Model Speed Dictations

(Volume 2)

For

Steno Grade D/C/B & ITI/CTIS/MOP/MOM&SP

By

Dr. G. D. Bist
M.A., Ph.D. (Stenography)
Guinness World Record Holder

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Contents

Note: Reading, Writing and Transcription of Shorthand are the Keys to success. Read, copy and Transcribe the Dictations, the Additional Short Forms and Intext words and Phrases given in these Volumes for sure success in Stenography. Shorthand writing has no meaning if you are not able to read and transcribe Shorthand Notes into the language script quickly and accurately in time. By Practising these subject-wise volumes you will be able to grasp the commonly used words in these topics and become master of Shorthand writing ensuring employment.

Use Audio Dictation CDs for Short Forms & 1100 Simple Phrases; Speeds of 60-72-80-100-120 w.p.m. for self Dictations and Transcribe these and check Mistakes or Errors yourself, making sure your success in the Practical Tests.

/MSD

Short Forms & Derivatives (Common Words)

Continue..... continued..... continuation.....

Continuous..... continuously..... continues.....

Dis-continue..... dis-continued..... dis-continuation.....

Arrange-ed..... re-arrange-ed..... re-arrangement.....

Arrangements..... re-arrangement..... dis-arrange-ed.....

Industry..... industrial-ly..... industrialists.....

Industrialization..... industrialized..... industries.....

Central..... centralization..... decentralization.....

decentralized..... incorporate..... incorporated.....

Incorporation..... revenue..... revenues.....

Central revenue..... Revenue Department.....

Subscribe..... subscriber..... subscription.....

Satisfactory..... unsatisfactory..... satisfactorily.....

Negotiate..... negotiated..... negotiation.....

Negotiable..... high..... higher..... highest.....

Assistance..... assist..... assisted..... assisting.....

Satisfy..... satisfying..... satisfied..... satisfaction.....

Satisfactory..... satisfactorily..... dis-satisfied.....

Dis-satisfaction..... unsatisfactory..... unsatisfactorily.....

Contradict..... contradictory..... contradiction.....

Contradicted..... self-contradiction..... contraction.....

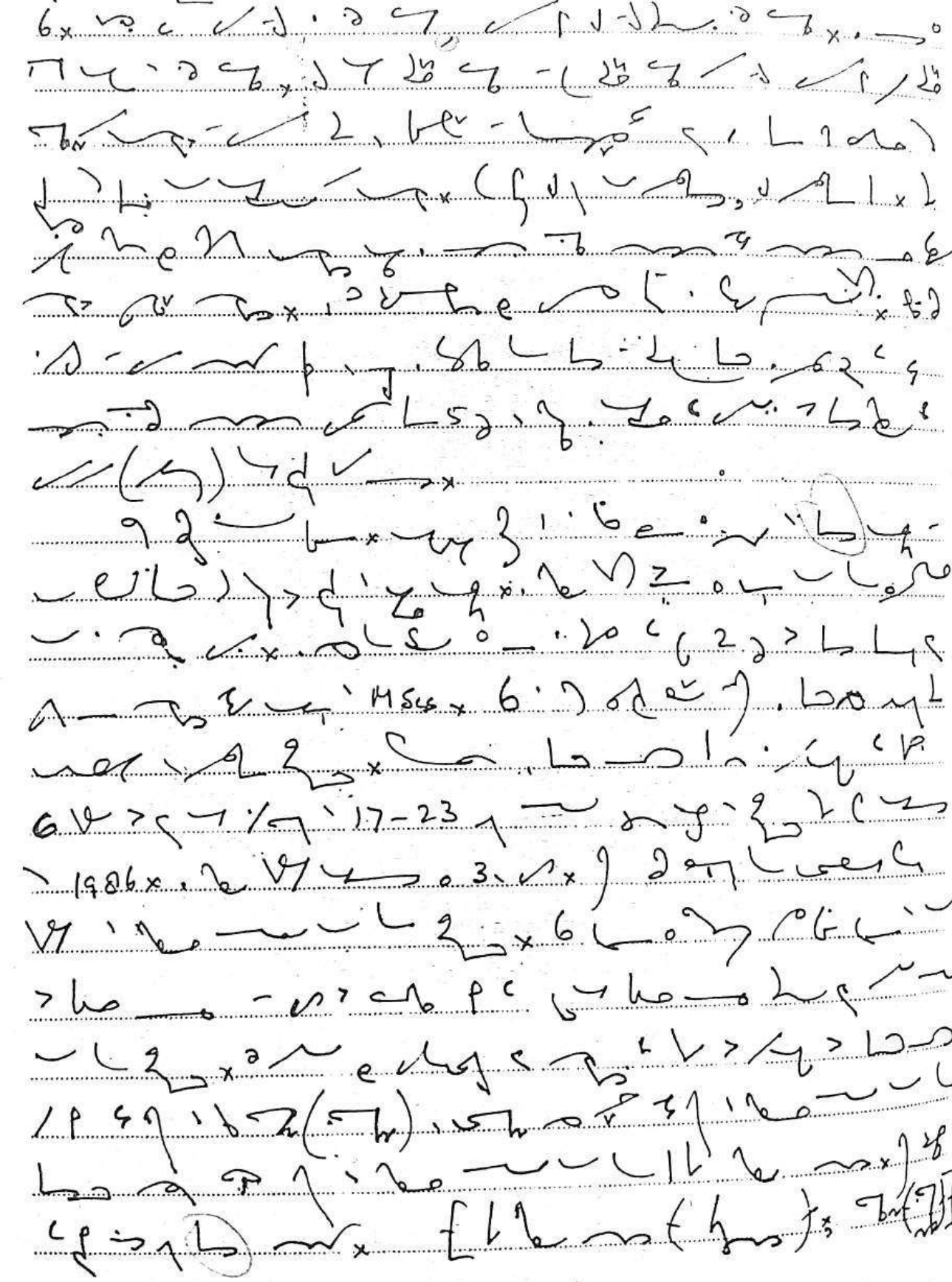
Contracted..... contractual..... contractor.....

PART I - EDUCATION)

(Intext Words/Short Forms & Phrases)

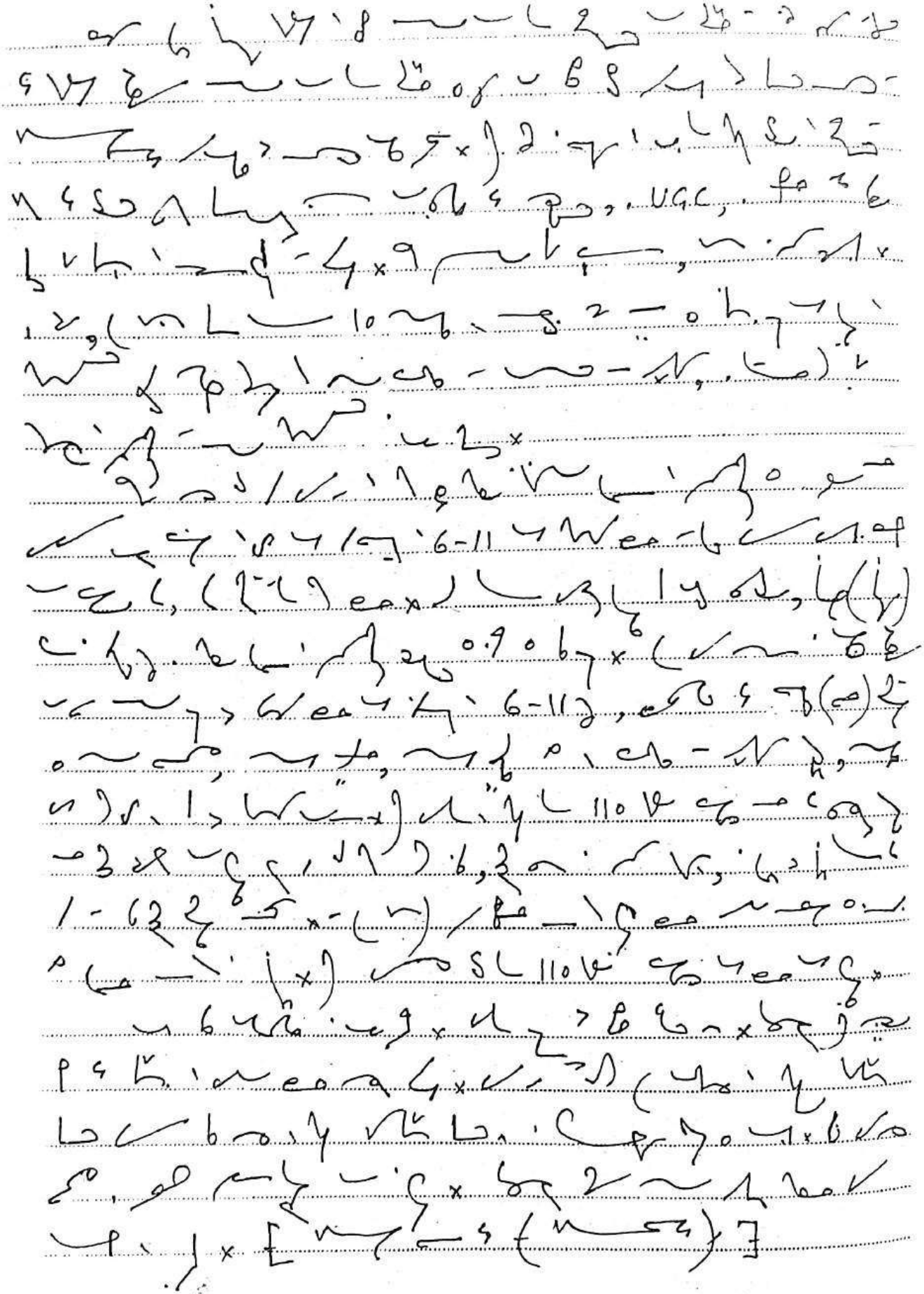
elementary	secondary	manpower
diversify	archeological	participation
devastating	vocationalise	social service
indigenous	certificates	misguiding
laboratories	crash programme	conviction
furthermore	literate	illiterate
realities	learnt	literacy
illliteracy	post-graduate	universal
advertisements	beautification	resources
statistics	technical-ly	universal
commitment	confronted	obstacle
part-time	free education	critical
imparted	questionaire	sculpture
stretagy	furniture	educationists
director	children	stoop
compartmentalisation	continuous	oriented
instructions	instructors	deterioration
doctorates	continuously	parallels
atmosphere	machinery	morale
enrolment	urgently	moral
denied	as far as	continues
blanket	fulfil	suitable
machine	Senate	under-nourished
cosmopolitan	staggering	lacuna
wastage	cooperation	inspector
Syndicate	imaginative	curricula
frustrate	geographical	marathon
experiment	implementing	implementation
restraint	harsh	criticism
post-graduation	graduates	graduation
worth-while	dis-satisfaction	apprenticeship
dedication	implication	untouched

Reading Exercise 1



Sir, what I am trying to make out is that we do need a total manpower planning in the country./I hope it will 20
be possible for the Government to take it up. But, unless there is a satisfactory manpower/planning, we should not 40
start saying things like this. I mean when we open an Arts college, we are told/"do not open so many arts colleges. 60
The country has got enough of arts colleges. Open only Science colleges and/if Science colleges are opened we are told "our 80
Science graduates are unemployed and we are asked to diversify and/vocationalise and yet people who take trade certificates 100
or diplomas or degrees in engineering are unemployed. They tell us "do/not put any restriction, do not restrict it." 120
So the real problem is that there will be unemployment unless the/economy gets momentum and when the momentum 140
comes, those who are unemployed will find employment. But, what I would like/to submit is that we must adopt 160
a forward looking policy. Suppose there is a recession and we immediately decide/to cut down the facilities for technical 180
and scientific education the result would be that when the economy gathers momentum/we will take five years to produce 200
the engineers that we need and the technical personnel that we require for/the development of our country. 220

Sir, there has been another difficulty. Unfortunately, there was on a vast scale, an import/of technical knowhow 240
and no sufficient attention was paid to the development of indigenous knowhow. The present policy of the/Government 260
is to go in for self-reliance in a massive way. The Minister for Planning has given an assurance/that within two years, 280
all the technically educated people will be given employment and that would include all M.Sc.'s./This is a very hopeful 300
sign and therefore, the Education Minister should not be asked unnecessarily to restrict higher education./Furthermore, 320
the Education Commission had made a recommendation that at least 6 per cent of the people in the age-group/of 17- 340
23 should be going to some institution of higher education or the other in the country by/1986. The present percentage 360
in the country is 3:1. Therefore, there is scope for increasing the/overall percentage of persons going in for higher education. 380
This figure is very much less than the figure of any/of 400
the advanced countries and one of the hon. Members said that even in the advanced countries, so many people/are 420
not going in for higher education. What is wrong is that we have not yet been able to implement/that part of the 440
recommendation of the Education Commission which said that the proportion of post-graduate to under-graduate/must rise 460
and that the proportion of persons going in for technical education must be more than the proportion of/persons going 480
in for it at the present moment. Therefore, I would suggest that suitable action should be taken immediately./ 500



Secondly, if you compare the percentage of students going in for higher education in Science and Arts, you will observe/that the percentage of those who are going in for 20
Science is still not as much as has been recommended/by 40
the Education Commission and I entirely agree with the recommendations of the Commission in this regard. Therefore, there is/a great deal of need for proper planning of higher 60
education and I hope that the Planning Commission will be/ 80
taking up the matter in consultation with the Ministry of Education, the U.G.C., the State Governments and that/this 100
would depend on the tempo of economic development and change. Sir, looking at the clock, I am a little/worried. 120
But I would, if I may take another 10 minutes to explain what the Government is attempting to do/in the field of 140
primary education which has been emphasised so much by many hon. Members and in my opinion/quite rightly, the 160
focus was on the removal of illiteracy and giving primary education a new direction.

Sir, the main/point which we should all remember 180
is that the present appalling figure of illiteracy has risen because we were unable/to enrol all children in the age 200
group of 6-11 in the primary schools and even where we did/succeed, in enrolling them, they dropped off from schools. 220
Unusually, after one year if this had not been happening, continuously/over a large number of years, the present figure 240
of illiteracy would not have been as high as it is/today. 260
If we make an analysis of those who are not yet going today to the elementary schools in the/age group of 6-11 280
years, we will find that the greatest shortfall is among girls, among the Scheduled Castes,/among the Scheduled 300
Tribes, as the two hon. Members quite rightly pointed out, among those who want their children to/add to the family 320
income. Therefore, we have to provide for 110 per cent enrolment because that seems/to be the objective because 340
there would always be, in villages, people who do not remember their ages, there would/be some a little below, a few would 360
continue after that age and then there would be shortfalls occasionally. And/if I may say so, our statistics given by 380
village schools are not exactly as accurate as the figures given/by a computer. Therefore, we must plan for 110 per 400
cent enrolment in the schools in the villages./ 420

Now, this involves a new strategy. We have to take into account all the suggestions that have been made. For/ 440
example Shri Menon said that the timing of certain schools must be changed. We should also think in terms of/providing 460
part-time education where it is impossible to provide whole time education. A flexible approach is needed. Then we/ 480
must utilise the resources locally available in a village. For example, there are many retired persons who are interested to teach./ 500

Any way, let me not transgress the limit from the education point of view. I am just coming to it./I say please 20
give me one taluk or one district and I will see that the money spent on education/in a particular place under a particular 40
taluk within ten years give you a benefit of ten per cent. Let/us have an experiment. I have been saying this from 60
1948. If you want, I will show/you a copy of it which I 80
sent to Pandit Nehru who was then the Prime Minister and to the/Education Minister as well as others. Let us try 100
to be practical in approach.

Coming to elementary education, have we/succe 120
in it? Is it not a Directive Principle of State Policy to provide elementary education to all? We have/passed 22 140
years and have we succeeded in it? Is it not very shameful for us that even now,/the percentage of literacy is barely 160
37 per cent? These days the attendence in the elementary schools is/between 40 to 60 per teacher. If anybody or 180
any officer sees this and still keeps quiet, when a teacher/200
has 40 pupils to teach, he should be either a dunce or a crook or a misfit in the society./ 220

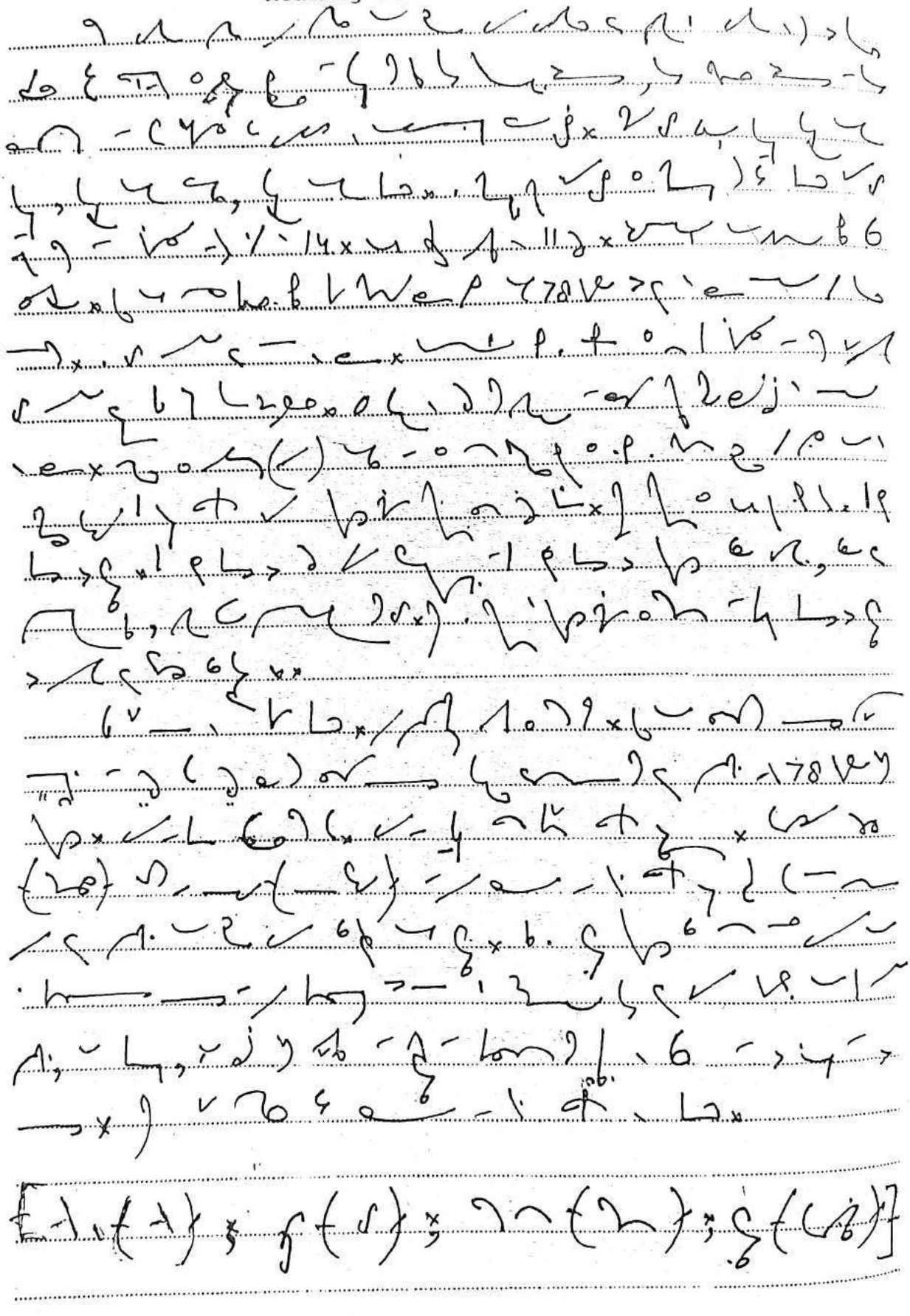
In elementary education, the maximum a teacher can handle is not more than 15 or 20. It can increase afterwards./240
The foundation has to be stronger in the beginning stages. I request the Minister to spend any amount for elementary/260
education, but not to allow more pupils in a class. He should see if it is not possible for us/to fix up an average attendence 280
by 15 or 20 for a teacher up to the third standard and afterwards/it can go to 15 to 30. In high schools, it can 300
go up to 40. I know a number/of classes having more than 320
80 students in a class. What can you call it except a flock.

