and the Government, within the initial five-year period of management improved its finances. Its / profits have gone up. Its reserves have gone up. The concern has considerably improved, but then it was again thought / that it has to be continued under proper management and Government are of the opinion that this management has to (300) continue. If the existing law remains as it is today, there is no course open to the Government but to / hand it back to the share holders. This is one of the reasons why this measure has been brought forward / before this House, because the law as it stands today does not permit more than one extension of such management. / So, I think, that clears the point which was raised by some of my friends. There is nothing like unlimited / extension. This Act is not meant for Government to VIRTUALLY take over industries and continue indefinitely in control of them. (400)

I am in sympathy with some of the views expressed. It is true that we should take responsibilities which we / should be able to discharge well, and I think even the most critical Members will be satisfied that we have / taken such responsibilities very selectively and discharged them well. It may be that there are certain concerns which were really / beyond REDEMPTION. Yet, we have been making a sort of effort and that effort is well worth it.

Now, take / the case of India Electric Works. Even as a working concern it is still in bad shape. The Government were (500) compelled to take it over because otherwise it had to close down and a large number of workers were to / be thrown out of employment. That was one of the reasons why we took it over. But then we cannot / go on taking indefinitely such responsibilities at the cost of the taxpayer's money. There is a limit to it. And / what is the limit to such cases? My only intention is, that to the best of its capacity, whatever is / possible, the Government should try to bring about improvements, and this provision of one extension alone should not stand in (600) the way. Therefore, the amending Bill gives powers to the Government to extend control by periods of two years / at a time but by not more than ten years in all after the expiry of the initial period of five years. / In that period it is supposed that the concern would be set in order; that is the intention. / I am sure that this amendment will be helpful both to the private industry as well as to whatever the Government / does in such cases. It is desirable in every way.

The hon. Member referred to various companies which were mismanaged. (700) I know of many cases. But my own and the Government's policy is that they should take responsibility in such matters/ after careful SCRUTINY and examination. And that meets the point raised by some other friends too. We should not / take over such responsibilities indiscriminately. We are careful, and once a responsibility is taken, the intention is to perform it well. / That is why it is not possible to take over many more concerns. Yet, it may be desirable, despite / the limitations of the Government, to take over the control and management of concerns in the country's interests, and where (800) the public interest is involved the Government cannot simply plead that its hands are full. We cannot SHIRK that responsibility / when public interest is involved. I can assure the House that we shall not hesitate to serve the public interest. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 71

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I may draw the attention of the House to a special FEATURE of the Budget, and it is this. / With all the heavy expenditure on Defence TO THE TUNE OF 30 per cent, the developmental activity has not been slowed down. / Today, we are spending about 19 per cent on the different development activities. But, in this respect, I would like / to submit that the allocation for education in the Budget continues to be at 2 to 3 per cent. / I think education is a very important subject as it affects the minds of our younger generation, and it gives (100) us the necessary technical PERSONNEL who are, so to say, the hands and feet of our development. What we find / here is that instead of making an increase in this particular direction, on education, we are keeping it at the same / level. I would submit that the Finance Minister should give his due consideration for increasing the budget on education. /

Now, I turn to the performance and the working of the Ministries. I would like to say something first about / the work that the Planning Commission is doing. Of course, the Planning Commission is doing an excellent work. It is (200) at present preparing the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Not only that, it is preparing a PERSPECTIVE plan for a number / of years. It is also giving a VISION; it is also suggesting certain priorities in so far as the progress / of our country is concerned. The Planning Commission is also CARRYING OUT different kinds of studies and researches. But, / at the same time, what I feel is that the Commission must apply itself also to the weaker sections of the society, / namely, the landless labourers, the ARTISANS and those who are living in the rural areas. It must also apply (300) itself as to how the weaker areas or the underdeveloped areas in our country can be helped.

I know that the / Planning Commission has prepared certain INDICATORS and has asked the State Governments to show which are the regions which / are underdeveloped according to the indicators. But that much of attention will not do. We have to give more attention / because if such areas continue so in the different States in our country, it will HAMPER the general progress of / the country. From the questions that are asked in this House, the Minister will know the anxiety amongst the Members. (400).

So, I would suggest for the consideration of the Minister that a special wing be established in the Planning Commission / to study and prepare schemes for such regions. Today, only seven States have informed AS PER indicators about these regions / and even then I would submit that a special wing may be constituted in the Planning Commission to study and / prepare schemes for such regions. This wing should not merely prepare schemes but it must at the same time also / watch the IMPLEMENTATION of the schemes that are meant for such regions. The Planning Commission must direct that a special (500) provision be made and priority given to all the schemes for such regions.

The economic development of such a region / depends upon the building up of economic OVERHEADS in that particular region and you will find, as I have given / certain figures, that in so far as Marathwada area is concerned, there is lack of such economic overheads. Therefore, industries / are not coming up and since industries are not coming up, other developments are also falling short. So, I would / request that consideration may be given to constituting a special wing in the Planning Commission for the underdeveloped areas. (600)

Coming to the Ministry of Education, what I find is that the Ministry of Education has been going after too many things; / it is going after too many changes and also too many EXPERIMENTATIONS. I think the time has come when / we should stop this policy of going after too many changes and too many experimentations in the field of education. / It is because of this that we have not been able to achieve after eighteen years of freedom a common / PATTERN throughout the country. I think a plea has already been made by a lady Member about the pattern. Different (700) patterns exist in different States of our country. One does not know what has happened to the educational objectives / that have been INCORPORATED in the different reports with regard to primary education, secondary education and college education. Nobody has tried / to PERUSE as to how far the educational objectives that have been incorporated in these reports have been put through / in the different States.

As far as I know, basic education is not being worked in the spirit in which / it ought to be and there are different MISCONCEPTIONS about it. So, it should be seen by the Education Ministry (800) that instead of going after too many changes and too many experimentations, they concentrate and see that at least a / common pattern of education at the primary level, the secondary level and the college level is EVOLVED throughout the country. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 72 (new)

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The President has said that in the last 60 years we have progressed along this path, ILLUMINED by Mahatma Gandhi / and Jawaharlal Nehru. We shall ADHERE to it, come what may, with the determination and courage INSTILLED in us by / Sonia Gandhi. In my opinion, this is the time for all of us whether belonging to that side or this / side, irrespective of party AFFILIATIONS to REDEDICATE ourselves to these basic fundamentals of our Constitution. If we do that, / we will be a united India. Not only will we command respect in the COMITY OF NATIONS but the foundations will be (100) such that nobody on the earth will be able to do any harm to us.

I have one thing to / say that our country is a continent and in this continent, we have faced this year one of the severest / droughts in 100 years. It is the PRUDENT policy of having ACCUMULATED BUFFER stocks that in spite of SETBACKS / that we have experienced, there has not been any starvation death. This is a TRIBUTE to the INGENUITY of our / policy of having created the buffer stocks.

To my mind, there are one or two GREY areas. One of the (200) grey areas is our population explosion which my friend, Shri Prashant, has also referred to. We may be doing / what we are doing. For instance, 20 million ACCEPTERS of CONTRACEPTIVES and other things we have produced but we have / not EVOLVED a national CONSENSUS on this issue. I spoke about the matter in different forums when the Prime Minister / was also there. I told him that a national consensus on family welfare programme must be evolved. I also told / him that you have been calling meetings of the Opposition parties quite often on different issues but, to my mind, (300) the most important issue for which an all-party meeting should be convened is to evolve a national policy on population. / In spite of our ALL-ROUND economic development, it all gets NULLIFIED by the population explosion. We have not done / much in this direction. I had the PRIVILEGE of going to China and I saw how they are progressing / in this regard. It is true that there have been many occasions when undue advantage has been taken by one / party or the other in the implementation of this programme. That is why, I want national consensus on family planning. (400)

Sir, I go to the next area, and that is with regard to agriculture. The Agriculture Minister has stated in / a conference the other day that in spite of drought, he has fixed a target of 175 / million tonnes of foodgrains for the current year. That is a good idea. But the important thing to which the / President has referred is the need of increase in the production of oilseeds, and to this I add pulses. / I want the Government to give special attention to the production of these things because EDIBLE oils and pulses are (500) the common man's need in India and we are having shortage of pulses and edible oils and we are importing / these in a very large quantity. So, the THRUST of our programme, as we have done in the case of / Green Revolution is that we should concentrate on the production of pulses and edible oils and then assure our own / people that within a period of two years we will attain self sufficiency in edible oils and pulses. /