Coming to/high school education, the best type of education 340
that our country needs and could have been benefitted by was basic/education evolved by Mahatma Gandhi. How far 360
we have succeeded in it and have we been influenced in implementing it?/We have simply spoiled the very root of 380
the principle here. In countries like Germany or Russia and other socialist/countries, the work-oriented education 400
is paying the dividends in hundreds and thousands. Here, if a boy passes his matriculation/or B.A. he feels he should 420
have only a white collar job. Pay the labourer more than what you/pay to a graduate or an I.A.S. and then more 440
people will go for work oriented education. Then,/people 460
would like to work in the fields and industries.

Coming to the colleges, people are enamoured to start colleges/and open universities forgetting that each college 480
needs a Principal and each university needs a Vice Chancellor who travel everywhere./ 500

We can utilise the services of volunteers, fresh graduates and we should work out a scheme to employ them at/ a fairly 20
large scale graduates as volunteers who would be going to the villages and working in that village schools./For example 40
senior students, high school students, college students, coming back to the villages during vacations can be utilised for/ 60
this purpose. Their services can be utilised. We can organise camps where the students are living in their small hemlets/ 80
and a big and proper school cannot be provided to them. Then, we can take these children to the camps. / May be 100
a one day camp or a two day camp once a month to the nearest good school where they / can be exposed to proper 120
schooling and the second strategy that we should think of is to go in for/the concept of community school. Our concept 140
of community school is that the school would be in a sense the /centre of community life. To this would be attached 160
a balwadi for the little children because so far as girls/180
are concerned, most of the older girls have their responsibilities of looking after younger children. So, if there is
a /good balwadi, then the younger children could be brought 180
there, could be bathed there, could be given one meal. This/ Ministry has a scheme of nutrition programme for the 200
little children. They can be provided with one meal and many /of those older girls who could learn how to look after 220
the younger babies under the guidance of some teacher./240
And this would be a good training for them and this could be a part of their work experience as/well as their social 260
service. We want also that these schools should be the centres of adult education. By adult /education, I am really thinking 280
of the youths, especially between the ages of 14 to 23. While I recognise /that we must think of everybody, I feel 300
that we should leave to the voluntary ag encies the responsibility for educating /all those who are above 23 years. We should 320
also try to use the mass media for providing education/for 340
those who are above 23. But we must concentrate in a very big way on the age group /of 15 to 23 years who are out 360
of school but who should be provided with physical culture, with/recreation as well as with literacy and continuing education. 400
We should also mobilise those forces for various social service activities /and utilise all the various ways and techniques 420
of giving them real education exposing them to museums, science museums, cultural/museums, organise mobile laboratories, 440
take them to see mobile laboratories, explain the modern scientific principles, explain the main features of /Indian 460
art and sculpture and so on so that they can develop a sense of identity with our national tradition/as well as with 480
modernity and a modern outlook. I am also keen that the present complete compartmentalisation should be ended./ 500

Reading Exercise 5

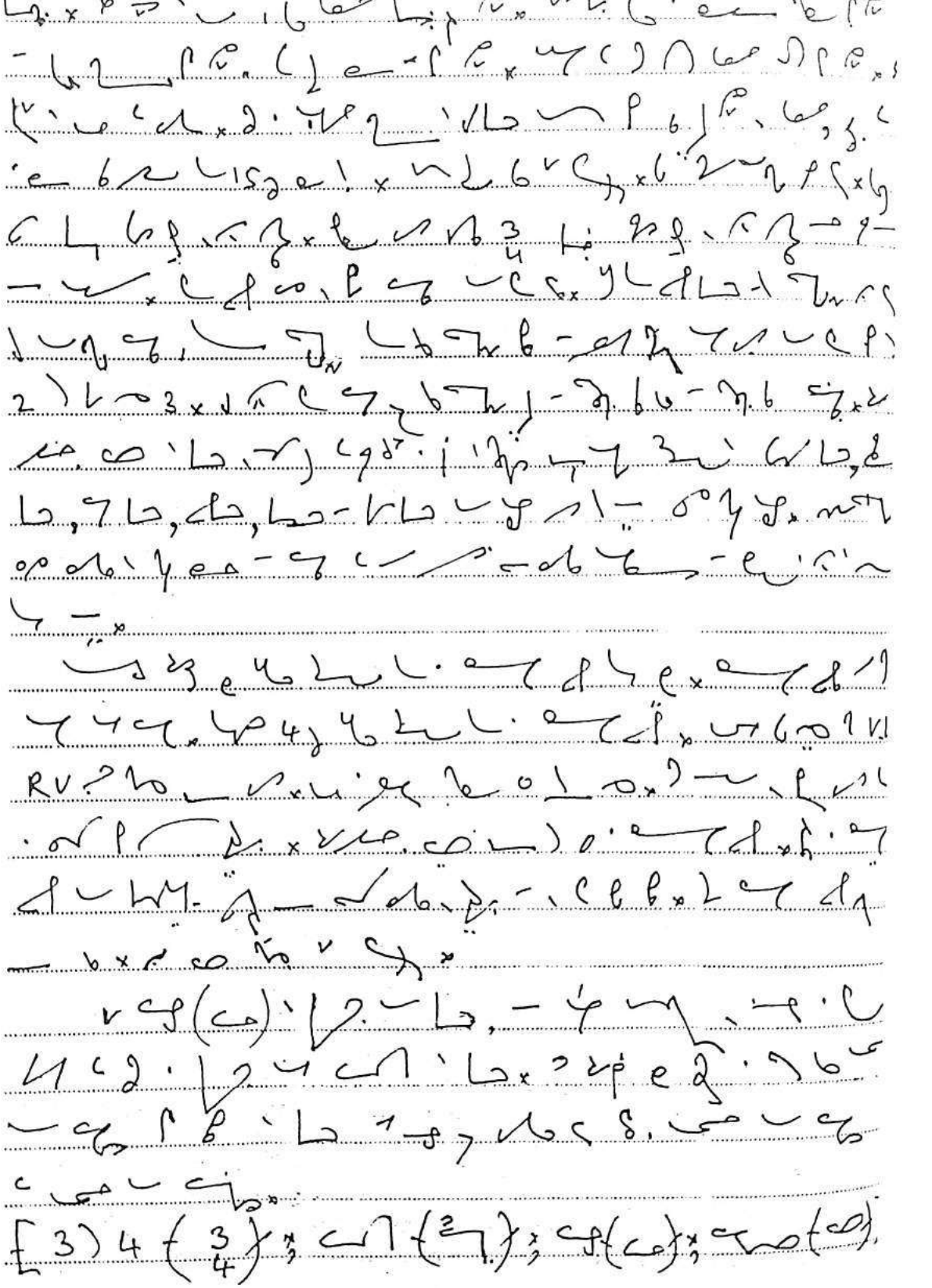


Sir, we have lived our lives in whatever way we have been able to live but we have to see/to the future generations 20 that they grow up as useful citizens and they do their best for the benefit of/the country, for the progress of the 40 country and for the secular and other ideals that we want to inculcate/in our Constitution. There are children who 60 have no food, they do not have enough food, they do not have /enough clothes, they do not have enough education. 80 The directive principle of our Constitution has directed us that the education/of our children should be free and 100 compulsory up to the age of 14. Now it has been reduced to/11 years. I would like to know in how many States this 120 is happening. Even in the most advanced States/at the primary 140 school stage, only 78 per cent of the people of school going age have been covered./The children are not able to go 160 to school. In my own State, the State Government has made it compulsory/and free but the rural children are not able 180 to take advantage of it for two reasons. First, they have/200 to earn their living and secondly perhaps they are not socially conscious of going to school. Motivation is required in/this 220 and as my previous speaker has said the problem would have been much less in all directions if we/had paid more 240 attention to our population control programme some years back. Therefore, the programme has now to be stepped/up. 260 It has to be taken to the villages. It has to be taken to the areas which are over-populated/and it has to be taken 280 to the population that is not healthy, that is not able to look after/itself, leave alone looking after their children. 300 Therefore, the programme of population control is very important and it should be/taken to the villages to the rural people 320 by all means that is available to us.

Then I come to/adult aducation. Our illiteracy rate 340 is very high. Even in smaller countries like Cuba and Iran, though Iran is not/so small country, they have been able 360 to make their people literate up to 78 per cent of their/380 population. We should take lessons from them. We should devote more time, more attention to this matter. Voluntary organisations also/should come forward and our Centre should 400 pay more attention to it so that they can make our people literate/in whatever way that is possible in the villages. 420 It is the village population that is important because we are/in a democratic country and our democracy cannot go 440 on working if the people who are participating in it are/460 not literate, not educated, not conscious of their rights and privileges and at the same time their duties to themselves/480 and to the community and to the country. Therefore, I emphasise that the Centre should pay more attention to education./ 500

at the same time

Reading Exercise 6



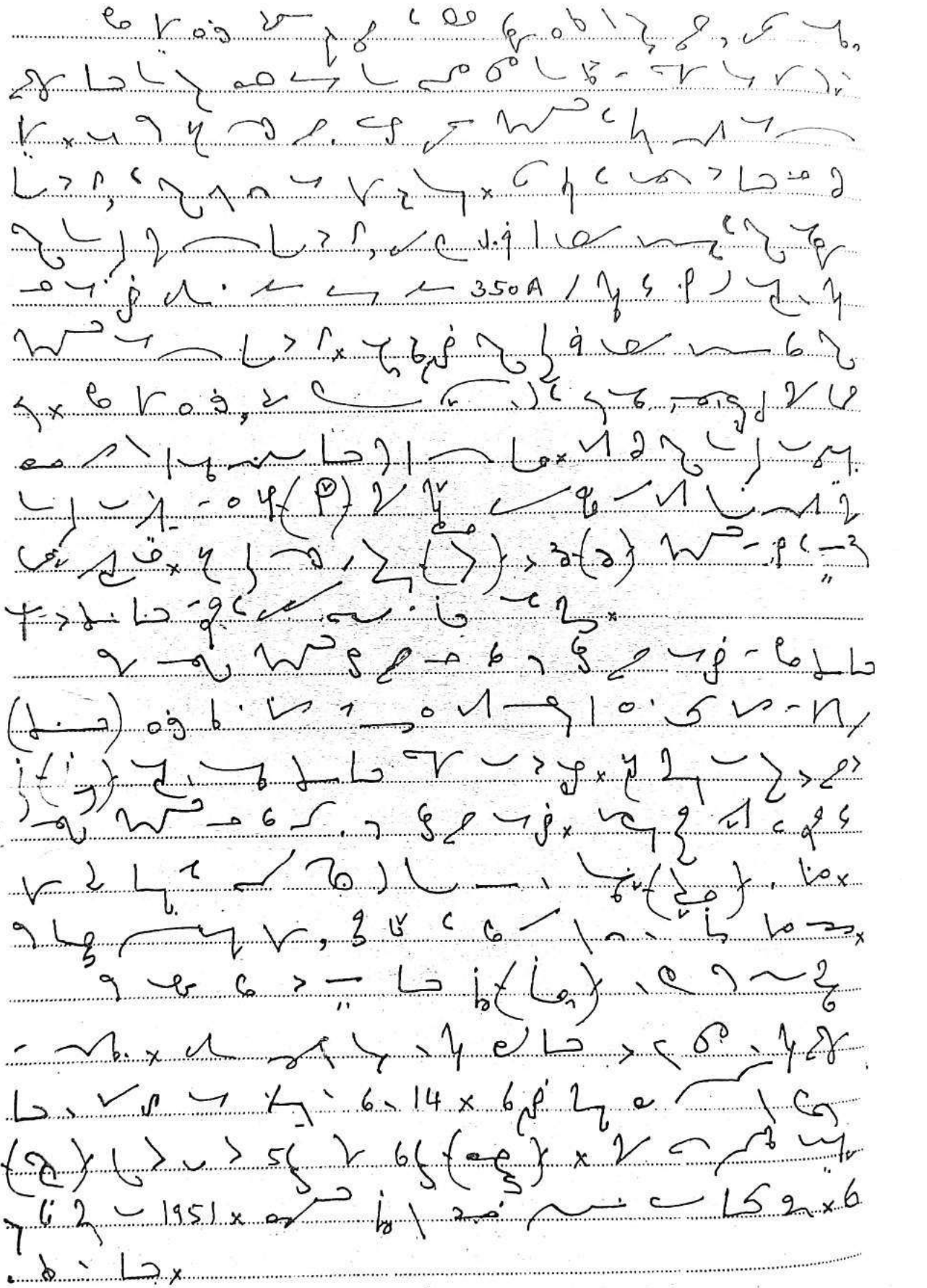
You should not allow anybody to be a director of any education department either here or in the States unless/ 20
he holds three doctorates. That is the kind of thing but even officers begin to tell lies. I will not /tolerate even 40
a single person telling lies and even the directors tell lies. They see the school and tell lies. /Not only that, their 60
lower officers also tell lies. That is the type of things that we have. There/is a notorious director of general education 80
in my State who is teaching lies to officers, who says that a /school which is running for 15 years is not paying. I 100
am saying this on the floor of the House. /Then there are 120
any number of such people. If they are well educated they will not stoop to low levels./ Supposing one holds three 140
or four degrees, he will not stoop to low levels because he can go anywhere. Every /university wants to start colleges 160
in every place. I say for university education up to graduation, let people open any/number of colleges but after graduation, 180
for post-graduate studies and research there should be only one in every State /or two or at the most three. Do not 200
allow every college to have post-graduate teaching and frustrate its /funds and frustrate its energies. I would request the 220
hon. Minister of Education to kindly see that he appoints a /Committee of Members of Parliament to go into the working 240
of elementary education, high school education, college education university education,/ technical education and adult education 260
in institutions run by Government as well as private institutions. You should not curb the /selfless service of private schools 280
and colleges that are rendering great service in this country and saving a lot of/money for the Government. 300

Another point I want to say is that I have been asking for a Central University/for the South. Central Universities 320
are there only in the North. For the last four years, I have been asking /for a Central University. In fact, the 340
then Minister Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao promised to give one. Now/ 360
a reasonable person has become Minister. They are going to set up one for a small State like Pondicherry. I /would 380
request the hon. Minister to give us first a Central University. I tell you a Central University in Tamil/Nadu will be able 400
to give greater service to Podicherry and to other Southern States. So the Central University should /be given to us. 420
Let the hon. Minister promise on the floor of the House.

On the question of deterioration/ in education, quite 440
honestly, I am prepared to accept a blanket charge that there is a deterioration in the quality/of education. What 460
I would concede is that there has been a very vast increase in enrolment at all stages /of edcuation and the extent to 480
which we have been able to balance the increase in enrolment with increase in equipments./ 500

Floor of the House

Reading Exercise 7



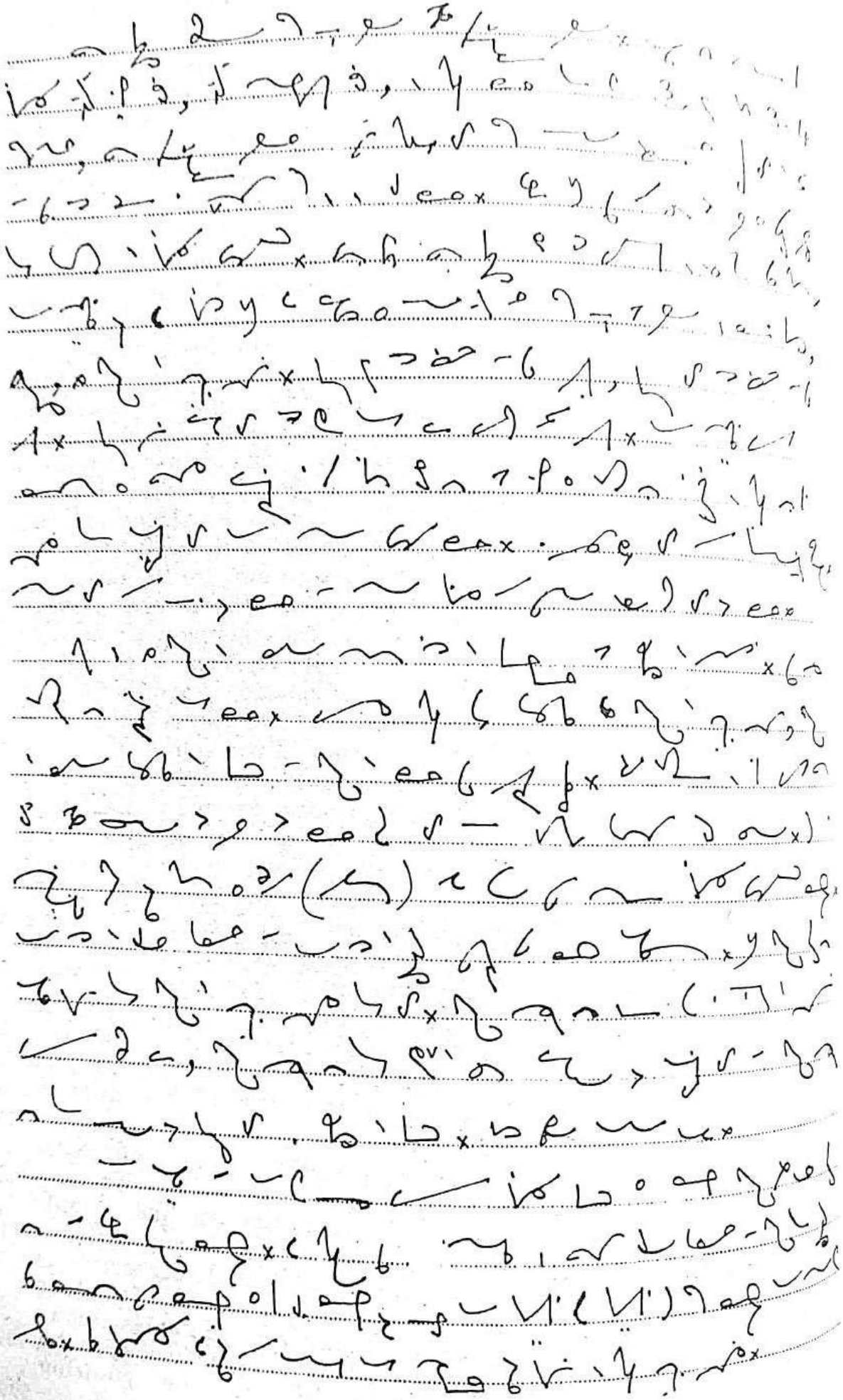
As far as Delhi is concerned, I would like to tell the House that as soon as this Bill is passed, by both the Houses, we will introduce universal education/for both sexes - for 20 girls as well as for boys and gradually for the whole area of Delhi. Now, Sir/ I think my friend raised the question 40 with regard to primary education that it should be imparted in the mother/tongue of the child, that provision should be 60 made in the Bill to that effect. While it is true/that in some 80 of the Education Acts, there is provision for teaching through the mother tongue of the child/ we, however, did not consider 100 it necessary to make that provision in this Bill because in the Constitution, we have/an Article - Article 350A which provides 120 that the State shall endeavour to provide primary education in the mother/tongue of the child. In view of this Constitutional 140 provision, it was not considered necessary to make this provision here./As far as Delhi is concerned, I would further like to 160 say that here in this cosmopolitan town there/are various schools 180 run by different communities imparting education through different mother tongues. Already, there is provision for/teaching in 200 Hindi, for teaching in Urdu and as I said there are private schools where instructions are already being/imparted through 220 the various regional languages. I think it was my friend who objected to the words 'primary education' and said/that 240 Government were indifferent to basic education and he said that we were creating a confusion in that direction./ 260

Sir, the expression primary education has been used because that is the word that has been used in the Constitution and/as far as basic education is concerned, it is a pattern 280 and the country has already accepted it as/a national pattern 300 and it will be our continuous endeavour to introduce basic education gradually in all the institutions. I/do not think there 320 can be any objection to the use of the expression primary education because that is actually/the word that has been used 340 in the Constitution. I am afraid he was not right when he said that/the Bill was not educative and that greater emphasis 360 was being given to penalise the parents. Sir, if he would/look 380 into the Bill, he would find that efforts are to be made to contact the parents again and again./ 400

Sir, in spite of the efforts of the Government, education continues to suffer from many shortfalls and maladies. We have/420 miserably failed to provide social education to the people as well as to provide universal education to all our children/440 in the age group of 6 to 14. This constitutional directive is not likely to be fulfilled even by the/ end of the 5th Plan 460 or the 6th Plan. There are more illiterates in India today than there were in/ 1951. Secondary education continues to be 480 weakest link in our educational system. This is the position of education./ 500

Parents

Reading Exercise 8



Mr. Deputy Chairman, there is another very good reason and that is the geographical reason. Unless you make it compul- 20
sory/upon the State concerned, upon the municipality concerned, 40
to provide schools for every 300 people about three to /four
furlongs, mere geographical reasons will prevent the children 60
from going to school because tender children of five and six/
cannot walk a mile or two to attend schools. That is why, 80
I say these are some of the/reasons which have been responsible
for the failure of compulsory elementary education. Let me 100
tell you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, as /to what we can do to
solve this problem. In Madras today without compulsion I see 120
that enrolment is going up and is very good and the/reason
to seek admission, first and foremost, is the provision of 140
mid-day meal. Poor people can/not starve and then read, poor
children cannot starve and then read. Poor ill clothed children 160
cannot suffer in the cold weather and yet read. In Madras
where the scheme is more or less equitable a large attempt 180
has/been made and the State has also made a contribution to
provide mid-day meals for indigent children in many/elementary 200
schools. The result is that the children are backing up strength.
Many children are coming to the schools and/many parents 220
are willing to send their children to the schools.

Number two is the provision of a certain minimum/amount 240
of text books and the instruments of learning. These must
also be made available in the schools. We must/provide them 260
the facilities that is provision of mid-day meal, provision
of certain facilities of education and provision of/schools within 280
reachable distance. I would also like to add one more point
and that is the staggering of the hours of/the schools so that 300
children can help the family earn something.So, an imaginative
approach to this problem is what/is required and that alone 320
will make compulsory elementary education successful. No amount
of Attendence Officers and no amount of /punishment will be 340
able to achieve success in this matter. I wish provision had
been made in this Bill for/the provision of mid-day meals 360
for the children. Provision must be made to give them a cup
of milk/where there is cold; provision must be made for the 380
supply of some clothing to the indigent children and provision/ 400
must be made for giving to the poorest children the instruments
of education. I am not suggesting anything new.

In England/ and in other countries where compulsory 420
education has succeeded, provision of such things had been
made and that is why /they have been successful. Without 440
providing these aminities but merely appointing Officers and
provision for punishments, this scheme will not/succeed as 460
it did not succeed to that extent in Baroda though Baroda
was very successful in many other respects./ It is absolutely 480
necessary that all these are intended in the implications of
this Bill to provide mid-day meals./ 500

 absolutely necessary

Reading Exercise 9

Sir, I move that the Third Annual Report of the University Grants Commission laid on the table of the Rajya Sabha /be 20
taken into consideration. Sir, before hon. Members express their opinions on this report, I would like to highlight /some 40
of the main features to which the University Grants Commission has given special attention and if we concentrated on/ those 60
aspects, the U.G.C. and the Government would be greatly benefitted.

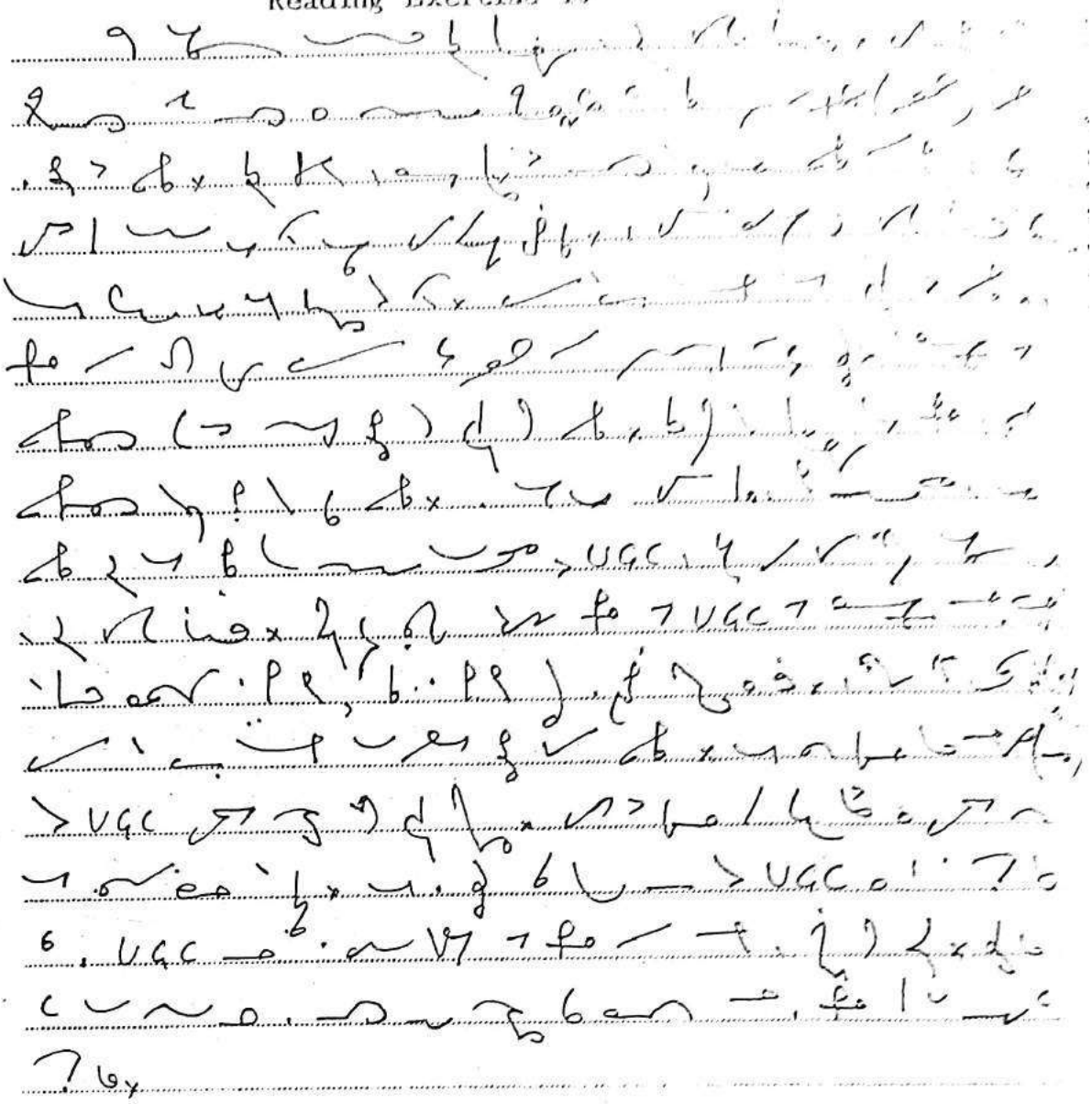
In fact, the main purpose of this /discussion is that 80
the U.G.C. and the Government should have the benefit of the views of this House /and the other House on the work that 100
is being done by the U.G.C. In this connection, I /would like 120
to say that as far as the Central Government are concerned, their responsibility is very limited. I am not /saying that 140
because of the criticism which is being levelled against universities at the present moment, I am only/ referring to the consti- 160
tutional aspect of it. As far as the Central Government is concerned, they give through the/ U.G.C. assistance for the 180
development of the universities and during these few years it has been our continuous endeavour /to raise the standard 200
of the universities and to give assistance for various kinds of development projects./ 220

In the course of their work, the U.G.C. have faced certain difficulties and they have/ raised certain fundamental 240
issues. They have expressed the view that new universities should be established only after the most careful examination/ 260
of all aspects of the question and that as provided in the U.G.C. Act, an opportunity should be given /to the Commission 280
to advise on such proposals. Under Section 12 of the U.G.C.Act, it is one / of the functions of the Commission to advise any 300
authority if such advice is asked for on the establishment of /a new university. But as the House is aware, under the 320
Constitution of India, education including university is a State subject /and the State Governments are not bound to ask for 340
advice of the Commission or to act on their advice /after seeking 360
the same for establishing new universities. New universities have been established after consulting the Commission. The resources/of the Commission are limited, the U.G.C. has, therefore, 380
suggested that before new universities are established it would 400
be desirable to seek the advice of theCommission in the matter. They particularly refer to the university at Varanasi./At Varanasi, 420
a new Sanskrit University has been established and in Madhya Pradesh, the Indira Kala Vishwavidyalaya has been brought/ 440
into existence. They are all one faculty institutions, namely, for Sanskrit and for music respectively. Recently, another university, / Darbhanga Sanskrit University Bill was passed 460
by the State Legislature but the U.G.C./ was not consulted. As 480
far as the constitutional provisions are concerned, the State Government may not consult the U.G.C. 500

23/MSD

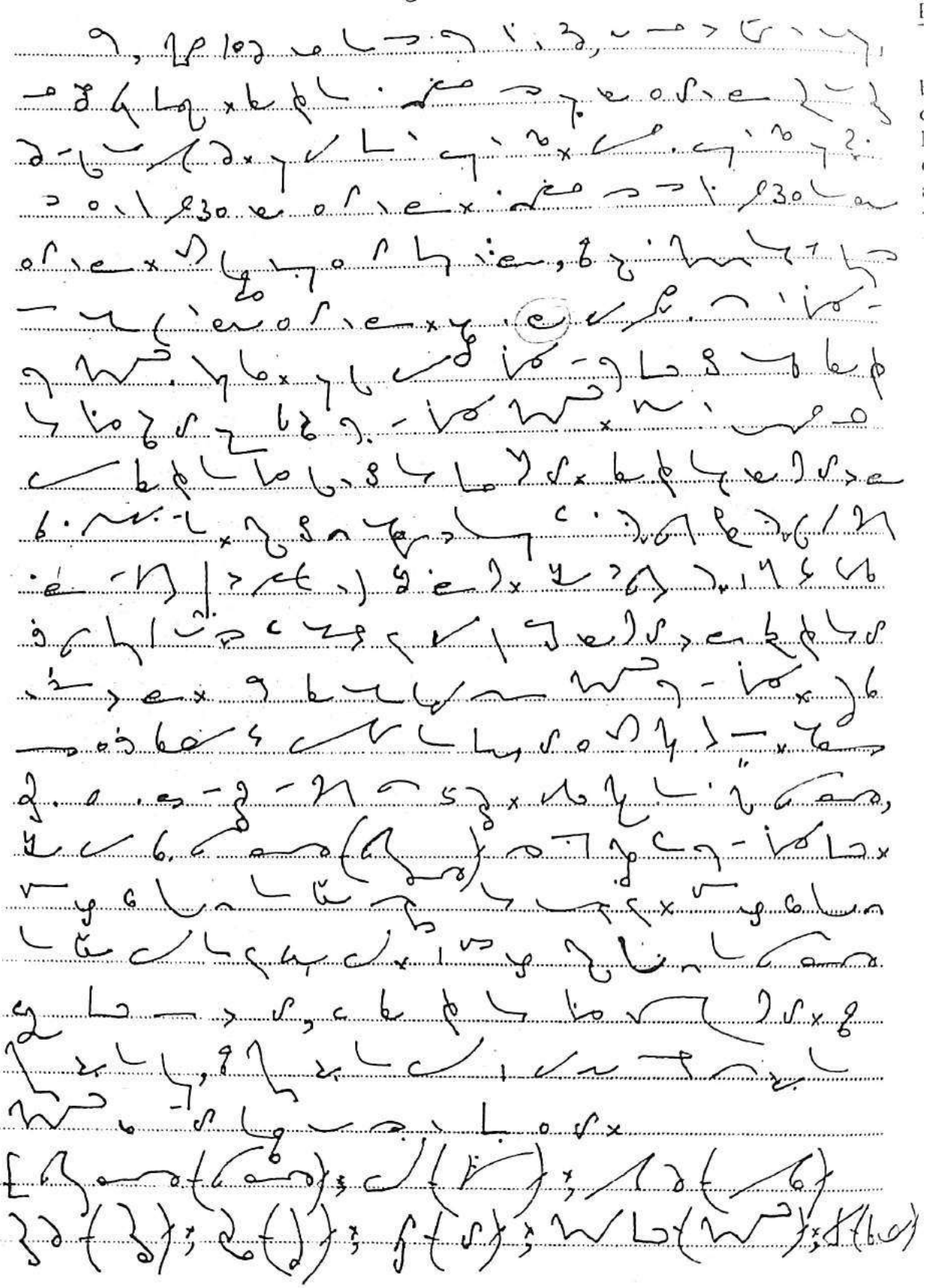
taken into consideration
in only , assistance

Reading Exercise 10



Sir, in this matter, in my opinion it would be advisable to establish healthy conventions. We have set up a /very high 20 powered Commission and that Commission is making straneous efforts with its limited resources to raise the standards of/ 40 the universities. It would be desirable to seek the advice of the Commission before new universities are set up, but /60 in this matter we cannot do anything under the law, unless we change the Constitution itself. But, we can certainly/ establish 80 healthy conventions in this country after all everything need not be determined by the law. We are all equally/ interested 100 in the development of the universities. The State Governments are also fully aware that the resources are limited and /without 120 the assitance of the Central Government, and the University Grants Commission, they cannot maintain standards or develop their / universities. It would, therefore, be advisable for the 140 State Governments to consult the University Grants Commission before setting up these/ universities. The only thing we can 160 do is to stop giving grants to new universities established in the States for /making any reference to the U.G.C. but I 180 think our whole approach in this matter should be to/ establish 200 healthy conventions. There should be full consultation between the State Governments and the U.G.C. and the Central /Government 220 because the question of education is not merely a State subject, it is a State subject so far as / the Constitutional provision 240 is concerned. But from the broad national point of view, we are all equally interested in raising/ the standards of our univer- 260 sities. Now some difficulties have been experienced by the U.G.C. with regard to the /implementation of their development 280 programmes. One of the difficulties which they have voiced is with regard to the improvement in /the salary scales of 300 teachers.Now the assitance which is being given by the U.G.C. is on a /matching basis, i.e. the U.G.C. gives a certain percentage 320 and the State Governments are expected to contribute /their 340 share. It has been found that in many cases, the Commission could not implement this scheme because the State / Governments 360 had not come forward with matching funds.