The next point is with regard to public sector. There is no doubt that the public sector occupies a commanding height (600) and it has occupied commanding heights in our mixed economy. But the problem of accountability of public sector has not / been done to the desired extent. I submit, Sir, that for this purpose the Programme Implementation Ministry is helping the / public sector undertakings with regard to any difficulties that they face. In that Ministry on or before 5th of every / month, they get a report from the particular undertaking with regard to the difficulties that they face in / manufacturing or marketing or finance or any other thing and the programme implementation Ministry sees to it that these difficulties (700) are removed. But a new thinking has come to the Heads of these public sector undertakings, that is, by sending / the report on the 5th of every month, they pass on the BUCK to the Programme Implementation Ministry and they / forget about what they have written. This attitude has to be changed. The executives of these public sector undertakings should / be told that the Planning Commission or the programme implementation Ministry is there only to help you and it is / for you to set things right and see that any difficulties faced by them are removed and their undertaking shows results. (800) I think for that purpose it will be advisable that their promotion or renewal of their contract or enhancement / of their present grade should be linked with the jobs done by the Heads of these public sector undertakings. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 73

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, consisting of approximately 25 lines of text. The script is a shorthand system used for rapid writing. The text is written on a set of horizontal lines. At the bottom of the page, there are some numbers and symbols, including '08', '12', and 'x'.

So far as the UTILITY of the All-India Services is concerned, I would like to mention that first of all, it will introduce an element of competition. There will be a wider field of selection, there will be MOBILITY / from one State to another and from the States to the Centre and from the Centre to the States. These / people will thus have a greater opportunity of gaining very rich experience which will be of great use not only / to them but to the people with whom they have to work. I would also like to mention one more (100) very important aspect, that of national INTEGRATION. The men of the All-India Services, by their experience in one State, / will be able to come CLOSER to the people of the different States, mix with them well and this will / ACCELERATE the process of national integration. This is not a small achievement through the Services. If the Services do not / have this national approach, then it is bound to have an adverse effect on the people as a whole, because / the services are in a way an element of the society and they are able to build up public opinion. (200) I am not only talking of the officers at the top but at different levels and the kinds of opinion / they hold, the way they behave, the way they act, all have their own effect on the people. And if / they function on a national basis, in a disinterested way, having no PAROCHIAL views and consider matters at the national / level, then this will create a national atmosphere in the country. So, it is very important that there should be / as many All-India Services as possible because, as I said, they are able to move about with every section (300) of the people of the States, know their language and they are able to bring fresh experience and fresh OUTLOOK / in the different States, wherever they go.

Coming to the present two Services which are the subject matter of this / Resolution, the Agricultural Administration Committee which was set up in '2008' to examine the question of / reorganisation of agricultural administration, recommended the formation of an All India Agricultural Service. Accordingly, a scheme was drawn up by / the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and circulated to the State Governments on August 9, 2012: (400)

So far as the question of All-India Services is concerned, it is this House that has the right to / move and pass such a Resolution but because the States are also concerned, naturally we consult the States. We take / them into confidence, we discuss with them and it is only after all the States have agreed that this question / was finally decided and it was thought proper that these two All-India Services should be formed. This does not / mean that merely by the passing of this Resolution, the Services are finalised. The terms and conditions, the number of (500) posts, promotions and other details will have again to be brought before Parliament. As you know, this Resolution only says / that it is necessary and EXPEDIENT in the national interest that Parliament should by law provide for the creation of / these two Services. So, this Resolution is only a PRELIMINARY step in a way. This is not a final step. / Therefore, I am not going to touch upon the details because the details are not necessary. But I will give / broad outlines of these two Services.

It is proposed that, like the existing All-India Services, each State should have (600) an Agriculture Service CADRE of its own, incorporating the posts of District Agricultural Officers and above. The Union Territories would / have a separate cadre to meet their requirements. The requirements of the Centre would be met by drawing officers on / TENURE DEPUTATION from the State and Union Territories Cadres. So far as recruitment is concerned, 33 per cent of / the senior posts will be filled by promotion of officers of the State Agricultural Services, while the remaining posts will / be filled by direct recruitment. That means those who are already in position will be promoted while two-thirds of (700) the total will be filled by direct recruitment. There will be four categories of posts — Director of Agriculture, Additional Directors, / Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors of Agriculture. These are the broad outlines; I am not going into the details. /

So far as the Educational Service is concerned, it was at the National Integration Conference held from 20th September to 1st / October, 1961 that views were expressed strongly that for administrative purposes an All-India Service should / be created in the field of education. It was not only at that Conference but here also more than once (800) several Members had brought forward Resolutions for this purpose. I remember one of our REVERED Members brought such a Resolution. / Very often, such Resolutions were brought forward but it was not possible for us to get all the States together. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 74

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If we look at the provision of the Constitution, we will find that this Resolution is in PURSUANCE of the / provision in Article 312. According to sub-Article (2) of the same Article, we have now the / Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service which, according to the sub-Article, are DEEMED to have been created / by Parliament. Earlier also, we decided to create some other All India Services. The reasons for the creation of these / Services have been given by the hon. Minister, and I entirely agree to them.

One other aspect of this question (100) I want to place before this House and that is that the scale of pay and the prospects in the / All-India Services will be better than those in the State Services that there will be a wider field of / selection and that the conditions of service and the scale of pay will attract better persons. We know that quite / a large number of our young men, doctors, engineers, etc., are still outside the country. Thought they are keen to / come and serve the country, the service conditions in the State Services are not such as to attract them. (200) I hope and trust that our young engineers and others who are abroad, will be attracted to come back to our / country and serve it in view of the better prospects.

I think that the object of creating an all-India / Service is to supplement, and not to SUPPLANT, the State Services. I mean to say that there will still be / the State Education Service although we are going to have an All India Education Service also. I know how the / States are dealing with it. I know about the State of Uttar Pradesh. As far as education is concerned, we (300) have got a State Education Service and also a Subordinate Education Service. In the State Service, there is Class I / and Class II. There is no direct recruitment to Class I services generally. Therefore, when we are going to create / an all-India Service, I think the first question which will come up before the Government will be as to / which of the PERSONNEL of the State Services are fit enough to be ABSORBED in the all-India Service. I / find that the hon. Minister had suggested that there might be a proportion of 33 percent reserved for promotion. (400)

After this Resolution is passed by this House the Government will consider the question of legislation for the creation of / these Services. I read the provision in Article 312 and I know that the creation of these / Services is possible only by a law, that we have got to bring forward a Bill and pass it into / law. But as far as the conditions of service and all other things are concerned, they are also to be / REGULATED by Parliament. Therefore, my suggestion is that these things should be determined by rules made under the proposed Act (500) and the authority to make the rules should be DELEGATED to the Government in that respect so that after everything / has been gone into, a proper decision is made both in regard to the conditions of service and also the / proportion for recruitment, for direct recruitment and by promotion.

I have seen executive officers working in the States drawn both / from the I.A.S. and the Provincial Executive Service. Normally, I.A.S. officers are DEPUTED to the States / and during their posting they are under the control of the States; they are posted according to the recruitment (600) of the State. I think the same principle will be followed in regard to these all-India Services also. But it / will be desirable that officers serving in one State should not be allowed to remain there for a very long / period; they should be taken back from the State and given to another State, or they may be allowed to / work in the Centre. But as far as the administrative control of these officers is concerned, that will be with / the States. But, at the same time, because they are all-India officers, all DISCIPLINARY proceedings and action taken in (700) consequence thereof is to be taken by the Central Government in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

There is / one thing more and that is this. Although these officers will be serving in the States and will really / to a certain extent replace the present State officers, still I feel that additional expenditure on administration will be necessary. / To think that it will not involve any additional expenditure is, I think, not a correct NOTION. The finances of the / States being what they are — all the ELASTIC resources are with us at the Centre — it is not possible for (800) the States to bear any further burden. If any additional expenditure is involved in the creation of these services that / burden must be borne by the Centre and not transferred to the States because this expenditure is on Central Services. (840 words.)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 75 (new)

First of all, I would like to say that I have been an admirer of the Indian Railways for its / critical support to the life and living of the people in the country. Secondly, it has had an impressive record / on several COUNTS, in recent years.