Now, here is a difficult situation which the Commission has to face. We /are only examining the Commission, whether 380 the U.G.C. should not try to demarcate clearly the functions of the/U.G.C. and of the State Governments in financing develop- 400 ment projects. We have so far viewed that the raising/ of the 420 salaries of teachers is a national problem and the U.G.C. has naturally given the highest priority / to the importance 440 of the salary scales but unless the State Governments come forward and find the matching funds, it/ would not be possible 460 for the U.G.C. to do anything in this matter. Now this idea unfortunately did/ not find favour with the State Governments 480 who suggested that the Commission should give hundred per cent assistance for their projects. / 500



Sir, during the last ten years things have gone from bad to worse, not because of the fault of anybody/but because 20
of circumstances which have to be taken into consideration. It is not possible for a middle class man/today to send his 40
children to school, especially in urban areas and even in rural areas. Today we talk of/equality of opportunities. Where is 60
the equality of opportunities today? A man has to pay Rs.30 to send his/child to school. A middle class man cannot pay 80
Rs.30 for sending his child to school. Also/ if he wants to 100
get his child admitted to a school, he has to find a premium for that and/ the poor man can never think of sending his 120
child to school. Under these circumstances, the sooner we realise the/importance of compulsory and free primary education 140
the better for us. Today even where compulsory and free education has been/introduced, it is not possible for the parents of 160
these children to take advantage of this free and compulsory primary/education. I know of numerous cases where it is not 180
possible for parents even to spend for the books of/their 200
children. It is not possible for them to send their children to the school which is a long way/off. Provision has been 220
made in this Bill to the effect that an area will be specified area within which/ there will be a school and it will be the 240
duty of the local authority to see that there is/ a school 260
there. I do not know what will be the area, but I hope that the authorities concerned will/bear it in mind that in the 280
case of the people who are to be called upon to send their/ 300
children to the school, it would be possible for the children to walk to the school. Sir, it is not /enough if we make primary 320
education free and compulsory. So far as this country is concerned, it is necessary that/ the wherewithal for educating the children 340
is also provided by the Government. In this country, there has been the first/ the second and third Plans and there will 360
be more Five Year Plans. We have been providing for a number/ 380
of welfare schemes, I do not know whether these welfare schemes must get precedence over free and compulsory education. I/can 400
understand efforts being made for finding employment for the unemployed people. I can understand efforts being made for finding/shelter for people who have no shelter. But I can 420
not understand, provision being made for welfare schemes/when 440
there is no education given to the children, when it is not possible for the parents to look after /their children. He is 460
prepared to wait for food, he is prepared to wait for shelter but we should not/expect him to wait for primary education 480
to his children if he has no means to educate his children./ 500

So far as

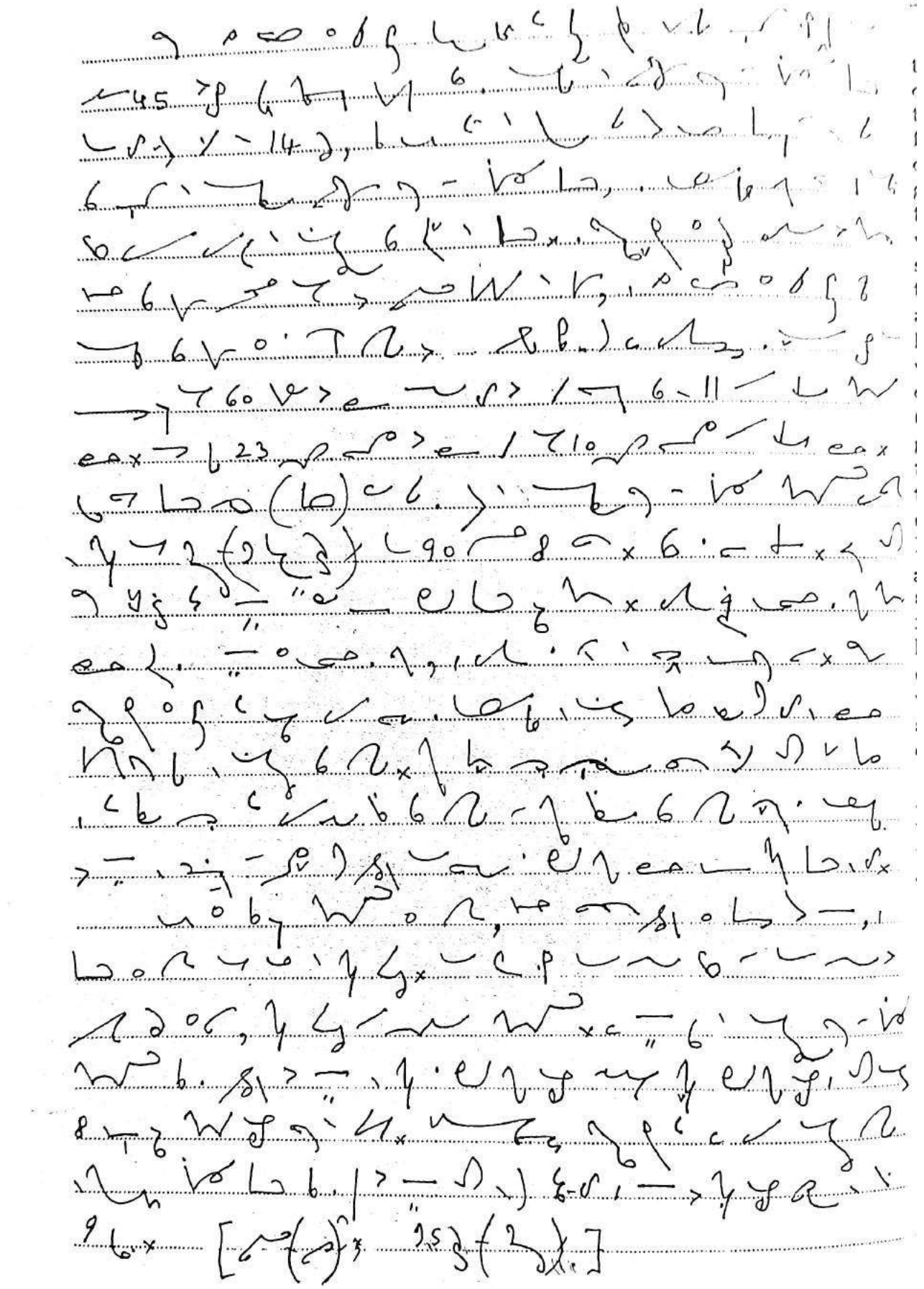
Education (primary) Dictation 12 /Marking 20 words each

Sir, the question of free and compulsory primary education can only be neglected at our peril. Reference was made to/ 20
Article 45 of the Constitution wherein ten years period was provided within which free and compulsory primary education was/to be introduced. I am very sorry the importance of this 40
was not recognised. Sir, in this country, when universal/franchise 60
was granted, the peril of granting that universal franchise was understood and in spite of understanding that risk/ that 80
risk was taken. So the verdict of the people today is not the considered opinion of the people. But it/ is an expression 100
of faith. If anybody is prepared to say today that when elections are held, we see the/ considered opinion of the people, I would 120
say he is sadly mistaken. What we find today is that elections are/held, in an expression of faith and because of great personality 140
like Panditji is there, the people have this faith /and they 160
give expression to the faith when they go to the polls.

That is because in this country, 80/ per cent of the 180
population are unable to read and write. Therefore, it is not possible for them to come/ to a decision after taking all the 200
pros and cons of the situation. Instead of realisation of this fact, it/has not been possible, may be for good reasons, to 220
introduce free and compulsory primary education in this country and/the period stipulated has been extended. In this country, 240
there have been violent demonstrations. We have introduced democracy in/this country, but every man and woman in this 260
country must realise the implications of democracy. It must be realised/that democracy is not only a mode of Government, 280
it is a way of life and every member of this/country has 300
to be shaped in such a way as to make him realise that unless we make democracy a/mode of living, it will not be possible 320
to retain democracy in this country.

In recent years, we have found/ violent demonstrations on 340
a number of questions and that is only on account of the fact that there is almost 80 /per cent illiteracy and there have 360
been disparities. I do not refer to only one party who has been exploiting/these illiterate people, who has been misguiding 380
them. Therefore, the question of free and compulsory primary education in the light/of this background in this country deseves 400
greater attention than what it has got so far. If free and compul-sory/education had been introduced in this country in ten years 420
time as was conceived of in Article 45 then/ at least the new- 440
comers would have had some four years of education, they would have learnt to read and write/.In this country, during 460
the last ten or eleven years more than 7 crores of people have come of this/age and majority of them have not been 480
able to read and write at least their own language./ 500

Reading Exercise 13



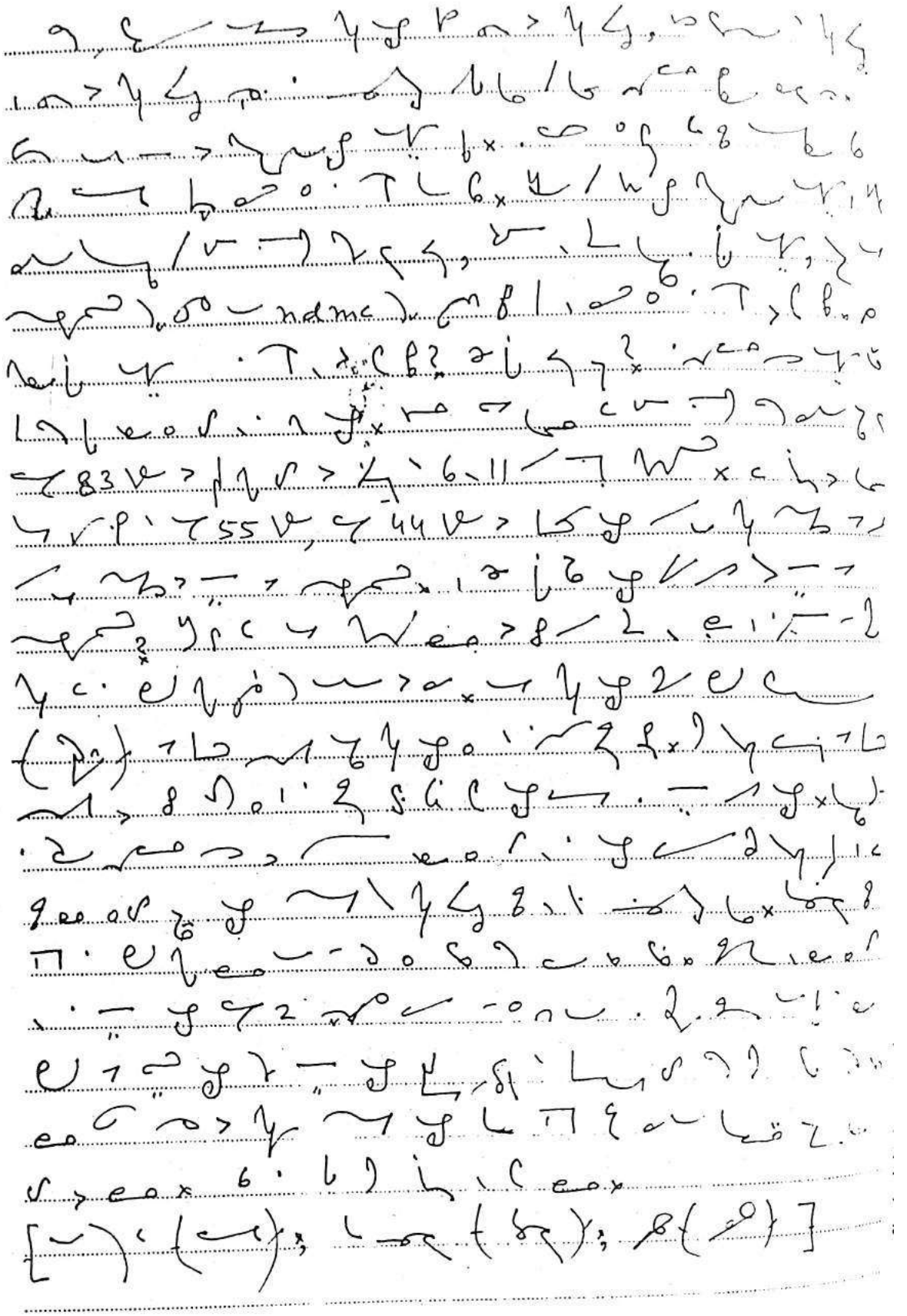
Sir, as the hon. Minister has just told us, having found that it was not possible to reach the goal/set out in Article 45 20 of the Constitution within the prescribed period, that is, the introduction of universal, free /and compulsory education 40 for children up to the age of 14 years, it is now thought of being achieved by/the next decade and to achieve this 60 goal of introducing universal, free and compulsory education, the necessary conditions should be/created in those places 80 where we think of enforcing this type of education. The previous speaker has pin-pointed certain/of the problems. Of course, 100 this Bill refers only to the Union Territory of Delhi, but as the hon. Minister/ has just told us, he has introduced this 120 Bill as a model legislation to the respective States. So, when we/take into account the entire situation in the country today, 140 only 60 per cent of the school going children of/the age group 160 6 to 11 are attending primary schools. Again, out of 23 million girls of the school age/only 10 million girls are attending 180 the schools. Even according to the Education Minister in order to achieve the object/of introducing free and compulsory primary 200 education, we will have to provide in the Third Five Year Plan for 90/lakhs students more. This is a great task. Here 220 also Sir, I do not complain that the Government has not/given 240 sufficient attention to this problem. We have considerably increased the number of primary schools, especially the Government has increased/the number, but we have a lot of ground to 260 cover yet. Sir, the previous speaker has told us that/unless 280 we create the necessary conditions to enable the parents to send their children to schools, it will be very/difficult to 300 enforce this legislation. Perhaps it might mean imposing some hardship also on the parents but that does not/mean that we 320 should not pass this legislation and perhaps passing this legislation might be an incentive to the Government to/wake up and 340 realise their responsibility in creating a sufficient number of schools to give proper education to children.

Now, /as it is today, primary education is left, of course 360 more and more responsibility is taken by the Government, but/education is left in the hands of private agencies. In every 380 State in many places and in many of/the rural areas as well, 400 private agencies are imparting primary education. When Government thinks of enforcing free and compulsory primary /education 420 it is the responsibility of the Government to provide a sufficient number of institutions and not only provide sufficient/number 440 of institutions but also enable the students to go to those primary institutions free of charge. I entirely agree/with the 460 previous speaker that when we enforce legislation to bring about compulsory education, it is the duty of the/Government 480 also to see that those children who go to the private institutions will not have to pay high fees./ 500

legislation
in order to

I entirely agree with the

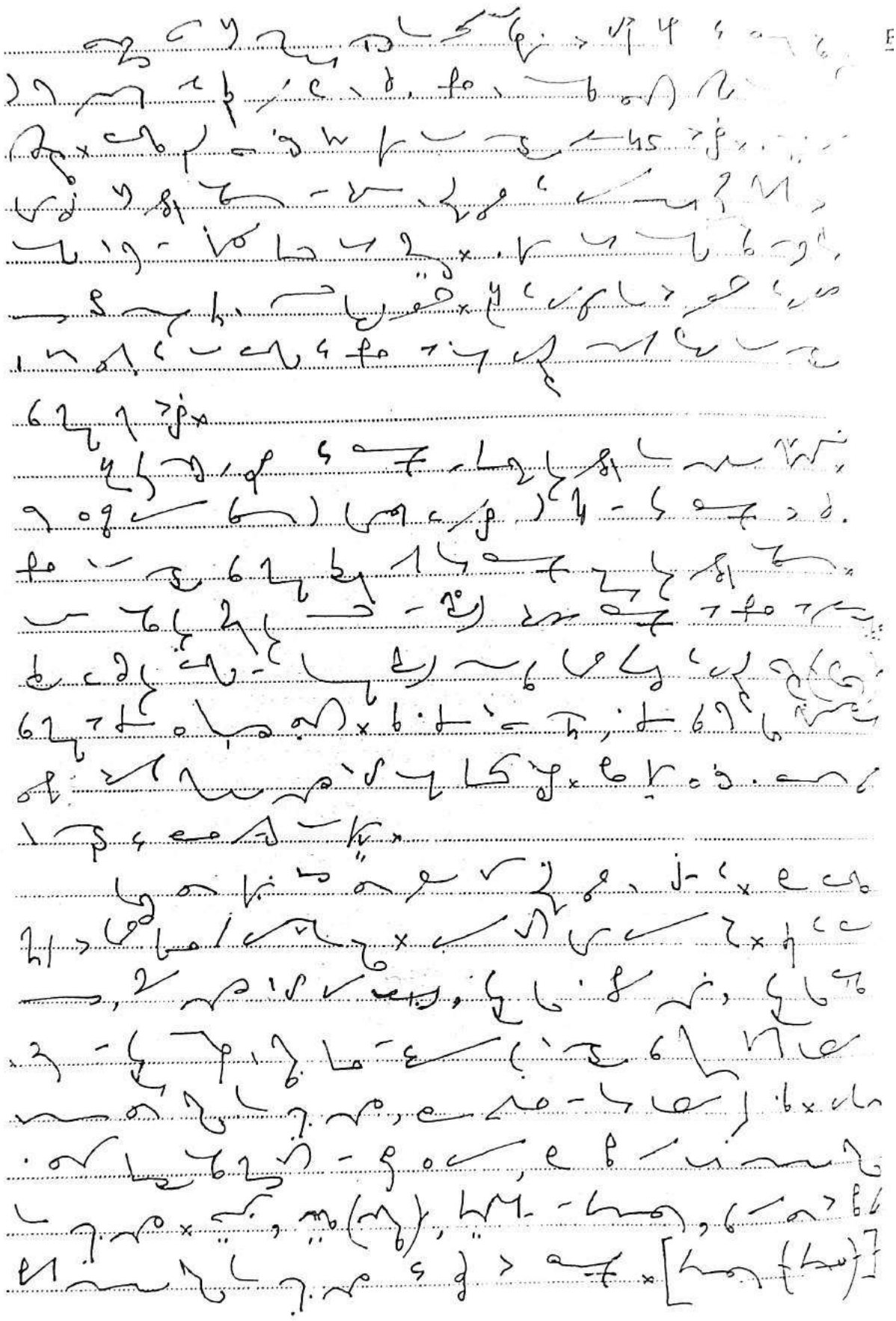
Reading Exercise 14



Sir, everywhere in the country private institutions at least some of the private agencies, I am not blaming/all private 20
agencies but some of the private agencies, impose an exhorbitant rate of fees which even the middle c[illegible] /citizen is not able 40
to meet. Let me now come to the prevailing situation in Delhi itself. The hon. Minister/has told us that he is introducing 60
this legislation in order that it might serve as a model for others./ I do not know much about the situation prevailing 80
in Delhi, but on the basis of certain facts which I/could gather 100
from the people here, I would like to ask if this is the condition in Delhi - both in/the Municipal Corporation area as well 120
as in N.D.M.C. area will you suggest it to serve as a model/ 140
to the other States. Is the present condition in Delhi a model to all the other States? What is the condition/here today? 160
A middle class man in Delhi finds it very difficult to send his children to a particular institution./Of course, according 180
to the figures that I could gather from certain of these people, nearly 83 per cent /of the total number of children of the 200
age group 6 to 11 are getting primary education. When compared to/the figure for the whole State of only 55 per cent, nearly 220
44 per cent of the educational/ institutions are under private 240
management and the rest are under the management of the Government and the Municipal Corporation. But/what is the condition 260
of those institutions which are run by the Government and the Municipal Corporation? I was told/ that in the primary 280
schools, all the students are asked to squate on a rug and they are not provided/with a sufficient number of stools or 300
anything of the sort. In the private institutions, there are sufficient furniture and/the education imparted in these private 320
institutions is of a little higher standard. They are better equipped and the education/imparted to the students also is 340
on a higher plain than the other institutions - the Government run institutions. If that/is so, an ordinary middle class man 360
would like to send his child to an institution where there is better/teaching but when he sends his children to those 380
institutions managed by private agencies, he has to pay exhorbitant fees/. For example he has got a sufficient number of schools 400
in and around his place very near to his place./ He will have 420
to send his child to a Government institution nearly two miles away and as you know, the transport system in Delhi is not 4[illegible]
sufficient and the Corporation institutions or the Government institutions do not take the/responsibility of taking the children 46
from their respective areas to their schools while most of the privately managed institutions have/got with them certain 480
vehicles to take these children to the schools. That is an advantage there compared to other schools./ 500

exhorbitant

Reading Exercise 15

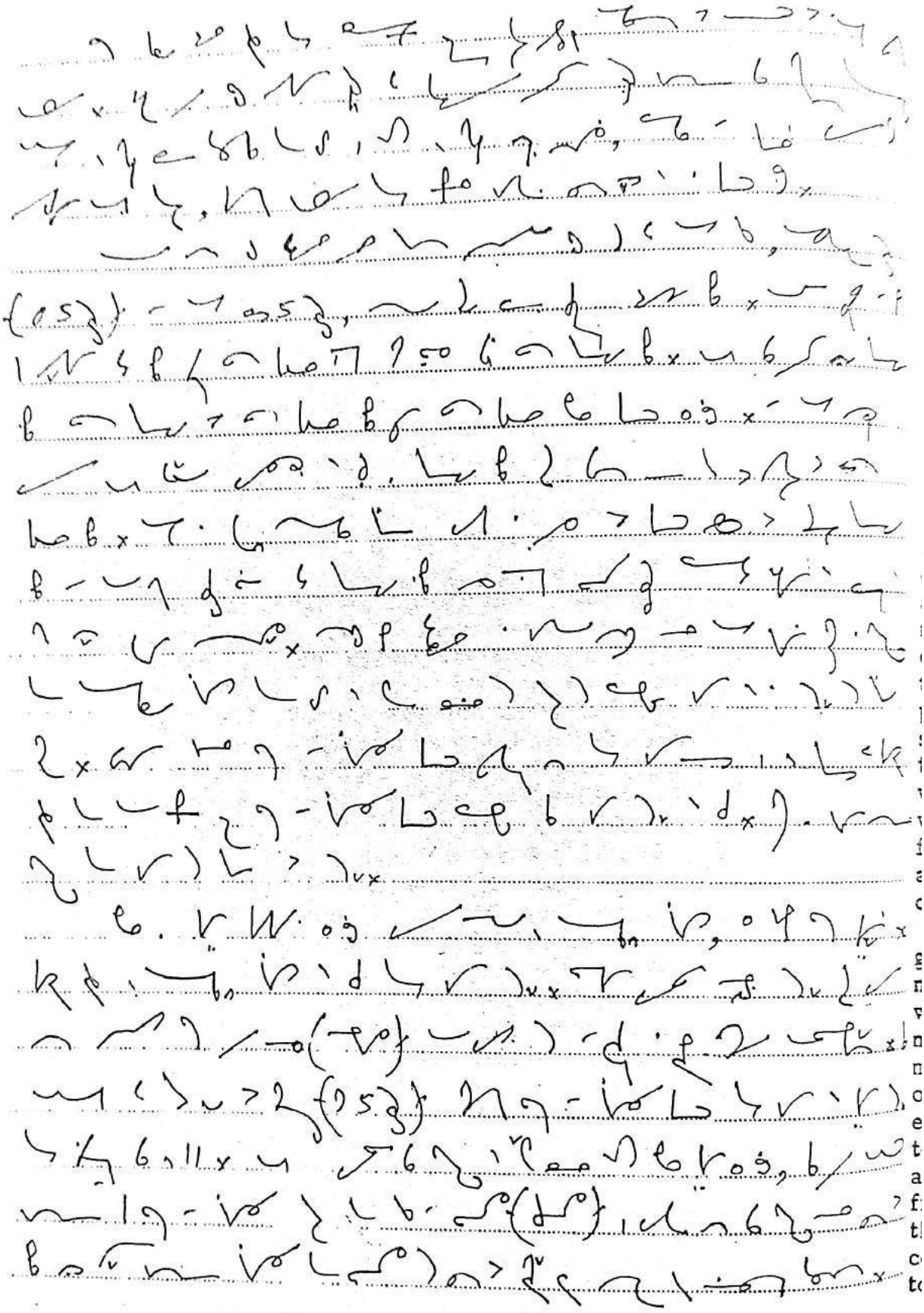


Mr. Chairman, while I was moving the Motion for referring this Bill to the Joint Committee, I said that the/scope of 20 this Bill was very limited and that it would be our effort to assist the State Governments to/introduce similar legislation 40 in their Legislative Assemblies. Hon'ble Members showed great concern about the delay in implementing Article 45 of/the Con- 60 stitution. The Government are fully conscious of their responsibility in this matter and I would like to assure the/House that 80 we are giving the highest priority to the introduction of free and compulsory education in the Third Five/Year Plan. The 100 delay in the introduction of this measure all over the country has been mainly due to lack/of financial resources. I do not 120 think that we still have all the resources that we want but I am hoping/that in collaboration with the State Governments, 140 and the community we shall be able to march forward in implementing this Directive/Principle of the Constitution. 160

I think it was my friend who suggested that the Central Government should take over the/full responsibility for impart- 180 ing primary education. Sir, as he is aware, this matter was fully considered when our Constitution was/drafted and though 200 the Central Government would assist the State Governments, in implementing this directive, it would not be right/for the 220 Central Government to take the full responsibility in this matter. In fact, in this field, there should be/full cooperation and 240 partnership between the Central Government and the State Governments and the local communities. It is only when/there is full collabora- 260 tion and effective partnership among these various agencies that we shall be able to fulfil this directive and/the task 280 is by no means smaller. It is a task of great magnitude, a task which has very few/parallels in the history of the world 300 bringing millions of children into the educational institutions. As far as Delhi is/concerned, the scheme will be implemented 320 when the schools re-open in July.

If there is some delay on/account of some reason, I will 340 assure the House to condone that. Several hon. Members drew attention to the various/difficulties which we might have to 360 face. We are also fully aware of them. It is true that in our/ 380 country, there are millions of children who are under-nourished, they do not have even a satisfactory meal, they do not/have 400 even clothes to wear and they do not have the capacity to purchase books and when we are thinking/ of implementing 420 this programme, it will be necessary to make some provision for mid-day meals, school uniforms and/for the necessary teach- 440 ing aids. We have made a small beginning in this direction also and as the House is/aware, several States are now making 460 provision for mid-day meals. Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Jammu and Kashmir, these/ are some of the States 480 which have started making provision for mid-day meals with the assistance of the Central Government./ 500

Reading Exercise 16



Primary Education Dictation 16 /Marking 20 words each

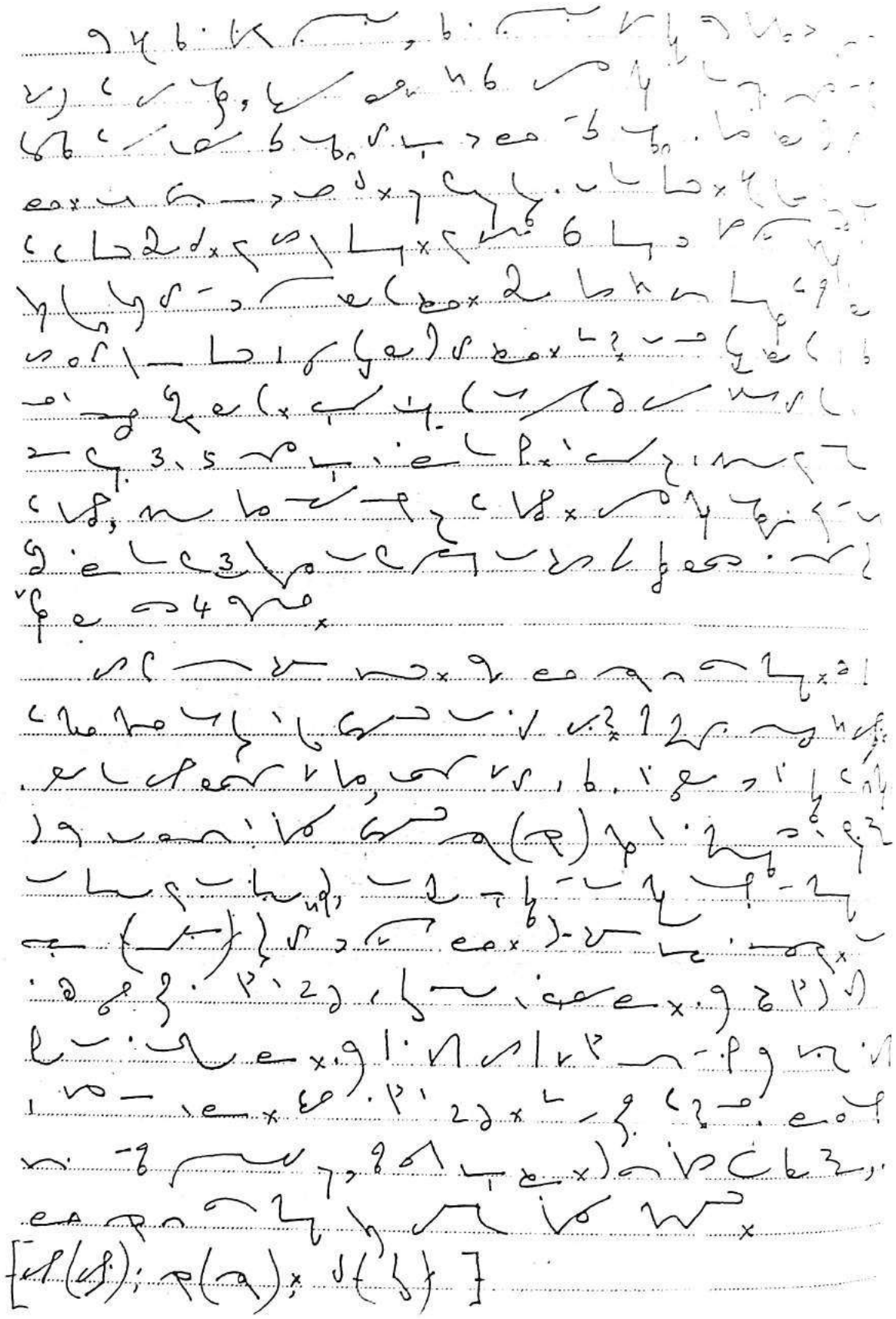
Sir, it is not always possible for the Central Government to take the full responsibility in this matter and the/cooperation 20 of the community will be necessary. I think our friend rightly pointed out that if we are really earnest/to make this programme 40 effective not only to provide school facilities for children but also to provide mid-day meals,/clothes and books where 60 they are urgently needed for them, it will be necessary for the State Governments to levy/some kind of an education cess. 80

Another important point that was raised by my learned friend was that in the/past, in the First Five Year Plan and 100 in the Second Five Year Plan, money was not equally distributed between/the States. In fact, he said and said it rightly that 120 the States which were more advanced got larger grants /than 140 the more backward States. Now, this really made the backward States more backward and the more advanced States still/more 160 advanced as far as education is concerned. And in the Ministry, we are now finding ways and means of/assisting the backward 180 States so that they may come up to the level of the more advanced States. Only a /few months back, we had a conference 200 of the Education Ministers of the so-called backward States and in principle/it has been agreed that the backward States 220 must get greater assistance in order that the ideal of equality of/opportunity might fully materialise. My friend said that 240 this was a halting measure because in the Bill there was a provision/for introducing compulsion for children of every 260 sex or both or in respect of the whole of an area or/part 280 thereof. Ultimately, of course, free and compulsory education will have to be made for the whole country, but to/begin 300 with it will not be possible for any State Government to have free and compulsory education in respect of/its whole area 320 all at once. Therefore, the Bill makes provision for whole or part of the area.

As far/ as the Delhi territory is concerned, we are 340 going to introduce compulsion, as I said from July. It/will 360 not be possible to introduce compulsion all at once for the whole area. Gradually we will extend the area/so that we 380 may learn from our experience in one area and develop a suitable machinery in course of time. /It is intended that by the end 400 of the Third Five Year Plan there will be free and compulsory education/for the whole of Delhi area, for the age group 6 420 to 11. Now, with regard to this provision/of either sex also 440 as far as Delhi is concerned, it is our intention to make it free and compulsory/both for boys and girls but we have made 460 this provision because some of the States may not like to/make 480 compulsory for girls or some of the tribal people may have to be exempted for some time./ 500

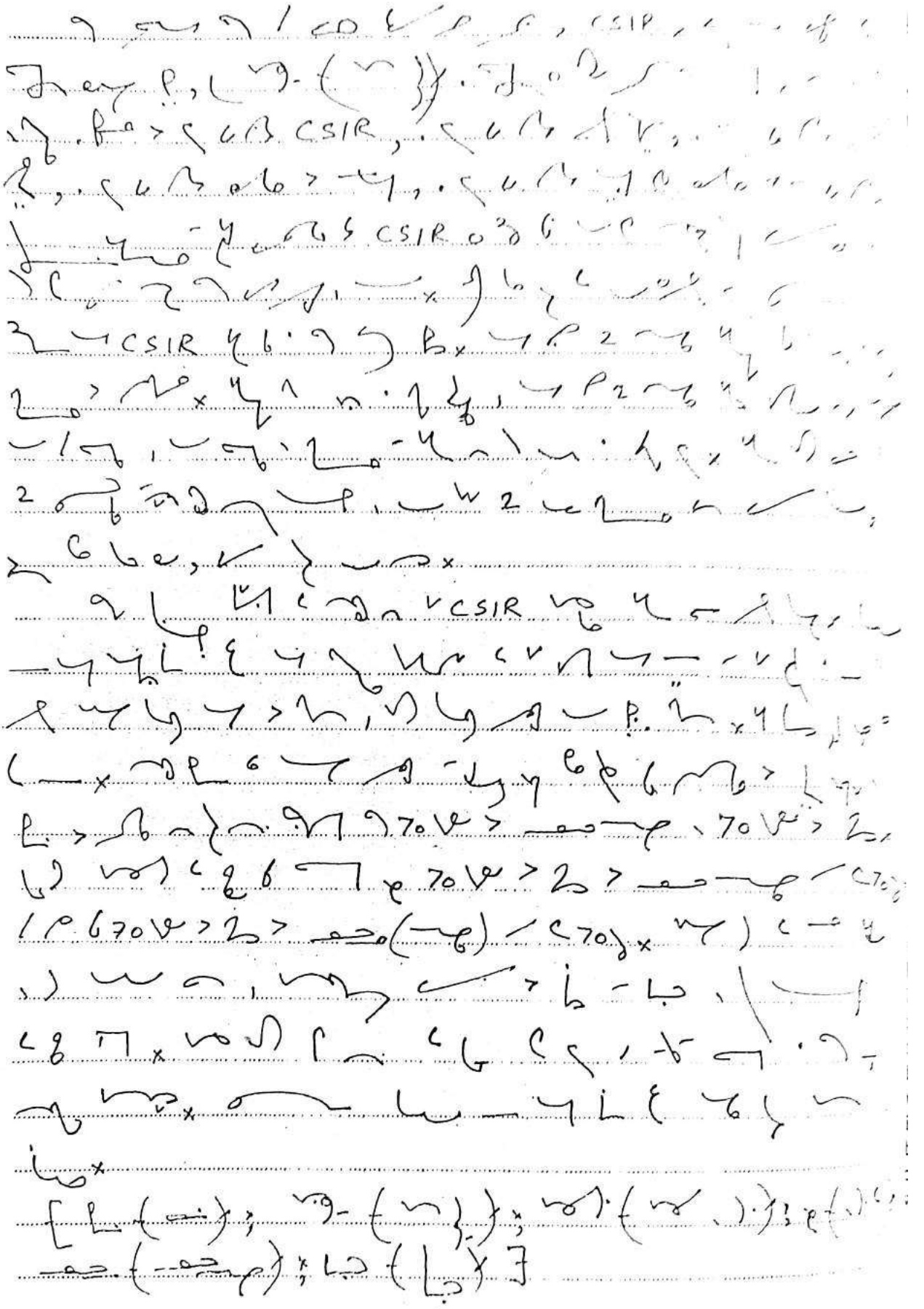
urgently between

Reading Exercise 17



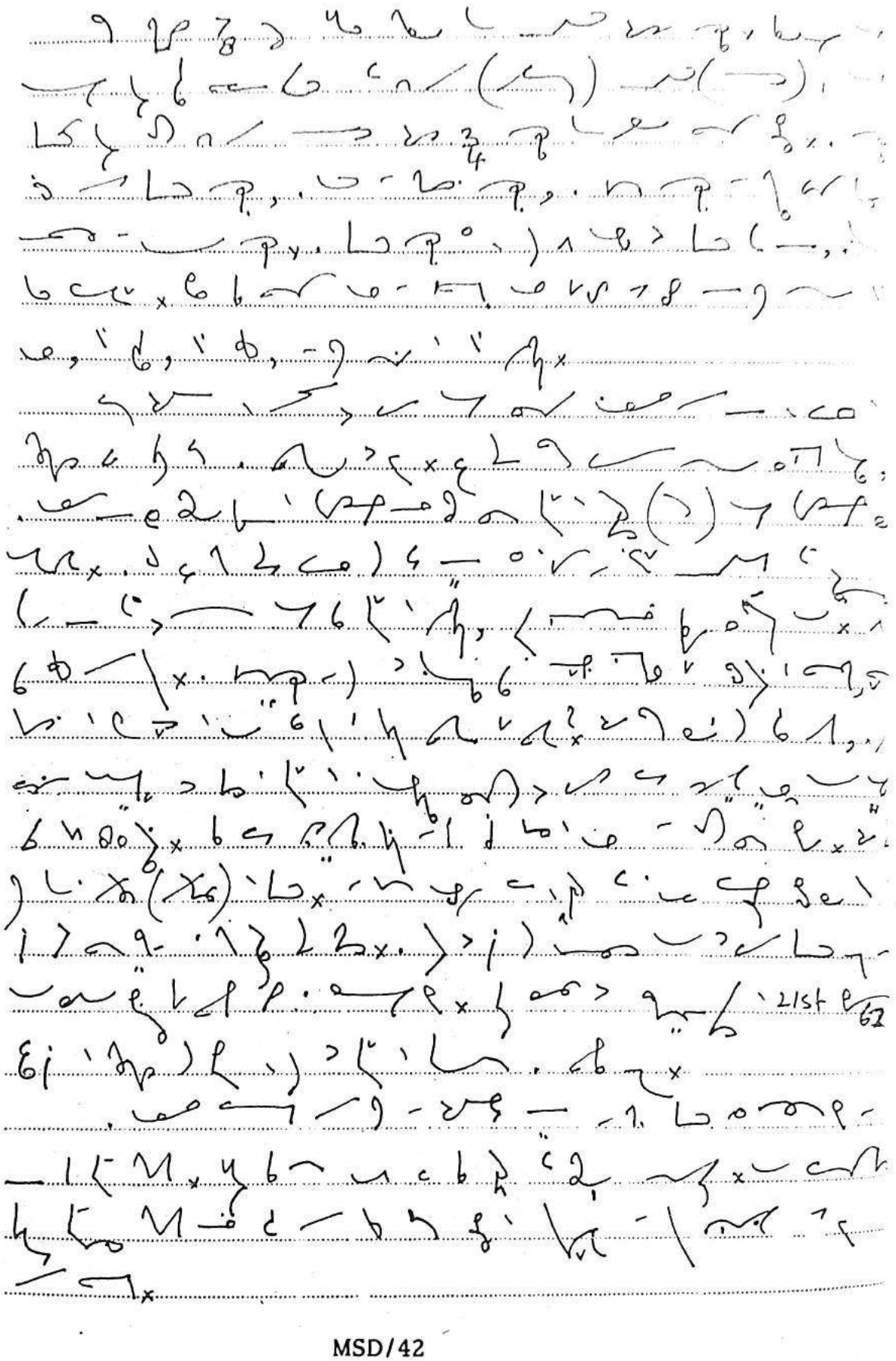
Sir, I think it is a terrible lacuna, it is a lacuna which will defeat the very purpose of the /Bill and I would wish 20
that we in this House, if we are serious about this we must provide for/mid-day meals and other facilities that are necessary 40
which would induce children to go to the schools and which/would 60
induce the parents to send their children to schools. Now, let me come to the next point. Today, everybody/ feels the 80
need for education. I think even the poors know that without education there is no chance. People want/to be educated. 100
People who are not themselves educated would at least like to provide a better future for their/children and would like 120
to send them to schools. There is no parent about whom it can be said that/he does not want his child to be given education 140
but still they do not send their children to schools./ Why? 160
Not because they do not want to send them, but it is because of economic circumstances that they are/not able to send them. 180
Glory unto them in the rural areas where I know the children have to walk/every day three to five miles to go to a school 200
for study. All glory to them but how many peole can/have 220
that persistence, how many parents can we expect to have that persistence. We must provide in this Bill here/and now 240
that there is a school for every 300 pupils in every locality in between which the distance/is not more than a mile so that 260
either side is not more than four furlongs.