Railways carry as freight, items like processed minerals, foodgrains, etc. It has manufacturing / as well as repair and maintenance units. It has also very good organisations like the RITES and the IRCON which have / done extremely well in terms of operating results. In this connection, let me COMPLIMENT the hon. Minister for his very (100) bold CONFESSION on the day he took charge that he was taking charge of the railways in a very good condition. /

Mr. Vice-Chairman, we know that the hon. Railway Minister was a very eminent trade union leader. Particularly, he / was a union leader in the railway industry itself. Perhaps, this switch-over to the other side of the FENCE, though AGONISING, is a challenge to him and, I am sure, he is getting the FEEL of the challenge and / measuring up to it.

The performance of the Railways during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan has been really impressive. / It has generated Rs. 527 crores of surplus, reduced the DEFERRED dividend, and it has reduced its dependence (200) on the General Budget. It is of the order of only 41 per cent now. It has also successfully / RESORTED TO the instruments of internal RESOURCE generation and external resource MOBILISATION from the market.

Modernisation of workshops, renewal of / tracks and coaches as well as ROLLING STOCK have been high on the agenda and most of these have been / met with a general degree of satisfaction. Computerisation of passenger services has been a very welcome thing and a / large part of the general public is enjoying its fruits. I do realise the problem of resources and the other kinds (300) of things which the hon. Minister had raised, for example, how it is going to affect the job prospects, etc. / But Sir, the fact remains that the Railways have to earn the confidence and the support of the commercial CLIENTS. / The commercial clients depend, primarily, on the quality of freight service offered by the Railways. As far as the freight /service is concerned, Railways have a commercial problem. They are competing with the truck industry. The railway freight service is / mainly dependent on the quality of service provided by the Railways, the cost and the time involved in that context. (400)

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

Of course, we realise that the truck industry is energy-deficient and it is very costly. But in the final / analysis, it is the consumer who has to bear the cost. The business and industry could care less whether the / goods are carried by a cheaper mode of transport like the railways, or, a costlier mode, namely, by trucks. / However, in this, the economy, as a whole, gets hurt. Particularly, the Railways are likely to lose in terms of / the freight traffic offered.

I see a reference made in the hon. Minister's statement in regard to the THRUST in (500) the next Plan. We realise that it would require more resources and more than that much more efficient management and / support from the entire group of railway employees at all levels. It is important that Railway employees should be / enthusiastic and involved and one does not get their involvement by simply EXHORTING them, wishing them to do a better job, / but through suitable instruments of management. Certainly, railways require much more capable leadership at all levels. We have a very dynamic Railway Minister. I have respect for individual members of the senior railway staff. Some of them are my (600) friends, and some of them I know at a personal level, but in a competitive world you have not only / to do a good job but continue to do it all the more in an improved way.

Now, there are / three aspects in the railway development programme. As a passenger we are interested in the new railway lines. Not only that. / We are also interested to see that the railways promote the INFRASTRUCTURE to support development potential growth for the / DEPRESSED areas. Laying of the new lines is very critical, but more than that productivity of the current assets (700) of the Railways is also one of the critical DETERMINANTS of the final efficiency of the railway system. Now, with regard / to the new railway lines, I would like particularly to refer to the eastern region. Historically, railway lines were laid / in the coal belt and some other areas primarily to provide links and support to the EXTRACTIVE industry. We wanted / all minerals from the PITHEADS to be carried to the points where they were used particularly for the new industrial centres. / Coal, iron ore, iron and steel remain even today one of the dominant SEGMENTS of freight carriage. (800) So, the DENSITY of railway lines in these two regions, particularly Bihar and West Bengal, has a historical origin. But if you look at the post-independent India, the per capita increase of railway track in that region has not been improved (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 76

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, consisting of approximately 25 lines of text. The script is a form of shorthand used for rapid transcription of spoken words.

I shall now give a brief survey of the provisions in the Bill which are designed to encourage investments in / productive enterprises, to STIMULATE higher productivity as well as exports and to provide resources for expansion of industry. In order / to encourage investment by individuals and Hindu undivided families in the equity shares of new industrial companies in India, provision / has been made for the grant of tax-free tax credit certificates to them with reference to their subscriptions to / eligible issues of capital by such companies for a period of four financial years commencing with the financial year in (100) which the investment is made. The amount of the tax credit certificates is to be calculated at a SLAB system / of rates and will be limited to Rs. 1,250 for each financial year on a / total investment of Rs. 30,000. Under the original provision in the Bill, only the first subscriber to ELIGIBLE issues / of capital qualifies for the tax credit certificates. Considering the fact that a substantial part of the capital issues made / in recent months has had to be taken up and is still held by financial institutions which UNDER-WROTE those (200) issues, the ELIGIBILITY for tax credit certificates has been extended to individuals and Hindu undivided families who purchase shares forming / part of an eligible issue of capital from an UNDERWRITER declared as such in the relevant PROSPECTUS.

INCENTIVES for increased / industrial production as well as for the more efficient use of the capital already invested are provided in the form / of tax credit certificates calculated with reference to the central excise duty payable on increased production in the RELEVANT year / over that of the base year and with reference to the additional amount of corporation tax payable by a company (300) in the relevant year over that payable by it in the base year. The amount of the tax credit certificates / granted for these purposes is required to be used for discharging debt obligations, acquisition of capital assets in India including / construction of a building for the purpose of the business and, in the case of a company, also for the / REDEMPTION of its DEBENTURES. This would enable industrial units to pay off the moneys which they had borrowed for expanding / their productive capacity or, alternatively, to plough back a larger portion of their current earnings for the purpose of expansion. (400)

As stated in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech, it is necessary to provide some more assistance to our export industry / on a DISCRIMINATING and selective basis in order to MITIGATE the disadvantages under which it operates in the foreign market / and to help it achieve its full competitive position. The tax credit certificates to be issued with reference to the / value of exports will, I expect, provide an IMPETUS for increasing our export POTENTIAL and augment our foreign exchange earnings. / In this connection, it is proposed to set up an Advisory Board on tax credit certificates for our exports to (500) advise Government regarding the commodities for which the certificates should be granted as also the rates. The Board will, wherever / necessary, invite the commercial interests concerned to present their views before it. The Commerce Secretary will be the Chairman of / the Board and a senior officer each from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry IN CHARGE of the export / commodity concerned will be members. The recommendations of the Board will enable the Government to take informed decisions with regard / to the grant of these certificates.

The measures for encouraging investment of surplus funds in production channels include a provision (600) for revival, in a modified form, of the exemption from wealth-tax of individuals and Hindu undivided families on the / value of their investments in equity shares of industrial companies. This exemption will be available to individuals and Hindu undivided / families on the value of any equity shares held by them in an industrial company where such shares form part / of the initial issue of equity share capital made by the company after the 31st March, 2000 / and will extend over a period of five successive assessment years commencing with the assessment year next following the (700) date on which the company commences the operations for which it has been established.

Madam, the Bill contains a scheme / for voluntary DISCLOSURE of unaccounted income during a period of three months from 1st March to 31st May, / 2005 Tax is payable on the amount declared at the AD HOC rate of sixty per cent. with / a rebate of five per cent. of the tax where the declaration has been made and the tax has also / been paid not later than the 31st March, 2005 Where the DECLARANT is unable to pay (800) the tax on the amount declared immediately he has the option to pay it within a period of six months / from the date of declaration, provided he furnishes adequate security in the form of a guarantee from a scheduled bank. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 77 (new)

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Compulsory Deposit Scheme which was introduced in 1974, was partially withdrawn / in 2007 for the lower income group and it has continued for income groups having an / income of Rs. 15,00,000 and above per year.

Sir, the objective of the Bill is LAUDABLE— as being / anti-inflationary and to save, what is called, CONSPICUOUS consumption. But is the Government really serious about the whole matter? / Sir, it has been reported in the press that the Government wants to IMPOUND 50 per cent of the dearness allowance (100) due to the Central Government employees. Why has this dearness allowance become due? It became due from the month of / March and May this year because the average 12 monthly index crossed 400 and 408 respectively. / Not only that. Last month, a third instalment has become due because the industrial consumer price index has gone up to 453. / All this is because the Government's policy about controlling the prices has been a complete failure. Without controlling the price line, / the Government will not be able to achieve anything. It will help neither the country nor the poorer sections of (200) the people. I think this Government has not decided what should be its price policy. The price policy has to / be integrated with the policy relating to incomes and wages and unless this policy is settled by the Government, / it is no use having only the Compulsory Deposit Scheme against those who are regular, monthly salaried workers, or those of / higher income groups. But even though they may be of higher income groups, with the high ESCALATION of costs and / the index going up so STEEPLY, their purchasing power is already ERODED. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government (300) what steps it is going to take for the stabilisation of cost of living, which has to be the main / objective of any economic policy. Sir, stabilisation of cost of living has been given a go-by. Nothing has been done / to control the prices. On the other hand, black market and a parallel economy are flourishing. Prices of ordinary vegetables / like the cauliflower are Rs. 25 per kilo and tomatoes are selling at Rs. 28 per kilo. Everything has become / so costly. Still, the Government wants to attack those people who are only wage-earners and whose incomes are fixed (400)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the text on the right, written on lined paper. The text is written in a cursive shorthand style. Some numbers are written in the margins: 74, 107, 15, 50, 4, 408, 453, 25, 28.

YOUTUBE - SHORTHAND DICTATIONS WITH ME

There is a fear that with the financial accounting year coming to a close, the bonus question will come up / and this Government which has no other policy except to FLEECE the workers and its employees will come forward with / a sort of an Ordinance or a Bill by which they will deprive the workers of their bonus, or they / may ask them to deposit it with the Government. As I said earlier, this Government must decide about its policy. / The Government must come out with decision to have a national pay policy for all the Government servants, including those (500) of the State Governments and, therefore, it is very essential that a National Pay Commission should be appointed to decide / the policy so that the working classes and employees can cooperate in the economic development of the country. I find / that the Government is not taking any steps to prevent black-marketing or to run the public distribution system effectively. / Hardly 4 lakh public distribution shops have been opened. As against the total population and the working class population, / it is a very MEAGRE number. Therefore, the worst affected persons due to the rising prices are the poor people, (600) the TOILING masses and the entire working class. Therefore, Sir, my submission is that instead of continuing such schemes and having / only PIECEMEAL legislations, will the Government decide a price policy for stabilisation of the cost of living which is very essential / to have more economic development and prosperity?

If they really want the employees to be partners in industry, the Government / must accept in principle that the fruits of prosperity must be shared by the working classes and, therefore, the time / has come when participation of labour in management has got great importance. Otherwise, we are caught in such a VICIOUS circle (700) that no progress can be made. What is happening now is the rich are becoming richer and all the black MARKETEERS / are having a field day. We have heard of the prices of land in Bombay and other things and how / everything is being exploited by the big businessmen, smugglers and others who are having a field day in the country. / Therefore, I am opposed to this type of Ordinances.

Sir, the Government has adopted a novel method for solving the / economic problems of our country. When the budget was presented, they did not spell out the terms. In fact, (800) a Bill with the necessary fiscal measures should have been thought of when the budget was presented, but in the / Budget Session nothing was done. Recently the prices of petrol and other petroleum products were increased without any indication in the budget. (842 words)

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So, when I think of the integration of education in my State, leaving aside the other parts of India, I / feel much more than introducing this all-India Service, some other things have to be done in our State to / remove this ANOMALY and I feel that as far as college education is concerned, whether it be in the private / sector or in the public sector, wherever it is, the Government have to take the responsibility for college education. / The pay and other things have to be almost similar as far as these private colleges, Government colleges and the University (500) Colleges are concerned. Unless that is done, you will not be able to integrate the educational system inside our State / itself. In the final analysis, the result of the present state of affairs falls on the standard of the students. / At one time, the colleges in the South, especially Tamil Nadu and Kerala, boasted themselves of having a higher standard / compared to the colleges elsewhere. Now the position is entirely different. I am not speaking about Tamil Nadu. As far as my / State is concerned, the standard has fallen very low and the students coming from our colleges find it very difficult (600) to get admission in other places.

Secondly, speaking about technical education, our State, though rather high as far as literacy / is concerned, in the matter of technical education is LAGGING far behind. A few institutions in the private sector, engineering / colleges and medical colleges, are now permitted. But there also because of so many factors, the standards are very low / and the Government have to do something by which at least the technical education is immediately taken over by the / Government. So, to have an engineering college without the necessary APPLIANCES to teach is not only harmful to the students (700) but it is harmful to the State itself. So also regarding the medical colleges. These are the things on which / I would like the Government to pay primary attention and then we can think of the all-India Services etc. /

There is another anomaly. The students passing from our high schools cannot get admission in the colleges outside our State / because the entire system is different. Last year, there was a lot of difficulty. Nearly 2,000 students expected admission / in the Mysore University. Finally, when they found that it was difficult because of the difference in the (800) SYLLABUS and all that. So, some UNIFORMITY has to be brought in. That can be done only by making education / a CONCURRENT subject. The Government should take all necessary steps to see that you have a UNIFORM system of education. (840 words)

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

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 79

Sir, I am a great believer in the public sector and I have often said in this House that public / ownership can take many forms, that it is not necessary for us to think in the old terms of complete / nationalisation. The British Labour Party has, on this question, done a great deal of hard thinking and I would therefore / say that it is a little disappointing to find that the RETURNS from our public sector concerns are on the / low side. Actually, I do not think that the public sector concerns should be condemned for that reason; they are (100) new to their jobs. What about the returns that the private sector concerns give in the first few years of / their existence? But we should have a high standard of efficiency in our public sector concerns and we should make / them YIELD good returns. If that is done, it will be possible for us also to reduce the burden of / taxation on all classes of the community. I do not say that the public sector concerns should be run from / a commercial point of view only. Profit is one of the things they are meant to yield. I would (200) in this connection say that I would like our employees, I mean the poorer classes of our employees, to be associated / in some way with the management of our public sector concerns.

So far as our private sector undertakings are concerned, / I have been thinking in terms of co-ownership. I think I said this last year and perhaps I am / repeating it again. I think our employees should be made or rather they should be regarded or should be given / the status of shareholders and they should have a voice in the management of the concerns they are running. (300) They should have a voice in selecting the directors who shall run the concerns for the country. They should have the / opportunity to rise to positions of managerial importance in the concerns with which they are connected. I think it is / in some such way that we shall avoid the evils of what may be called BUREAUCRATIC socialism and give content / to the shape of socialism which gives initiative, which gives opportunity and which gives a sense of importance and dignity / to the common man. Therefore, our effort should be to ELIMINATE gradually the distinction between the employee and the employer. (400) My point of view and the point

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 80

Mr. Vice-Chairman, this Finance Bill has been introduced at a time of crisis, at a time of external crisis. / In addition to the Chinese on the north, we have INCURSIONS from the NEIGHBOURING country on the west. Therefore, it / seems to me that this Finance Bill and the Budget proposals should be DEFENCE-ORIENTATED but we find no provision / for increase in Defence expenditure. It is still Rs. 740 crores as it was at the time / when the Finance Minister announced his proposals. If we are to put our Defence in proper order so as to (100) ensure the security of our country, if we are not to look for military ALLIANCES in order to supplement our / Defence Forces, our Defence expenditure must be increased considerably and it will have to be Rs. 800 crores, 900 / crores or even a thousand crores of rupees. There is enough money in this Budget to allow transfer of / more to the Defence services.

Money has to be found by reducing expenditure on other items which absorb so much / money. The expenditure on the plan is 200 crores of rupees on the Revenue account and another three hundred (200) crores on the Capital account. This must be drastically PRUNED. The plan expenditure must be reduced to INDISPENSABLE expenditure, expenditure / which may be required for the development of the country like agricultural improvements and all facilities and aids that agriculture / requires like village roads, minor irrigation, RECLAMATION of land, anti-EROSION projects, literacy, without which our agriculturists cannot increase their / productivity, technical education which will also improve the productivity of not only the agriculturists but also those engaged in the / industrial sector.

There is certain expenditure which is unjustifiable in the present circumstances, in the present crisis situation in which (300) we are placed. There is the expenditure on the Planning Commission. Cannot we really have a less expensive Planning Commission / than the one which we have and which costs about one crore of rupees a year? The National Economic Development / Council of England costs only twenty lakhs of rupees, two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling and it does as / good work as , if not better than, our Planning Commission to increase the productivity of England. There is also that / absolutely unjustifiable item of Family Planning. I believe that in the Fourth Plan it will be raised to 70 crores. (400)

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of view of the hon. Member are so different that we can only / meet socially outside.