One other matter /I would like to mention. Sir, the schools 280
must be made more attractive. What is it that prevents progress in the/field of even elementary education in a general way? 300
Dr. Shrimali mentioned about wastage. The reason for wastage is not /merely on the parents, not merely on the children, but 320
it is the bad housing and the bad teachers that you/provide. 340
So, Sir, no scheme of compulsory elementary education must be preceded by a tremendous amount of spade work in taking/ 360
people in educating society, in training good teachers and in providing interesting and attractive curricula so that the children would/like the schools. So, I would like to give 380
you an example. In a friend's house there was a boy/of two 400
years who had been going to a nursery school. The sister of this boy was also studying in a neighbouring/school. The 420
sister had a holiday one day but the boy came and said "sister I may have a holiday, but/I must go to school." That was 440
a boy of two years. Why should he say that? Because the school/is interesting to him and he is looking forward to it, 460
he is happy to go to school. So mere/compulsion alone does 480
not work, the schools must be made more attractive before we can have compulsory primary education./ 500



Sir, regarding the very large questions that were raised relate to the C.S.I.R. Here again, I would suggest/that 20
the criticism is not only sweeping, if I may say so, the criticism is also not really correct. I/am quite prepared 40
to produce the statistics of the people who have left the C.S.I.R., the people/who have left the University of Delhi, 60
the people who have left the University of Allahabad, the people who have/left the service of the Government of India, 80
the people who have left the Indian Civil Service and the people/who have left the public sector undertakings and 100
I do not think we will find that the C.S.I.R./is worse than 120
any other employing body where some people or other will move from one region to another. And/therefore, for us to 140
think that no self respecting people will come to work in the C.S.I.R. / I think it is a very harsh statement. In the 160
last two months I have had the advantage of meeting/a number 280
of Directors of the laboratories. I have had the opportunity to meet a number of scientists but in/the last two months, 200
I have been holding meetings not only in large groups but in groups of directors and/I have met by now a large number 220
of people. I have also served on two selection committees and my/friends may be interested to know about the two 240
new directors whom we are appointing, to whom offers have been/sent, who are both young men. 260

Sir, the devastating tyrade that my friends made on the C.S.I.R., I/must confess I have great respect for them. 280
Having come into intimate contact with them in the previous portfolio that/I held in the Government and I developed 300
a good of respect not only for their knowledge of the problem/320
but also for their restraint in stating the problem. I had taken down the notes as they come. My friend/spoke with 340
his natural restraint and tendency to try as far as possible within the limitation of the debate to/try to stick to the 360
realities made by him swerled from 70 per cent of the executive council to 70/per cent of the Chairman. Even there, 380
I am sorry to say that he is not jut correct to say/that 400
70 per cent of the Chairmen of the executive councils are over 70 years. Much less than 70 per/cent of the Chairmen 420
of the executive councils are over 70 years. I only say that because I do not/want to say anything more but I am 440
very much aware of the commitment and dedication to public interest that/he has got. I must also tell him that even 460
the other people who opposed created a very good impression/480
on my mind. As a matter of fact, having come into contact with them in this field I am convinced./ 500



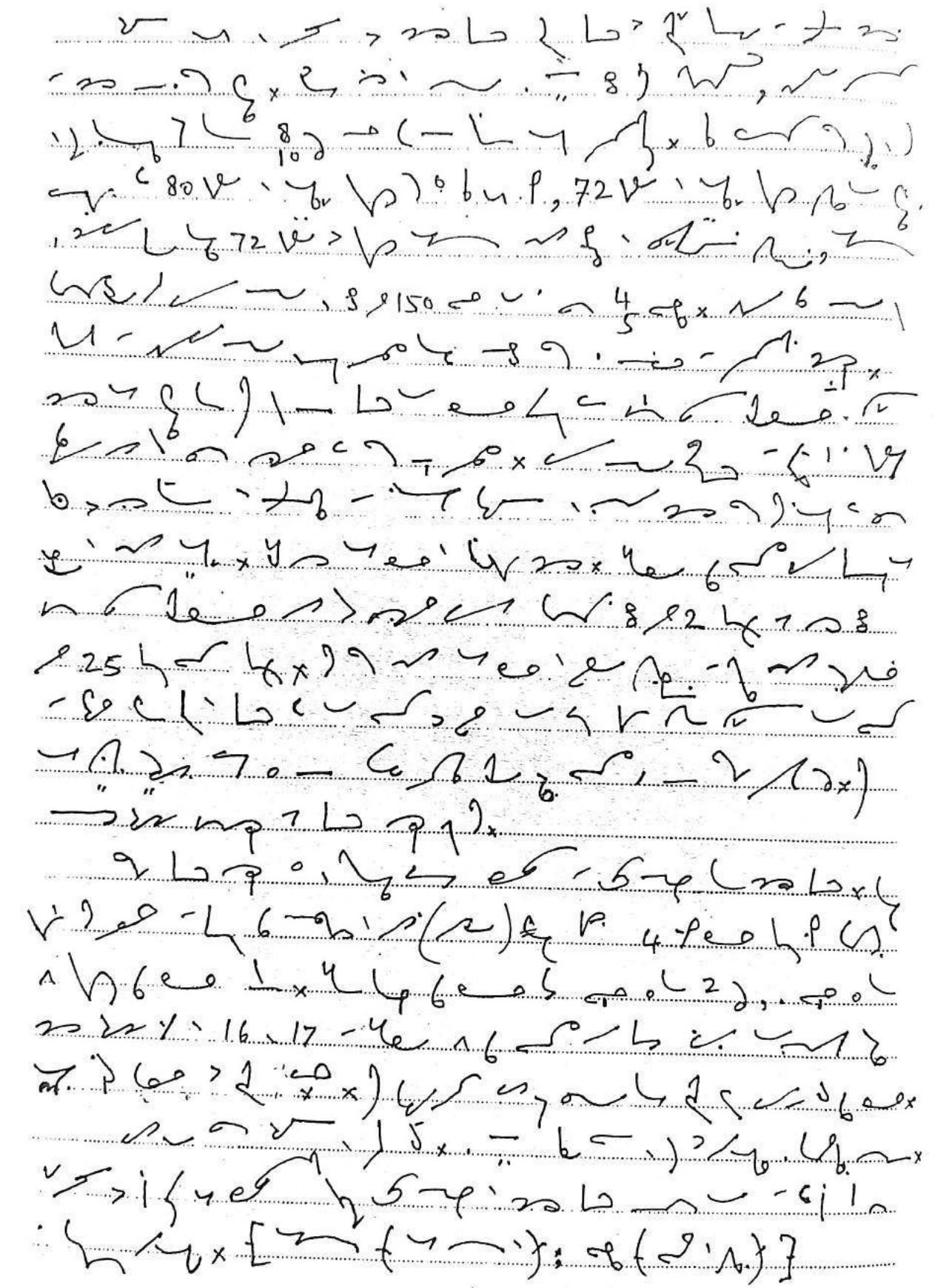
Sir, during the last seven or eight years, I have been pressing for coordination between the Ministries. It is not/ 20
only in the industrial field at this critical junction that you require coordination, but in the educational field also you / require coordination between three or four Ministries 40
for raising moral standards. The Ministries concerned are the Education Ministry, the Information /and Broadcasting 60
Ministry, the Home Ministry and herhaps ultimately even the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The Education Ministry has to see how /in spite of all the education they give 80
the effects have been nullified. As far as its moral influence and /corrupting influence on the children and the students 100
go through many bad things, bad advertisements, bad posters and through import /of bad literature. 120

Here I would like to refer to the way in which summary answers are given to questions /of Members of Parliament 140
who have at their heart, the well being of the people. When they ask from where/money is got for this, the answer 160
given is that there is no difficulty of foreign exchange because there is/some type of arrangement in which foreign exchange 180
is not involved. The point, when the Member asked the question was/ that the Government as a whole should apply 200
coordinated thought to these matters. They should give thought to the manner/in which this type of literature, cheap comics, 220
etc. is brought in. How these posters are published. The Home Ministry/should see what effects these excited captions 240
on the front page on murder, crime, burning of every kind of thing that /is put on paper will have on the youth? I 260
would very soon say on this rate, the reading clientele/ 280
in India would demand a type of a newspapers similar to the one called the World News in England which/has about 300
80 pages. It is called the Land Lady's Paper and it contains all kinds of things and/also some sport. I would ask there- 320
fore, for a reorganisation of education. And I am incidentally called to point out/that a new questionaire has been sent 340
by a Committee of which Mr. Sapru, a Member of this House was/the Chairman. The object of the Committee was to examine 360
in what way education could be made in certain spheres/ 380
at the University stage a Central subject. It was as a result of the Supreme Court judgment of 21st/September, 1962, that 400
this Committee of Members of Parliament was set up to see what type of/autonomy the universities could have. 420

The answers collected are there and I would like to say that the Government should/treat education as the most 440
important subject and give it top priority. I feel it is important now when it/is pointed out that there is no emergency. 460
In normal time, it should have the topmost priority because on that /are based all your standards of public life and 480
public morale and the people are corrupt./ 500

Foreign Exchange

Reading Exercise 20



Education policy Dictation 20 /Marking 20 words each

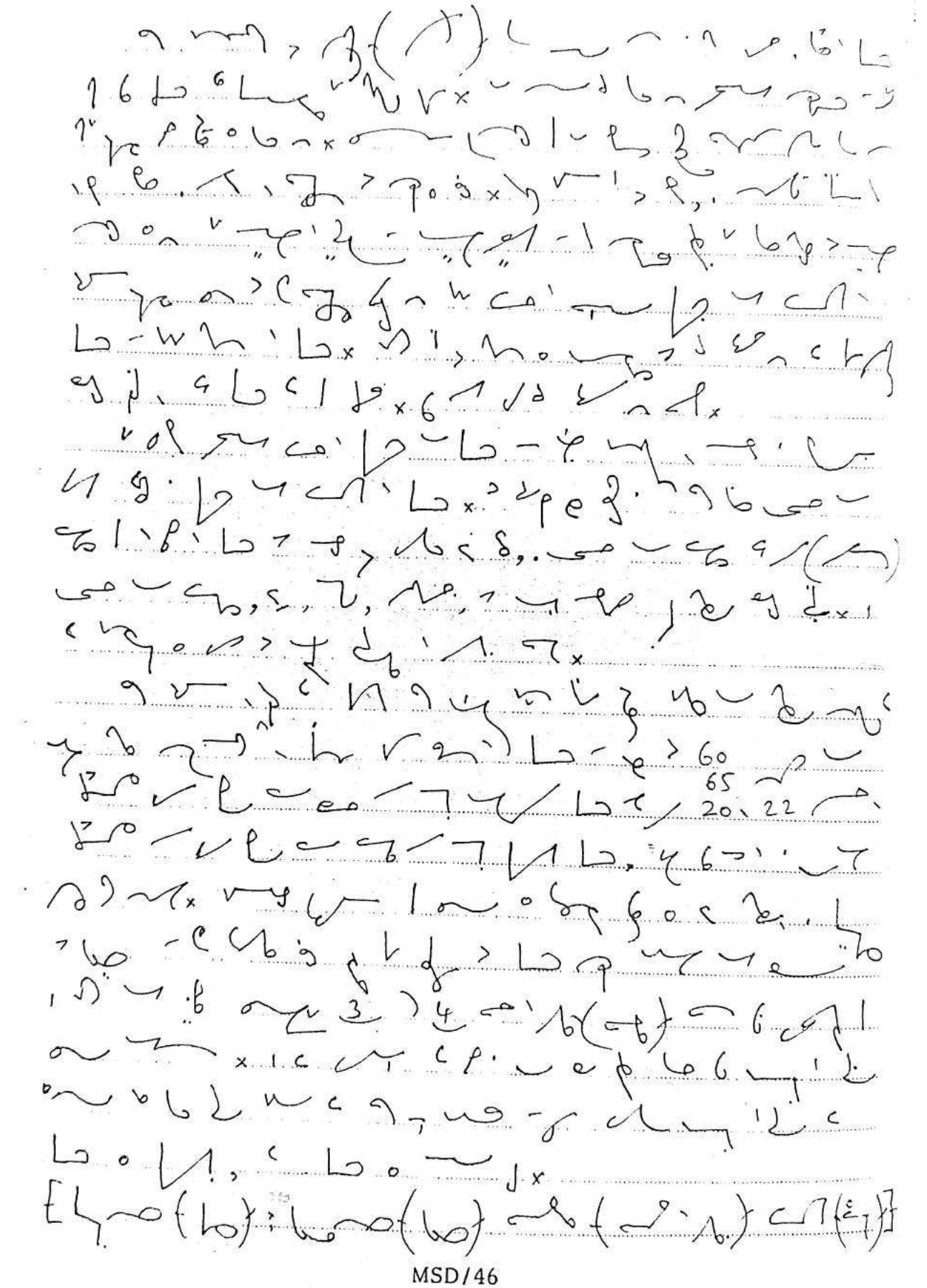
I would like now to refer to the women's education, especially education of the tribal, backward and Scheduled Caste women /and women coming from villages. Whatever the 20
amount of money the Government spends on their primary education, you are not /likely to see the effects of it after 40
eight or ten years because they go back into illiteracy. It is /normally very easy to say glibly that 80 per cent 60
of India's population or as it is now said, /72 per cent of 80
India's population lives in villages. But, what are we doing for this 72 per cent /of the population in the matter of modern 100
standards of hygenic living, in the matter of family planning on which /we are going to spend Rs.150 crores not a mere 120
4 or 5 crores of rupees. How/are those going to be appreciated 140
and how are we going to get results for that expenditure from an ignorant/ and illiterate womanhood. Women in the 160
villages have, therefore, to be given education in centres which can be called Home/ Welfare Training Centres, like 180
those which are run by some missionaries with very good regults. We are giving higher education/and jobs on a percentage 200
basis to the men folk of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and naturally they would /like to marry women from 220
their community with some understanding of modern India. I do not mean in the sense /of fashionable women. I have 240
seen these girls who are educated in the Home Welfare Training Centres run by the /missionaries where the family spends 260
Rs.2 per month and the mission spends Rs.25 per girl per month. /They are very modern in the sense of using lipstick 280
and perhaps modern ear-rings and otherwise every type of education that /any girl would use in her daily life like 300
any girl in the Lady Irwin College is given along with/religious 320
training to these girls who come from the rural areas. Therefore, coordination between the Home Ministry and the Education/ 340
Ministry should be there.

Sir, the Education Ministry has two branches - Social Welfare and National Council for Women's Education. If /they 360
pool their resources and take up this experiment of running forthwith at least four such centres per State, they/ will 380
see how popular these centres become. I have visited these centres though the course is for two years, the /course is 400
for women between the age of 16 to 17 and I have seen how these girls are taken /away in marriage by those newly 420
appointed officers of the tribal classes. Therefore, if we really want to do something/for the tribal people, we should 440
appoint these centres.