Now, Mr. Vice-Chairman, much has been said about foreign capital and foreign technical aid. There are / people who are opposed to the employment of foreign capital at all. But no country has been able to do / so. We should, however, be able to employ foreign capital without STRINGS attached to them, as we are doing today. / So far as foreign technical aid is concerned, we cannot DISPENSE WITH it. I would like to say that there (500) is a tendency in our country to be CONTENT with the second best or the third best. I think that / is an unfortunate tendency. We have in the world of technology and in the world of Science a great deal / to learn from foreign countries. We have to learn a great deal from the United States of America and

Russia and also from France and other countries and we should be humble in our approach towards this problem. / We should be prepared to give to our managerial staff, opportunities of acquiring technical knowledge and technical skill in these (600) countries.

I will finish in less than a minute. There is this question which has ASSUMED great importance, namely, the / question of price control. I know this subject raises some difficult questions. We have to consider the position of the / farmer who has been exploited for ages by the people of the cities. But we have also to think of / our people in the cities, all of whom are not rich. Many of them have to lead very humble lives / and the rise in prices, the rise in the cost of living, particularly in urban areas, is becoming very high. (700) It is, therefore, necessary for us to have some system of price control. We should have a price STABILISATION board / which should be able to regulate prices in such a manner that they are fair to the farmer and they / are also fair to the consumer in the towns. We should eliminate, as far as possible, the middleman.

Then, I / should like to say that I am glad that the Finance Minister has given up deficit financing. But the question / which arises is how we shall finance our Twelfth Five Year Plan. Methods must be discovered which would enable the (800) financing of the Twelfth Five Year Plan in such a manner as to provide the greatest possible employment to our / people. We must attach importance not only to our basic industries and to our heavy industries but to others also. (840 words)

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1.6

Then what about the expenditure on our administrative services? It has been growing **STEADILY**. We must have a Commission on / the pattern of the Hoover Commission which proposed a reduction of 7,000 million dollars in the administrative expenditure Budget / of United States of America. We must have a Commission on that pattern in order to go into the whole / business of our administrative system from top to bottom, from the Centre down to the States in order to modernise / it. We have been promised administrative reform committees in the **SECRETARIAT**. The Home Minister makes much of these administrative reforms committees. (500) First of all, their objective is only to reduce the delay in the Secretariat, not to reduce the expenditure. / And moreover, appointment of administrative reforms committees from among the Secretariat officers is like asking the patients in a hospital / to **PRESCRIBE** for one another. You must have an outside body, a scientific body of administrators, composed of public men / and of businessmen such as the Hoover Commission was, in order to go into the whole business of the costly / administrative system under which the country is suffering.

Then in regard to our Defence organisation also, are we getting the (600) best out of the money that we are spending, even out of the Rs. 740 crores that / we can afford? What we want for the defence of our frontiers is a mobile force not the kind of / force suggested by somebody in the other House the other day. They wanted the frontier to be defended by the / whole army; they wanted the whole army to be **DEPLOYED** all along the frontier. We want mobile force, well / armed, well equipped, which will be able to rush to danger spots before these danger spots become more dangerous. (700) The Government has suggested that a police force would be enough to do the ordinary work of defending our frontiers. I / hope it will be an armed police, something like the armed reserve police, used in Madras now generally for **SUPPRESSING** / the student riots. It might be better used in the ordinary day to day defence of our Pakistan border. / Has the Army got all the modern equipment that is required? Have we got enough machine guns, automatic rifles **MORTARS** and / **GRENADES**, and how many per unit? Have we enough small and medium tanks? Have we enough anti-aircraft guns and (800) have we enough **HELICOPTERS** which are in evidence in the recent defence action against the Pakistan incursions? Have we got / the new craft which does not rise above a few yards but which would be very useful in desert areas? (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 81

Mid-term elections were held in Kerala, as the House knows on the 4th March, 2005 / because we did not want that the President's Rule should continue further and that a democratic set-up with a / State Legislature should be there in Kerala so that the people of Kerala themselves can again have their own Legislature. / As the House knows, according to the results announced, no Party secured an absolute majority by itself and no Party / was in a position to form a Government. Out of 133, the Party which had the (100) majority votes was the Left Communists numbering 40. The next Party having the greatest number was Congress with 36. / The third was Kerala Congress with 23. Now, out of a total number of 133, / the Left Communists had only 40 seats, out of whom 29 were at that time under DETENTION. We, therefore, / EXPLORED all AVENUES likely to lead to the formation of a STABLE government.

The Governor had been in touch with the / various Party leaders. From March 8 to March 16, he held detailed consultations with the leaders of the Communist (200) Party, the Indian National Congress, the Kerala Congress, the SSP and the Muslim League. The Governor did not / seek the views of the Right Communist Party of India as they had secured only three seats out of a / total of 33. The position that EMERGED from these consultations, briefly, was that although it was / possible for him to NEGOTIATE with the various groups and individual LEGISLATORS and EVOLVE the basis on which a non-Congress / Government could be formed, the leaders of Kerala Congress and Muslim League made it clear to the Governor (300) that they would not join or support any Ministry that might be formed or sponsored by the Communists. The two major / parties, Kerala Congress and Muslim League, said they would neither support nor join the Communist Government. Therefore, they could not / work with the support of these two. So far as the Congress was concerned, its attitude was that it would / act as a constitutional Opposition to whatever Government might be formed, supporting it only to the extent that its policies / were in line with those of the Congress but not otherwise. Therefore that Ministry could not expect support from the (400) Congress party.

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Sir KailashChandra's 'SHORTHAND TRANSCRIPTIONS'

Thus, what happened was that except for the SSP, which was not opposed to a Ministry / formed or sponsored by the Communists, the other Parties were clear that they would neither lend their support to, nor / seek the support of the Party in forming a Government. In these circumstances, the Governor found no possibility of the / Communist Party commanding a working majority even if those of their members who were under detention were allowed to function. / Then also except the S.S.P., there was nobody else to support them.

The Governor did not therefore (500) call upon the leader of that Party to form a Government. The Governor also explored other possibilities. The decision of the / Congress Party was not to join with any other Party, otherwise Kerala Congress and Congress combined might have had 59 / plus some others, if they could. In view of the decision of the Congress Party not to join with / any other Party to form a Government and the combined strength of the Kerala Congress, Muslim League, etc., being only 37, / the Governor came to the conclusion that there was no possibility also of any other Party being able (600) to form a combination with other Parties and being able to form a Ministry. The attitude of the Congress was / that once having gone to the ELECTORATE and the electorate having given a decision that they were not to elect / them in a majority, they did not want to form a Ministry with any other Party but would rather like / to act as a constitutional opposition. That was the stand taken. Therefore, there was no LIKELIHOOD of any combination by / any method whatsoever to have any Party which could have a working majority. Accordingly, in his report (700) dated March 8, 2005, the Governor stated that it was not possible for a representative Government to come into / existence as a result of the elections to the State Assembly and recommended to the President to issue a Proclamation / under Article 356 of the Constitution. After a careful consideration of all the facts, it was / decided that the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President should be advised to REVOKE the Proclamation dated September / 10, 2004 and issue a fresh Proclamation ASSUMING to the President all functions of the Government (800) of Kerala and all powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor of the State. Accordingly, the Proclamation was issued / on the 24th March, 2005 and a copy of this Proclamation was laid on the / Table of the House. (844 Words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 82

Madam, the unemployment question is a very VITAL question in the country, and though the Government has been telling us / what steps and measures are being taken, yet unemployment is increasing year after year. In the rural areas, unemployment and / under-employment both are there. In the urban areas, those who get only some education do not get any employment. / But in the rural areas this is a CHRONIC disease. I am STRESSING on the agricultural labour. While giving his / views on some of the points in the general discussion on the Budget, our ESTEEMED friend, Shri Khandubhai Desai, stressed (100) upon agricultural labour. It is a very chronic problem. Agricultural labour forms a very vital part of our rural population. / They have no land, and those who have land employ the labour to their advantage. Agricultural labour is such that / for employment it always depends upon other people. When the labourers get some employment on big farms, they get some / job for their LIVELIHOOD. But for all the year they are not getting employment though the Government is proclaiming so / many land reforms, land CEILING and so many things as being introduced. But everywhere you find a large number of (200) village population. They have to run from place to place. Some hon. Members complained that they are coming to towns / and cities to create problems. If they do not come to towns where should they go? Unless they are employed, / unless they are economically settled, they have to find some employment somewhere for themselves. So, they are running from place / to place. I know about my own State. From my neighbouring State, people are running there. Some get employment as / tea garden labour, some in road works, some as RICKSHAW pullers. These people are running from place to place, but (300) proper employment is not there. If this chronic disease is not MANFULLY taken care of by the Government, boldly taken / care of by the Government, if concrete schemes are not put up and if people are not employed in them, / we cannot boast of our democracy, we cannot say that we are doing so many things for creating employment.