One thing more I would like to touch upon. The Government/ 460
does not care to see what recommendations the various Committees make. I refer to the Committee which was under the /Social 480
Welfare Board before the National Council of Women's Education came in and that Committee had made a firm recommendation/ 500

missionaries
modern
lipstick
-along with

Reading Exercise 21



Education policy Dictation 21 /Marking 20 words each

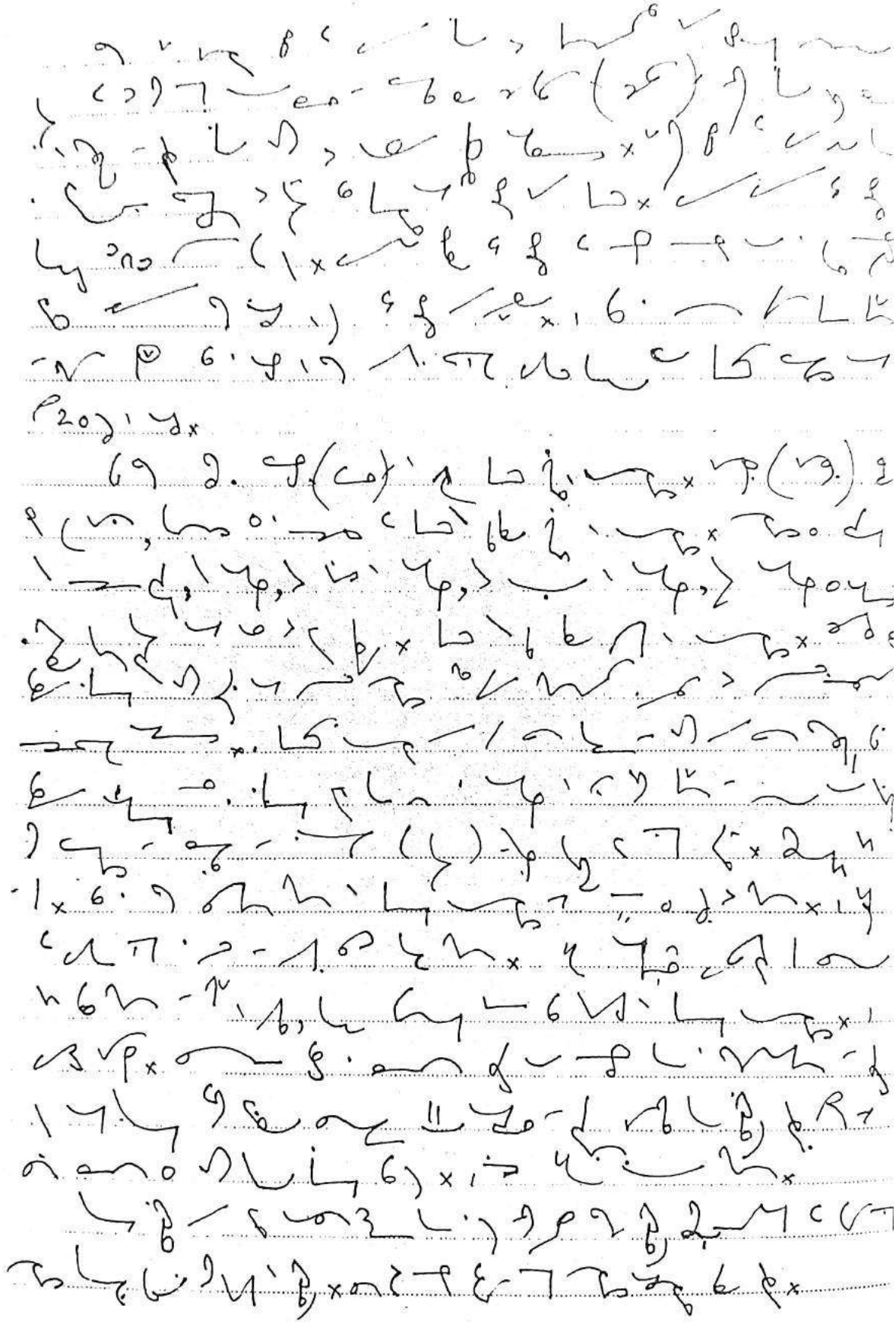
Sir, I am grateful to the Leader of the House for giving me an opportunity to raise the voice of /education during 20
this discussion that is taking place on the Appropriation Bill. Not many points have been made regarding the/ Ministry 40
of Education and I shall try to deal with such of those as have been made. As a matter/ of fact, if my friend had 60
not spoken, there would have been very little left for me to speak as far/ as the reply to criticism of the Ministry 80
is concerned. Before I go on to the subject, the marathon attack/ by my friend as made on the Council of Scientific 100
and Industrial Research and by implications possibly on the Vice/President of the Council, I would like to deal with 120
some of the other criticisms which have been made about/ 140
the question of growing deterioration in the quality of education and about the problem of education. Also added to the/problem 160
is unemployment and the point that was made that adult literacy has not been attended to with the attention/ that 180
it deserves. These are the general points that were made yesterday.

On the first subject, regarding the question of/deteriora- 200
tion in education quite honestly, I am prepar-ed to accept a blanket charge that there is a deterioration in the/quality 220
of education. What I would concede is that there has been a very fast increase in enrolment at all/stages of education 240
and the extent to which we have been able to balance the increase in enrolment with the/required increase in equipment 260
buildings, accomodation, laboratories and the needed experienced teaching personnel has not been adequate. But that I /am 280
afraid is one of the inevitable penalties of rapid growth.

Sir, I would like to point out that it/ will be very 300
unfair on my part of this House on the basis of any personal impression that individual Members may have gathered/ to 320
condemn the whole system of education and to say that all the 60 or 65 million young boys and girls/who are studying 340
in our schools are getting inferior education and that our 20 to 22 lakhs of boys/and girls who are studying in our 360
colleges are getting deteriorated education, I think this kind of a thing only/lowers their morale. I can understand 380
if we can do something as far example, this House is able to persuade/ the Deputy Minister and the Finance Minister 400
and other authorities concerned to place at the disposal of the Education Ministry/not only in the Centre but also 420
in the States, something like 300 or 400 crores of rupees/ 440
more, then we will be able to do something in the matter. But when we know that such a thing/is not possible for 460
us, then to keep on saying as many of us have been saying I know with/very good intentions and still we have to keep 480
on saying that education is deteriorating, that education is going down./ 500

my friend
boy & girls
intentions

Reading Exercise 22



Sir, I humbly suggest that we are adding to the demoralisation of our student community making them feel that what/ 20
they are getting in their schools and colleges is not worthwhile
and therefore adding to their sense of frustration and/possibly 40
adding also to the necessary dis-satisfaction in this country.
I, therefore, suggest that we should not have a/blanket 60
criticism of the fall that has taken place in the standard
of our education. We are aware that the /standards have 80
not been what you would like them to be. We are not satisfied
with the standards that exist /except in a few exceptional 100
places and we are very anxious to see that the standards
are rising. But this/is a matter which will take time and 120
particularly, as I said, that is an incident of very rapid
growth /we have been having in our educational enrolment 140
in the last 20 years of independence.

Then, Sir, there is the /question of how far education 160
contributes to unemployment. I must say straightway specially
if I may, for a moment as /an economist that education by 180
itself does not contribute to unemployment. Employment is
generated by economic development, by investment by /the 200
pattern of investment, by the nature of investment, by which
the investment is undertaken, the purchasing power available
in /the hands of the people etc. Education by itself does 220
not lead to unemployment. What happens is that those who/240
are educated also share in the lack of employment opportunities
which are primarily the result of the lack of accelerated/260
economic growth in the country. The educationally unemployed
are much more vocal and also are more frusted than those
who /are uneducated, because the educated people have made 280
an investment of lot of their time and money in bettering
their /equipment and skills and naturally they feel so upset 300
if they are not able to get jobs. There is no/doubt about 320
it. That is a very seldom problem of educated unemployment
and the Government is seized of the problem. /But I do not 340
say that we have got a rough and ready solution for that
problem. I think /in due course we will be able to do some- 360
thing about this problem and try to reduce, if not eliminate/380
altogether this burden of educated unemployment. But one
point I will concede. As a matter of fact, that has been/400
a scheme which has been in existence for a very long time
and it has been put into effect that /they are placing something 420
like 1100 engineers and diploma holders for apprenticeship
possibly last year and the same scheme /is also being conducted 440
this year. But again, I have another problem.

After the apprentices are placed in some work/ for 460
a year and they are released from the apprenticeship, there is no
guarantee that they will get employment after they finish/480
their period of apprenticeship. Some of them expect that
they will get employment in the same place which is not 500
possible./

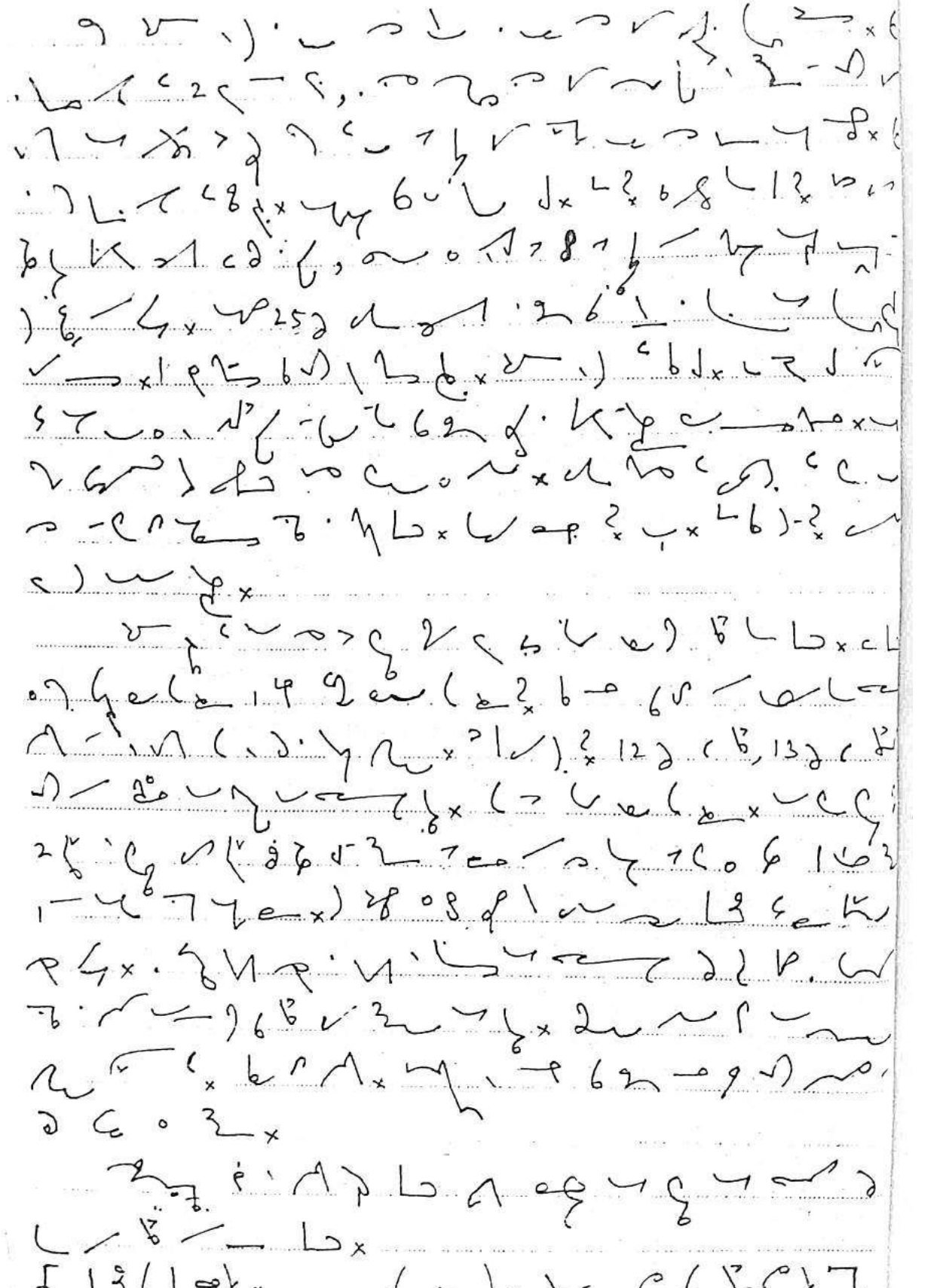
Education policy Dictation 23 /Marking 20 words each

Then, there was another question which I am sure must have been raised by my friends, was the question of /adult 20
literacy. I completely agree and as a matter of fact, this has been my conviction for many years that /this country 40
will not have full utilisation of its human factor as long as such a large proportion of its /population is illiterate. 60
I think some kind of a crash programme is required for this purpose. The Planning Commission in /its final draft 80
has recognised the importance of this problem and has put a paragraph about the need for doing/something on the subject 100
of adult education and they are also helping them through national social service programmes. We may/be able to create 120
literacy brigades and thereby involve the student community also in this problem of illiteracy. There are/a number of 140
other schemes which are also on the anvil. But quite honestly, I am not satisfied with the /efforts that my Government is 160
making to deal with the problem of adult illiteracy in this country. I think we/have got to go in for much larger efforts 180
and those efforts cannot come merely by Goverrnment finances. Much larger/efforts are required by means of public participation 200
and the participation of all literate persons in this country.

What is /needed is a campaign approach. As soon as 220
I get myself free from some of the other problems with which/I have been confronted in the last two months I hope 240
to spend some of my own time on the/subject of literacy 260
and see if it is possible to do something to make it more effective on the campaign/basis with the cooperation and 280
participation, I am sure, of all my colleagues in this House and in the other/House as well as the economists in different 300
parts of the country.

Sir, an hon. Member referred to the question/of Sanchi 320
and said that conveniences are not provided there in Sanchi. This is because on the top of the/hill there is no water. 340
Water has to be taken now in pots. It is very inconvenient. There is no/restaurant there. Only drinking water is made 360
available and that also has to be carried up there. We are now/taking steps in consultation with the Ministry of Tourism 380
to see whether pipeline can be fixed so that water is/available 400
and once it is available possibly there the question of canteen facilities, gardens and lawns will become possible. Incidently,/ 420
I may say that I am feeling convinced in my mind that while the Department of Archaeology is rightly under/the Ministry 440
of Education, the Department of Archaeology by itself is not able to provide all the face lifting, face/modifications 460
and face beautification which are required in order to make these archaeological monuments also centres of tourist interest 480
and /therefore, we are in consultation with the Ministry of Tourism and both of us hope to get together to discuss/ 500

Reading Exercise 24

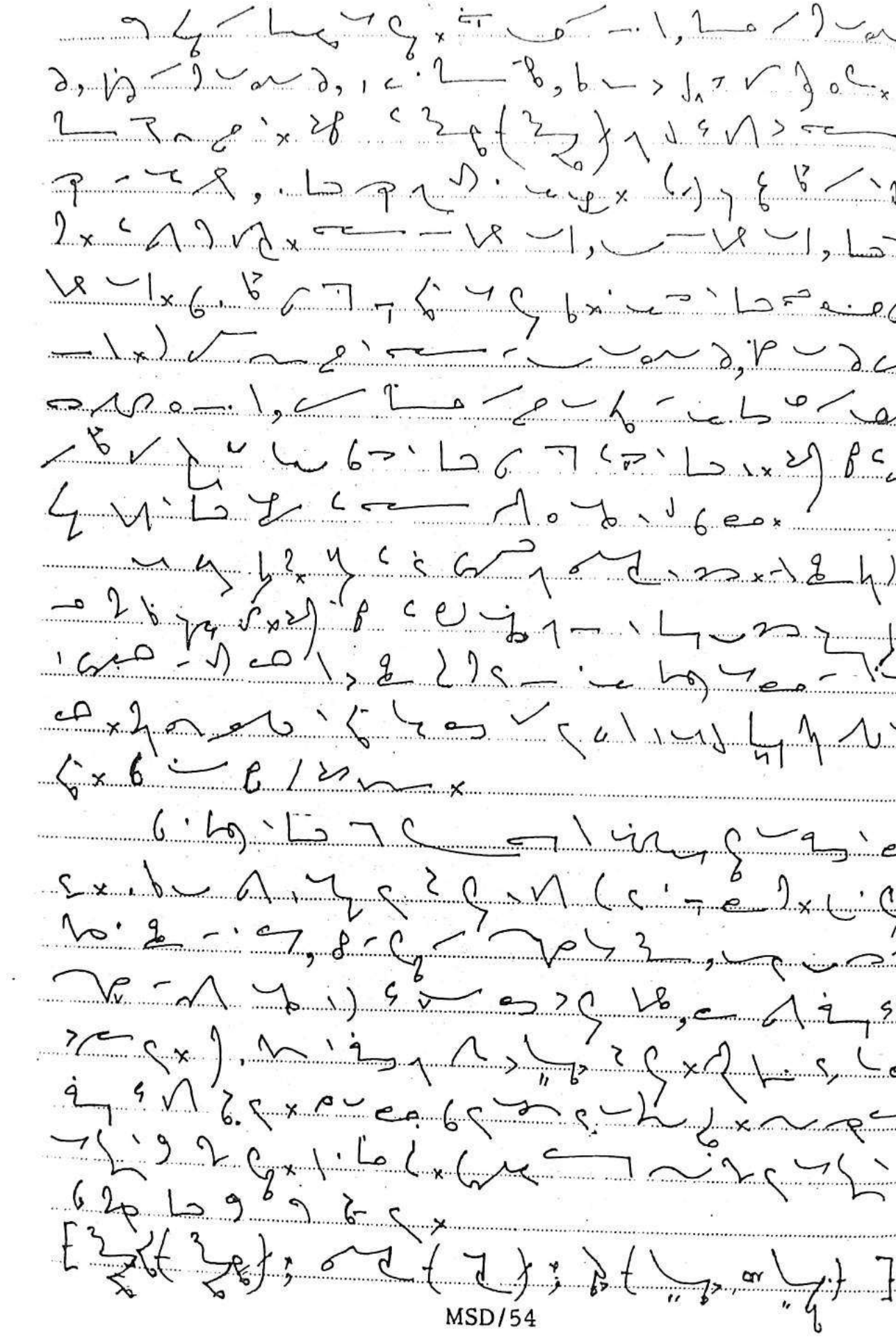


Education policy **Dictation 24** /Marking 20 words each

Sir, I would like to see a young man becoming a new man who will reshape the future of the /country. This is 20
the biggest role that two people can play, the mass movement man who will improve the condition /of work and also who 40
will help in the reorganisation of the society from that end, and the teacher who /will guide the new man to come 60
into existence. This is a very big role that he has to play./ 80
Unfortunately, this is not being done. Why? Who is responsible for it? I am not one of those who feel /terribly worried 100
when there is an agitation, something is rotten and the students and the teachers are perfectly entitled to /come out and 120
see that these things are changed. In the last 25 years, we have inherited a system /which has become a fetter in 140
the future development of our country. It has to be broken, it is also /to be broken peacefully. I would like to see 160
that it is done. If it cannot be done like that /the only 180
thing is to join the agitation and finish off this sytem which has been a terrible obstacle in /our country's progress. Now, 200
from the elementary education up to the university education, almost everything is wrong. We have promised /that we will 220
see that every young man and every child in this country gets a proper education. Have we succeeded? /No. Why it 240
is so? We are not able to say anything positively.

I would like to tell you that /in most of the villages, 260
there are people who cannot afford to send their boys for education. When education is /free, they should be able to 280
send them to school, but why is it that they are not sending them /to school? It is because these children are necessary 300
for agricultural labour and to help them to earn a better/320
living. What do we see? 12 years old boys, 13 years old boys and girls also are partners in production /in agricultural 340
fields. They cannot afford to send them to school. In every village there are two types of villagers, /one type consists 360
of those who do not work and the schools are meant for them, and the other is /those who do honest work, but 380
can never get into the school. So, I would suggest, as has been suggested /by certain eminent educationists, that the 400
school timing must be changed. The harvest period must be a period of vacation /in the agricultural areas so that 420
at least the family gets a little income through these boys who are working /in the fields. There is nothing wrong at 440
all in making a living like that. It is not child labour./460
I am prepared to accept this sytem because he also learns and earns along with his work.