You / know that there is the question of rural electrification. But what is being done? Here, our Minister was telling about / 45 pilot projects that are there, but what are they for this vast country? What can be done by (400) these projects?

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The Planning Commission is doing many things. There are many plans but how far are they being achieved, / how far are they being implemented, how far has unemployment problem been solved? These are to be seen. Forty-five / projects will not do to serve the vast population of this country. It is a GIGANTIC problem. So, my submission is, / unless you take concrete steps and devise concrete schemes to develop industries in the rural areas, things will not improve. / Madam, you were pleased to intimate in this connection that the Khadi and Village Industries' Board is doing something. (500) But what do they do? They have asked the States to survey the areas and find out the industries that can / be taken up. I know about my own State. There also, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have taken up / small industries but it is not enough. It is a drop in the OCEAN. They select a few industries / but there are POTENTIALITIES and there is scope for developing small industries, village industries in the rural areas, but sufficient attention / is not given by the Government to solve that problem. That is my humble opinion. Unless the Government has taken (600) concrete measures to solve this acute problem, no people in the rural areas can always remain asking Government or / those who have ways and means to give them employment. This cannot do. So, small industries, village industries, should be surveyed, / organised and developed. This problem cannot be neglected any further.

Our late Prime Minister was telling us that unless you / develop cottage and small industries and generate power in the rural areas, this acute problem cannot be solved. I know / about the intention of the Government. The Minister was telling that the Planning Commission have schemes and also a Committee (700) but what efforts have been made? We must know the result. Though there are schemes and plans, implementation is not there. / People are not getting the benefits. There are many agricultural products which can be organised and developed as small industries. / There is food processing. From earth you can get other things. Gur industry is there. There are hundreds of things / you can do. In the British times, we made a survey of some areas and we saw that there were / many potential things in the villages. The villagers also know these. They are able-bodied men but because they are not (800) properly organised or given employment, they are nowhere. So, my request to the Government is this. The pilot schemes etc. / will not do. What we want from the Government is that they should face the problem with boldness and courage. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 83

Sir, we, in Parliament, are being asked to ENDORSE the Proclamation. At the same time, we have not been furnished / with the report which the Governor had sent to the President. Now, how can we give our VERDICT on a / matter of such importance until and unless all the material facts WARRANTING the Proclamation under Article 356 / of the Constitution are placed before us? Yesterday, the hon. the Home Minister said that this report contained only / certain facts and figures with regard to the party positions in the DISSOLVED Andhra assembly. In that case, what is (100) the objection to placing that report before us? It would not give us anything particularly new except certain arrangement of / figures made by the Governor of Andhra with a view to advising the President as to the course he should / take. We submit that his report contains something else. It was the duty of the Government to place the entire / report before us for the closest possible scrutiny and the most METICULOUS examination by Members of this House and of / the other House, because this report lies at the bottom of the whole thing as far as the constitutionality of (200) the action of the President is concerned. Therefore, I submit that a FIAT of the executive is sought to be / endorsed by Parliament without telling us the grounds on which that FIAT had been exercised. Constitutionally, this is improper /

Then, Sir, the President also says that he had considered other information received by him. We have not been told yet / as to what was this other information; neither have we been told about the source of such information. I do / not know exactly on what basis the President applied his mind to the subject. We know that we cannot make (300) any reflection on the President. He is a very wise man, and wiser still, by virtue of the occupation of / the Presidency, but I think we can call in question whether his mind had been rightly applied in a matter / of such great importance and national concern. Our contention is that the President has not been in a position to / apply his mind fairly and SQUARELY to this subject because the report which had been submitted to him had been / PERVERSE, DISTORTED and false. Our CONTENTION also is that the other reports which had been submitted to him are not (400) fully objective and truthful.

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This we are in a position to say all the more because, if the case for / the Government was so FOOLPROOF, Dr. Katju would have been the last person to withhold his report. from us. / I think that something is wrong in the reports and, maybe, the Members of this House, having looked at the reports, / would have discovered certain facts which do not go to justify the case that the Government has sought to make out / in support of the Proclamation. APPREHENDING such a possibility, I think Dr. Katju has thought it wise to withhold (500) this report from the House. Having done it, he asks us to endorse almost BLIND-FOLD a measure which is / described as undemocratic even by certain members of the Congress Party.

Many constitutional points have been touched. It has been / sought to be made out in this House that this is the best democratic step that the Government could take. / We say, this is not at all a democratic step which has been taken. We are supposed to have a / parliamentary system. We must have our own CONVENTIONS. We have got our own Constitution but we are told TIME AND (600) AGAIN in this House and in the other House that there are the British Constitution and their Parliamentary practice which / one should imitate. Now imagine a situation of this sort in England. Would the Crown have taken such a measure / at all if a certain party had been voted out of office by the Opposition? I think in a comparable / situation there, the King would have INEVITABLY called the Leader of the Opposition to explore the possibilities of forming a / Government. Without doing it, he would have never taken recourse to extraordinary measures like this. If this method had been (700) resorted to in the United Kingdom, a serious constitutional crisis affecting not merely the internal politics of the Parliament but / the political life outside would have ENSUED. In France, for instance, there are many parties. No party by itself enjoys / an absolute or a comfortable majority. What happens there? Ministry is formed and there we find the President takes upon / himself the responsibility of exploring ways and means of finding whether any particular party or any leader of any party / is in a position to present a government which would command the confidence of a certain majority in the Chamber (800) of Deputies. Without resorting to that objective test, he does not take recourse to extraordinary measures. In the present case, / I say this objective test has not been at all applied. One may or may not have certain feelings. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 84

I am glad that the Government is thinking in terms of the small growers. By all means give them representation / but let not an attempt be made as though the bigger growers are not looking after the interests of the / small growers because that is far from the truth. If the Coffee Board has achieved one grand result, it is / to rehabilitate and help the small growers. So far as the question of payment from the pool is concerned, the small grower gets the full amount due according to the costing, the moment he delivers the coffee. There is a (100) separate method of costing and the whole amount is paid immediately whereas, in the case of the bigger growers it / is not so. Payments are made as and when COFFEE is sold in the market and abroad. Supposing this aid / was not there for the small grower, what would have happened? He would have had to make DISTRESS SALES, he / would have had to take whatever the market was able to offer and he would not have had the benefit / of export prices which rule as much as 100 per cent over and above the home prices. The price (200) of coffee abroad is twice as much as it is in India. The small grower would not have had the GHOST of a chance of getting higher prices by the sale of coffee to foreign countries. Not only that, he also gets his basic price immediately on delivery of the coffee to the pool. Over and above all this, he / gets the benefit of all the scientific research which he would not have otherwise got. He gets all the aid / from the bigger growers because, as my hon. friend said yesterday, it is to the advantage of the bigger planters (300) to help the smaller ones. There is a disease which is COMMUNICABLE and which can destroy the neighbouring ESTATES. So, / in these MULTIFARIOUS ways the small growers are today helped and they are IMMENSELY thankful to the bigger growers and / to the Coffee Board. Now, a special plea is sought to be entered on behalf of the small growers. What / I say is that we can have representation for small growers on the Board; that is perfectly right but let / there be no suggestion whatever to the effect that the cause of the small growers was neglected. That is not correct. (400)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the text on the right, written on a set of horizontal lines. The script is a form of shorthand used for transcription purposes.

As regards financial aid, that is a State problem; that is a Union problem and that is a problem / for the whole of the country in respect of all developmental activities. One thing I must say and that is / that there are obvious limitations for the small growers. The ACREAGE is limited and they cannot spread beyond that; / they have got their PADDY fields and their PLANTAIN gardens and so due to limitations they cannot spread over. Any development / of coffee means a large acreage and that is not available to small growers. Even if they have got the (500) capacity, it is very difficult for them to find forest lands nearby. It is not easily possible for any man / to go over fifty miles and then take up a jungle. So, the small growers have their own limitations. / I am not going into that but what I do say is that this idea introduced for the first time here in the Parliament that the interests of the small growers have got to be specially protected is, I submit, a / policy which will create a difference between the bigger grower and the small grower. I submit that there is no (600) reason whatsoever to DISTRUST the plantation industry and deny them the right to select their own representatives and to introduce / the word 'nomination' here. Why should we have nomination? If there is need for separate representation for the small growers, / why should we not reserve a seat in each place for the small grower? That is the easiest and the best way to give representation to the small growers. This can easily be done and, therefore, I submit that the / words 'or nominated' may kindly be DELETED from the Bill. I do not know whether the procedure would permit of (700) it because there are certain difficulties but, in any case, if at least ^{we} get an assurance from my friend / that these twelve are going to be elected it would be something gained for a poor like me and for / the industry.

After the question of constitution of the Board comes the question about the Chairman. On that question, / I hope, Sir, that the House will kindly appreciate that for more than one reason it would not be the best / arrangement to have a wholetime appointed Chairman. There are two suggestions in this connection. My hon. friend's suggestion is that (800) it must be an elected office as HITHERTO; he has also said that out of the thirteen years, only / for 1 1/2 years has there been a planter as Chairman, otherwise, the post was always held by an / officer.
(840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 85

I am dealing with the question of the powers of the Government to stop such films. The Government has been / complaining that they have not got the powers. My point is that the power is there, and if this power / is exercised fully and properly, there need be no Resolution like this, because the whole purpose of the Resolution is / that the moral standards of the country should not go down. Sir, in this connection all that the Government can / do is to cut out the objectionable part of the pictures. They cannot force the producers to produce a particular (100) type of picture. It is only in those countries where it is undertaken by the Government that it may be / possible that the Government may produce pictures of the type which the hon. Members might approve. It is absolutely open / to the producers to produce any picture which they think is a best entertainer as well as a good instructor. / But you cannot force and the Government has no power and the Government will never have the power or the / House can never give the Government the power to force the producer to produce a particular type of picture. It (200) is only a Government undertaking that could do that.

But in this connection, I do wish to emphasise one point / that these pictures, objectionable or not objectionable, should not be open to boys under a particular age. If you are / convinced that these pictures are likely to have a BANEFUL influence, you must stop them, but, at the same time, / we must have pictures for children. We all know that Russia, SLOVAKIA, Poland and other TOTALITARIAN countries are having excellent / children's pictures but we must not forget that these children's pictures are produced by the Government. There is a double (300) purpose in producing these pictures. It is not only to give instruction and entertainment to children but there is a / particular type of education which they want to give to the children and particular ideas which they want to put into the heads of the children and so it is undertaken by the Government. It is not at all an economic proposition. Even in America, they have produced only very few films and even those that they have produced for / children are such that they are very good entertainers even for adults. The only other country is the United Kingdom (400)

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which has made an attempt in this direction through private enterprise but there are PHILANTHROPISTS who have devoted themselves exclusively / for this purpose, who without desiring any profits for themselves have been prepared to undergo any loss and it is / only through those people in U.K. that they could produce really MARVELLOUS pictures for children. Here, in India, we / can never expect any good children's picture to be produced by the private producer. I know that the Government of India has even set apart an award for it but that award will be of no avail. It is only deceiving (500) ourselves and the Government is deceiving itself if it expects that simply because of this award any producer will / undertake producing a good children's picture because it is an absolutely uneconomic proposition and it cannot be done and the / Government must take the responsibility upon itself. The Information Department in its Films Division should produce good children's pictures and / those pictures should not only be preaching morals but they should be good entertainers and only if we could do / that, can we give something to the children which would be more attractive and where they will be more interested (600) and along with the entertainments and interest they could get instructions even without being told that these are meant for / education. Then and then alone we can have some good results and we can save our children and we can / really impart good instruction to our children through such films. Otherwise, when you go to the picture, you are not / going there simply for instruction and learning morals.

The main purpose of seeing a picture is to have entertainment and / certainly it should not be OBSCENE or objectionable and to stop that, the Government has already been given enough power (700) and I say that the government is exercising that power. The complaint is of a different nature and that is / that our cinemas lack purpose. If you see pictures, you will find that out of them, 95% are just the same story of a boy and a girl and nothing beyond that. There is no real purpose / or real drama except in certain films which are produced mostly in Bengal and there we find that authors of / EMINENCE are there and their works are being put on the screen. There are people for whom we have very (800) great respect even in the film line, who are very seriously thinking about this matter and who are quite alive / to their responsibilities. Such films should be given encouragement by the Government, not through the Censor Board but by the Government. (840 words)

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Speech of Hon. Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister of Planning, made in
The Rajya Sabha

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 86

Sir, it is my proud privilege to initiate this important debate on the ^{Eleventh} Plan in this AUGUST House. Although / I have been in charge of the Ministry of Planning only for a few days, I have had the opportunity, along with / my colleagues in the Cabinet, of considering the Plan in its various aspects and I shall try to present / before you the salient features of the Plan in the PERSPECTIVE of Government's general overall economic objectives.

Let me say / at the outset that the ^{Eleventh} Plan, covering the years 2007-08 to 2012-13, has (100) been formulated in the light of the development experience of the past three decades and the / perspective we need to keep for the next 10 to 15 years. The country's performance in the past has yielded / very valuable lessons; and we must adapt our STRATEGY of development in the light of this experience. The initial conditions / from which the Plan had to commence were far from favourable.

1999-00 was a DROUGHT year during which / agricultural production SLUMPED; there was a sharp rise in prices which continued during 2002 (200) and many weaknesses appeared in the basic INFRASTRUCTURE of coal, transport and power which, in turn, had adverse / consequences for industrial growth. Internationally, we faced a sharp rise in prices of petroleum and other imports, while RECESSIONARY conditions / in the industrialised world held out a threat for our exports. In a situation such as this, it was not / easy for the Government and the Planning Commission to CHART the course of the country for the next five, ten / or fifteen years which would be bold or DEFINITIVE. At the same time, the problems facing the country are so (300) acute that solutions BROOK no delay. Removal of poverty and unemployment and attainment of self-reliance have been the basic / goals of planned development and they remain so for the ^{Eleventh} Plan as well. In order to move forward towards these / objectives, it is essential—although not sufficient—to achieve a high rate of growth of national income. The Plan thus / aims at a growth rate of 5.2 per cent per annum. This is not an ambitious target, especially / since 1999-00 was year of low output. But it still requires ASSIDUOUS efforts to utilise (400)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the speech, including dates like 2007-08, 12-13, 1999-00, and 02.

excess capacity in the system and to build new productive capacities in industry as well as agriculture, in power and / in transport so as to sustain the MOMENTUM of development in the years to come beyond the present Plan period. / We think this effort can be made. Indeed, in the first eighteen months since this Government came to power, such / an effort has been made. As a result, the growth rate last year was 7 per cent and is likely / to be 4.5 per cent this year. Thus, the average for the plan may come to 6 per cent. (500)

In order to achieve the target growth rate of 5.2 per cent, both agriculture and industry will have / to perform better than in the past. In terms of gross value added, the Plan envisages an average growth rate / of about 4 per cent for agriculture and about 7 per cent for mining and manufacturing. The realisation of these / targets will require a substantial STEP-UP in investment as well as a considerable improvement in capacities which have already been / created, particularly in such critical sectors as irrigation, power, coal, petroleum, fertilisers, cement and railways. The Eleventh Plan lays balanced (600) emphasis on both these aspects.

The country is CURRENTLY self-sufficient in foodgrains. However, there are still gaps in such / important areas as pulses and vegetable oilseeds. Agriculture being still the foundation of our economy, the Eleventh Plan contains / a number of programmes designed to further strengthen the modernising IMPULSES in agriculture, covering both food and cash / crops / As a part of the overall strategy, the area under irrigation is sought to be increased by nearly 15 million hectares / over the Plan period. The consumption of chemical fertilisers is expected to go up from 5 million tonnes of NUTRIENTS (700) in 1999-00, to 9 million tonnes in 2004-05. The institutional credit for / agriculture and rural development will be more than doubled over the Plan period. The newly planned National Bank for Agriculture / and Rural Development will act as a powerful agent for OVERCOMING the weaknesses of the credit delivery systems, particularly in / meeting the credit needs of small and marginal farmers and rural ARTISANS. Apart from crop HUSBANDRY, considerable stress has been / laid on the development of subsidiary occupations like animal husbandry, HORTICULTURE, fisheries, social and farm forestry. The dairy development programme (800) alone is expected to benefit about 15 million families. It is the declared policy of the Government to provide REMUNERATIVE / prices for farm produce and to strengthen the infrastructure for marketing so that farmers have an adequate incentive to produce more. (840 words)

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the text on the left, written in a cursive style on lined paper. The transcription includes the same content as the typed text, with some additional markings and corrections. The word 'NUTRIENTS' is written as 'न्यूट्रिन्ट्स' and 'ARTISANS' as 'आर्टिजन्स'. The numbers '99-00' and '04-05' are also present in the transcription.

Handwritten shorthand transcription in Devanagari script, consisting of approximately 25 lines of dense, cursive shorthand characters on a dotted background.

TRANSCRIPTION NO. 87

I would like to ask the Government why the Government has not put the provisions of the Plantation Labour Act / into operation. Only certain portions of this Plantation Labour Act are now put into operation. What is the objection on / the part of the Government to put this entire Plantation Labour Act, all its provisions, into operation? If this had been done certainly some benefits would have been DERIVED by the workers, which the Government is WITHHOLDING at present. Particularly / these tea garden owners take advantage of this. They not only exploit the labourers to the maximum extent, but also (100) put so many other difficulties in the life of the workers - wage cut etc. When I say they cut the / wages of workers, they EFFECT the cut in wages not by direct cut in wages, but they increase the workload / taking advantage of the position in which the workers are now placed. For example, a certain amount as basic pay / is given to the workers, but a far higher amount of work is got from them than what they used / to do before. Now, they have become bound to do more work. The workers PLUCK more tea today than they (200) used to do before. Up till very recently, one worker was asked to pluck BUDS from 250 / plants : now, he is asked to pluck from 400 plants. That is how they increase the workload. In certain tea gardens, sixty to seventy per cent workload has been increased. This is generally going on. Government do not take / any measures to check that increase in workload.

Instead of utilising this fund, the profits can be controlled. The Government should / ask the plantation owners to give more amenities such as residential facilities, free education to their children, facilities to plant (300) in FALLOW lands, etc. Fallow lands are available in certain gardens. These workers should be given the facility to cultivate / TAPIOCA and other food materials so that they may meet their daily necessities. The Government should ask these plantation owners / to increase the wages of the workers and also to increase the wages of those workers who are skilled workers. / There is the factory labour inside plantations and there are field workers, and there are so many other categories of / labour. The Government is not doing anything substantial for the workers. Sir, I find that something like one and a (400) half lakhs of rupees have been

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granted to the Kerala Government for welfare work among the plantation labour. / So far as our experience goes, we never have the opportunity to come across such activities organised on behalf of the / Government. I do not know whether there is any such activity anywhere. On the contrary, there are certain measures taken / under the Preventive Detention Act to fight the workers and to PELT stones at the meetings of the workers, / and also to employ police to lathicharge the workers. That is the sort of welfare activities they have been doing. (500) But what we demand is that the Government should see that the plantation owners are asked to pay higher wages / to the workers and to improve their conditions of living. Now there are one-room TENEMENTS, but the workers want / three-room tenements. And they have not so far been provided with such facilities. I understand that the Government have / got some idea of having modern tenements in the estates, but so far nothing has been done. We suggest that / a part of these profits should be utilised for giving educational facilities to the children of the estate labourers. Also (600) the wages of the workers should be increased, and all sorts of facilities should be provided to the estate labourers. / That is what I have to say.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I welcome this Bill, and I am very glad that the hon. Minister has given the assurance that this increased CESS will be utilised mainly for the improvement of the / living conditions of the workers in these plantations. But I beg to submit, Sir, that the price of tea is / rising in the English markets, and I suggest that as good businessmen we should realise, and our Government should realise, (700) that if the price goes up beyond a certain limit, the consumption will go down. We should not adopt a / narrow policy and allow the price to go up BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS. Of course, it does give some profit / to the local planters, and probably to our Government, directly or indirectly, in the shape of income-tax earned from / these plantations. But, as I said before, this is a SHORT-SIGHTED policy. The result will be that in the / long run if the price of tea goes beyond a certain limit, the consumer will not be able to adjust (800) it within his family budget, and therefore the consumer will reduce his consumption of tea. There are other countries also / which are taking up the production of tea, and we are finding every day new COMPETITORS in the tea trade. (840 words)

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TRANSCRIPTION NO. 88

I wish to suggest very seriously that if protection is to be given to any industry, particularly for the first / time, the period of protection should be at least two years in the first instance, if not three years. My / reasons for this suggestion are, in the first place that when protection is given to any industry, it is / on the basis of the recommendation of the Tariff Commission. Now, for instance, protection is given to an industry from / 1st January, 2005 for one year for the first time. The industry itself will not (100) be able to know its real position and it will not be able to feel its way. It must be / in a position to feel its way. The object of giving protection is to enable the industry concerned to plan / for its future production, to find out the possibilities of marketing its product and also to build itself up / to meet the domestic demand as it grows. Unless the industry concerned is able to STIMULATE the domestic demand, in which case / it will have to step up its production, it will not be able to establish itself. So, from this (200) point of view the industry ought to be given sufficient time to STABILISE itself.

From another point of view, if / the protection given to an industry is to be continued or to be discontinued, the Tariff Commission will have to / sit again and report on the real position of the industry concerned and will have to start its enquiry within / a period of, say, six months after the protection was first given. That seems to me rather very CURIOUS because / the industry itself will not be able to know exactly what its position in regard to protection is. I illustrate (300) my point with regard to one of the industries which are listed in this note.

Take, for instance, the TITANIUM DIOXIDE / industry. This industry started production in the year 2001 It is a new industry and / it consumes the essential raw materials available in the country, but it was not able to make much progress from / 2001 to 2003 It was because it was not able to make / any HEADWAY, the Tariff Commission recommended protection to it from the end of 2003 or the (400) beginning of 2004, after making due enquiry.

Handwritten shorthand transcription of the typed text on the right, written on lined paper. The transcription includes several numbers in parentheses: (05), (100), (200), (300), (400), (01), (03), (01), (03), (103), and (04).

Sir KailashChandra's 'SHORTHAND TRANSCRIPTIONS'

Now the industry is given protection only for one / year, i.e., to the end of this year. The Tariff Commission has got to make an enquiry once again. / The industry does not know exactly what its real position in the country is. This is a very peculiar kind / of industry. It has got to face competition from huge producers in the world market. It is in a position / to stabilise itself, if given sufficient protection and opportunity. If the industry does not know exactly what its future is (500) going to be, it cannot make any plans either in regard to production or marketing or in regard to the / possibilities of stimulating the demand for the product. So, I suggest that when protection is given to any industry / for the first time, it must be at least for a period of three years so that it may know exactly / whether it can stimulate demand and whether it can produce sufficient quantity to meet the local demand. Otherwise, the industry / will not be able to stabilise itself.

Sir, there is another point of view also. It is seen from the (600) note supplied to us that in the case of several industries protection has been given altogether for a period of, say, / 4 or 5 or 6 years, not at one STRETCH but in instalments. The effect of giving protection to an industry in instalments, say, for a year is not the same as the CUMULATIVE effect of protection given to / an industry for a continuous period of 3 years. If it is given for, say, 3 years at a stretch, / it will be able to make its programme for the future regarding production, etc. So, I seriously suggest that though (700) as a matter of fact in the case of several industries protection has been given for a long period, / in instalments the protection ought to be given in the first instance at least for a period of 3 years. Otherwise, / as in the case of this TITANIUM DIOXIDE industry it will not be able, I am sure, to meet competition / from outside and it will not be able to stand on its own feet if it is given protection only for / one year. So, I suggest very seriously that protection given to any industry, ought to be in the first (800) instance at least for a period of 3 years.

Coming to this note circulated, I find that in the case / of the CALCIUM CHLORIDE industry it is proposed to continue the protection to this industry as suggested by the Tariff Commission. (840 words)

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