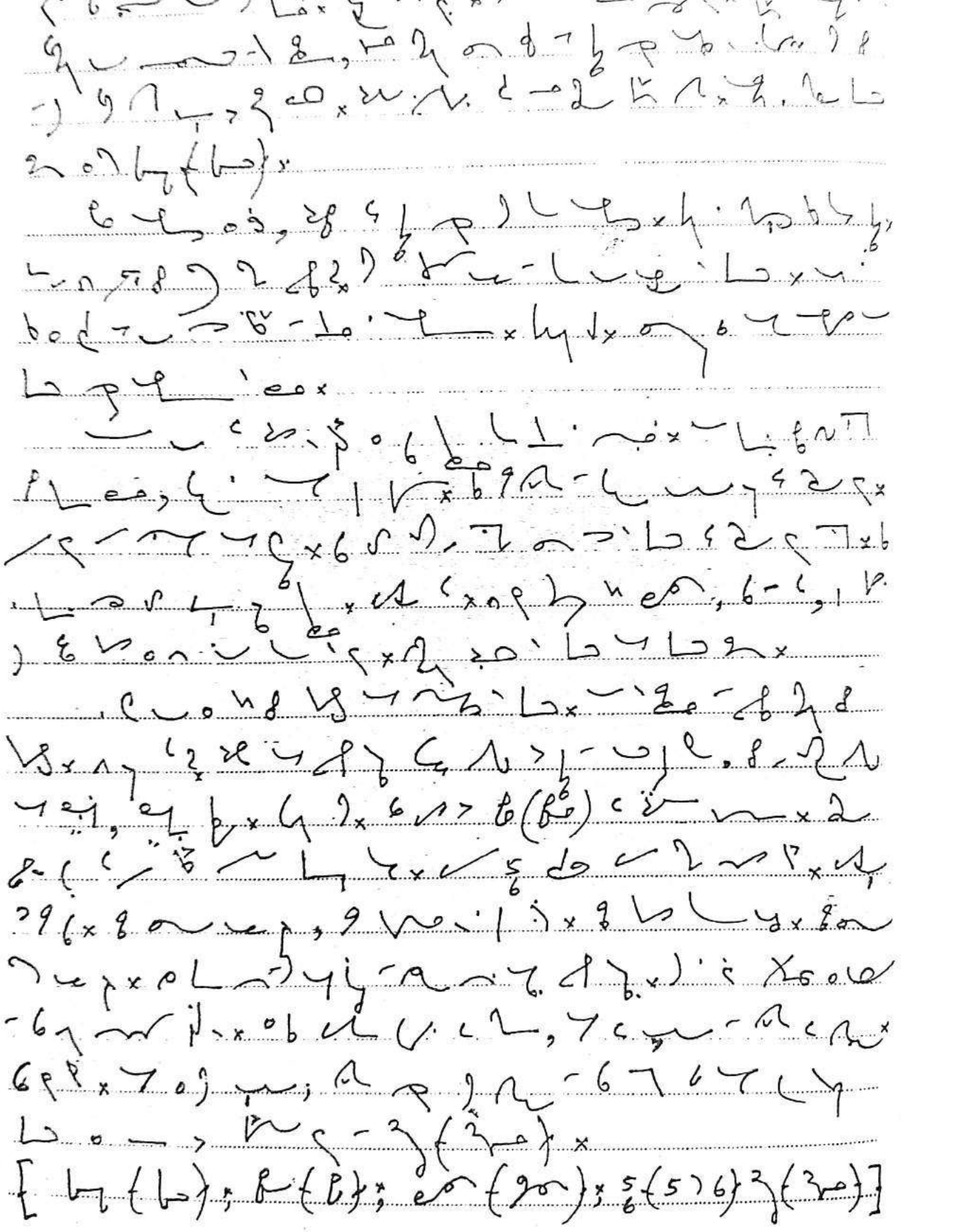
Mahatma Gandhi's concept /of labour oriented education 480
will be successful in the villages in the agrarian areas if our boys are given education/ 500



Sir, changes are taking place in the villages. Agro industries are coming up, tractors are there in certain areas, tillers /are there in certain areas, but when a tractor stops, 20
it has to come to the town and the whole /process is over. 40
Tractor cannot be made use of. I would suggest that workshops should be opened with the help /of the Agriculture Ministry 60
and in that respect, the Education Ministry should have also a new understanding. They should see/ to it that these 80
boys are all trained there. That will be very helpful. Agriculture can participate in it, industry /can participate in it, 100
education can participate in it. Thus the boys will get good jobs in the village itself. /A new kind of education craft 120
centres will come up. So, we can make use of agriculture and industry in /certain areas at least in areas where green 140
revolution is coming up, where tractors are used in large numbers and /new technical hands are necessary. Our boys 160
who are uptill now not having this kind of education will get that /kind of education too. I would, therefore, suggest 180
that we change the period of education in such a way that/ 200
agriculture labour is in a position to attend these schools.

Now, who should be the teacher? I feel that complete/220
elementary education should be handed over to women. Up to high school, it should be so because they are the/ best 240
to deal with the children. I would, therefore, suggest that sufficient inducement should be given to educated young women/260
to take up teaching on elementary classes and also classes up to the high school so that they are able /to give a new 280
atmosphere in the schools and in the classes. There should be some reservation of jobs for /that section of our people 300
who have up to now been denied proper representation in jobs. This is another suggetion /which I want to make. 320

Then an atmosphere of education can be further created by involving the villages in construction /of school buildings. 340
The best thing will be to invite the people of that village to help them build a good /school there. If a village is 360
promised a high school and a college, students and villagers are mobilised for the /work, unemployed young men are mobilised 380
and you will be in a position to see that the entire section of /the village participates, school will be constructed with 400
the help of the local people. Therefore, the problem of construction should /be left to the Panchayat of that village. 420
Let there be bigger buildings for schools constructed with the help of /these people. Let us not squeeze these people 440
in the same building in so many shifts. Money must be collected/460
in the form of cess from the villagers. Put a tax on them.
If you are not able to collect /money from the people, in 480
in the form of tax, then there must be education cess from all those people./ 500



Education policy **Dictation 26** /Marking 20 words each

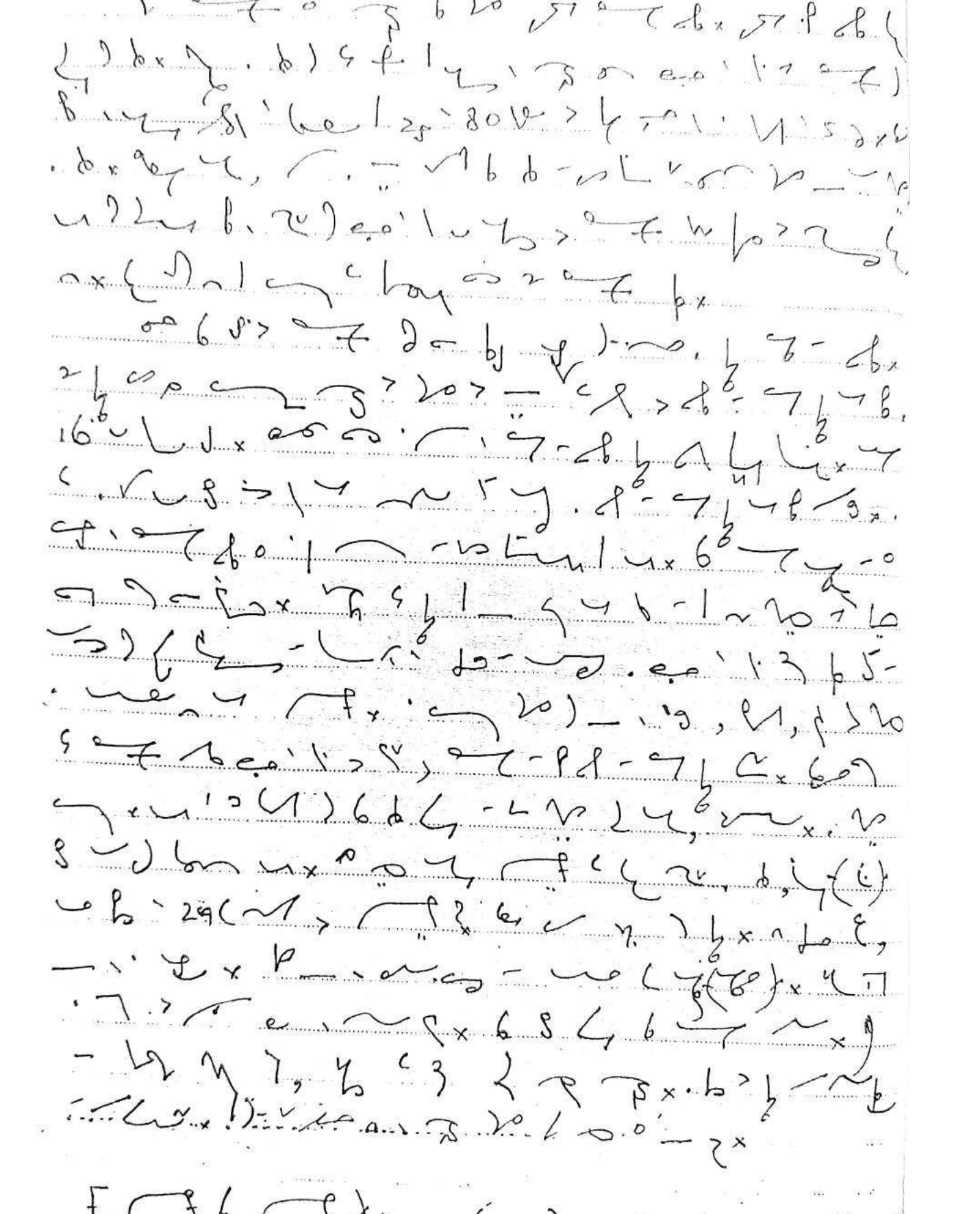
Then the question of examination comes. The examination has become a bugbear. Our boys have no other job than cramming/their books. They do not have time to play. There 20
life has become miserable. It is time to change the/system 40
that there should be no examination up to high school, of course there should be some tests and the/teachers must 60
be in a position to evaluate their students and see that they are allowed to go to the/higher classes. I would not 80
elaborate on that because there is no time left. Anyhow, the present education system is/very defective. 100

As far as inspection is concerned, I would suggest that the teachers must be there for inspection. It/should 120
be a promotion post for the teachers. Why should you recruit students fresh from the universities? They are absolutely/140
new and have no understanding of education. Now a post is advertised and the young man applies and becomes an/160
inspector. It should not be done. Somebody who has enough experience in education must be the inspector of schools.

Another/thing that I want to point out is these public 180
schools have become a menace. In big cities you have/got 200
such big schools, they have an entirely different outlook. It is high life and they have nothing to do/with the ordinary 220
people. Our people are mainly in the villages. These children also should get the same kind of/education that the ordinary 240
people get. It is the big men's children who go to these public schools. We do/not want that. You speak so much 260
about socialism, this and that, but at least see that this pattern is/made common for all people. Let there not be 280
two classes of education in the education system.

The other thing/is about student's participation in 300
the management of education. In all high schools and univer-
sities, there should be students' participation./How to do 320
that? I would say that in the university bodies along with the representation of the teachers and/non-teaching staff 340
the students should also have representation in the Senate, Syndicate etc. They should be there. That is/one of the 360
suggestions that I would like to make. There is no use thinking that our boys are not/educated for that. We are five or 380
six generations away from the modern boy. We do not know what he/thinks. He has something new to tell us, he belongs 400
to a different era. He is born after independence. He/has 420
something very new to tell. Let us take him into confidence and let us have him in these university/bodies. So a complete 440
reorganisation is necessary and this should be immediately attended to. As it is we have theory/without practice, knowledge 460
without knowing and life without living. This has to be stopped. Knowledge is through knowing; life must/be through 480
living and this can be achieved only if better education is given to the toiling people and workers./ 500

ordinary



Sir, the Central Government has implemented its assurance with regard to the Central Universities. With regard to the State Universities, they/have shifted their position. 20
Previously, the position was that the State Government had undertaken to implement the same scales of/pay and 40
the Central Government was supposed to undertake the responsibility of financing it to the extent of 80 per/cent 60
of the additional cost up to a period of five years. That was the position. Surprisingly enough, later the/Government 80
altered its decision and went back on the solemn assurance given in Parliament. Now they are asking the States/to 100
modify their scales of pay under intimation to the Central Government about the details of the modifications they have/made. They have also made it clear that it must 120
not be more than what the Central Government decided.

As/regards this stand of the Central Government, there 140
is great discontent, understandably so, amongst the teachers, colleges and universities./What the teachers want is the 160
clear cut implementation of the assurance of the Government with respect to the universities/and colleage teachers 180
in the States. But this is not being done. As a result more than a lakh of college/and university teachers will 200
be denied benefit. Not only that, the whole thing has been again put in the melting/pot in so far as the university 220
and college teachers in the States are concerned. The question of Central Universities/is a different matter and 240
I am not talking about it now. This is entirely unjustifiable and has created very great/complication. I may tell you 260
that the teachers had come here in the past and had met the Prime Minister/and the Education Minister in con- 280
nection with their agitation all over the country and after lot of discussions and negotiations/the scales of pay were 300
decided upon and an announcement made in the Lok Sabha. A clear assurance was given/to all concerned, supported, 320
I believe, by the Prime Minister that the Central Government revised scales of pay would apply/to the Central and 340
State University and college teachers alike. This was very clear. Now on what authority was this/decision changed 360
and why Parliament was not informed, I would like to know. The Parliament has been in session for/some time 380
now. Has the Minister informed the Lok Sabha that they have modified the decision conveyed in his statement/ 400
of 29th March to the Lok Sabha? That is not the way to treat your teachers. You discuss with/them, come to 420
an understanding. At least come to certain conclusions and announce them in this House. I have got/a copy of 440
the letter sent to many people. This has been changed which is entirely wrong. Therefore, quite apart/from 460
the propriety of it, I demand that what was assured must be implemented. The demands of the teachers are/long- 480
outstanding and are genuine. So, I request you to implement the assurance which the Minister has given to them./ 500

Sir, I would request through you to the Government that the Minister should come and explain the position. If you / question the authenticity of it, I am prepared 20 to lay it on the Table of the House. It is not/a secret 40 document, though it is not a public document. It has been sent to various people who are concerned/with this matter. 60 This would show the contradiction between the statement made on the floor of the House and the/departmental letter 80 which, evidently on the instruction of the Minister and certainly with his knowledge, has been sent to various/100 people in the education world and other authorities. Sir, this is a wrong practice. What are we to do then? / We 120 discuss it here, get an assurance made and then we find that the department alters the assurance. Now they / will 140 say, we have only told them, they can modify. But then it was not said in the statement that/the State Governments 160 could modify it. The Minister did not in his statement even say that these scales of pay / were meant only for 180 the teachers and professors of the colleges under the Central Universities. He said they were for/ the country. 200

Not only that, he even told them that the State Government should not pass on the burden to/ the colleges or the 220 educational institutions but should bear it themselves. All these things have been settled. Suddenly we find/240 that things are altered. Now this is contempt of Parliament. But since the statement was not made in this House,/ I 260 am not bringing it as a charge to be dealt with by this House.But I am sure our /colleagues in the other House 280 will take due note of it and see how best they could deal with this /letter with a direction of the Ministry 300 which is a clear violation of the assurance given in an official statement/made on the floor of the House. Surely, 320 this is a matter for the Lok Sabha to take up. But/here 340 from the point of view of public policy and in the interest of our education and of the college/and university teachers 360 I would definitely press for a statement being made to-day by the hon. Minister of Education and / the Minister 380 for Parliamentary Affairs should certainly convey it to him as to where we stand.

The States, in fact, / have been told that they could 400 modify the scales of pay and bring them down, and not only that, they/could even implement it from a later date. 420 The latest decree by the Education Minister says, as I have already / read out to you, that they could decide 440 at their discretion to introduce the new scales of pay, different from / those adopted by the University Grants 460 Commission, with effect from January or a later date. Already they have delayed it. / Now they want another 480 delay. So this is the directive to the States : Don't bother about what the Minister says./ 500

PART II – ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

(Intext Words/Short Forms & Phrases)

commensurate	gallop	grievance
redressal	hoodwink	slump down
procurement	cautious	procure
efficacy	criticize	adverse
confiscate	maligned	indigenous
prevalent	colleague	overwhelming
inequilibrium	ample	sincerity
veritable	obscurentist	peddlers
Adivasi	evolve	strategy
disruption	enhanced	meagre
vegetable	hoarding	hoarders
comprehensive	extreme	laissez-faire
escalate	interference	propositions
enlisting	jugglery	mopping
theoretically	rigidity	stagnant
deficiency	distortions	lacunae
consumers	conference	agro-climatic
procured	rationale	decontrol
levy	cultivation	heartland
elasticity	prompted	edible-oil
vanaspati	harmonise	monopolistic
responded	heavoc	restructuring
clearance	inspected	licencing
acute	Maharashtra	mis-management
take-over	taking-over	commonality
ensure	distillaries	sacrosanct
spatial	ventures	molasses
Gur	inflationary	black-marketing
vibrant	Khandsari	crushers
hectare	agro-based	Dist.Magistrate
exchequer	mal-practice	growers
approximately	instability	remunerative
availability	comprehensively	persistent

Sir, the main reason for the rise in prices, according to me, is the deficit financing engaged by the Government./I will 20
only give a few examples of deficit financing and what is happen-
ing in this country. Between 1985 /and 1986 there has been a 40
deficit of Rs.4,000 crores as per the latest answer/given by 60
the hon. Minister of State for Planning and Programme Implementa-
tion recently in the Lok Sabha. With this kind/of a budgetary 80
deficit, naturally the Government should be aware that the prices
will go up. But when this point/was raised during the budget 100
discussion by me and many hon. Members, the then Finance
Minister and the hon. Prime/Minister both said that deficit 120
financing would not in any way affect the rise in prices and
they had taken/full care of it. But it is very clear that because 140
of the deficit created by the Government and because/the Govern- 160
ment is not able to live within its means the main reason for
the inflation in economy has come about./ 180

Sir, I may also bring to your notice that the share of revenue
expenditure of the Government has grown. Actually,/when you 200
take the increase in tax ratio in relation to GDP, it was 9
per cent in/1960-61 and in 1985-86 it was only 15 per cent. 220
The tax ratio has/not increased commensurate to the expenditure 240
and what happened consequently is that there has been created
a deficit and the/deficit has to be managed by the Government 260
by various methods. Most probably the hon. Minister would
have read the/latest theory that inflation definitely is caused 280
by deficit and democratic governments always engage in deficit
budgeting because they are/seeing only what is to be done today. 300
In a welfare economy they want to do their best; whether they/ 320
have money or not they want to go about it but ultimately they
end in deficit. We see that whether/it is the Government at 340
the Centre or the State, because the aspirations of the people
are so much, the /Government wants to do so much. First of 360
all, it is unlike a householder who has his budget according
to/his income. First of all he finds out what is the income 380
and how much he could spend from his/income. But how the 400
Government proposes and puts up its budget is, first of all
it wants to know how/much the people want, what all the wants 420
of the people are, then it aggregates the whole thing and then/ 440
says the budget is not sufficient, it is not able to raise the
tax revenue and then it goes in/for borrowings or printing of 460
currency notes. Ultimately and naturally, inflation comes into
being and then they say that the/hoarders and others are increas- 480
ing the prices and they are responsible for the increase in
prices of the essential commodities./ 500

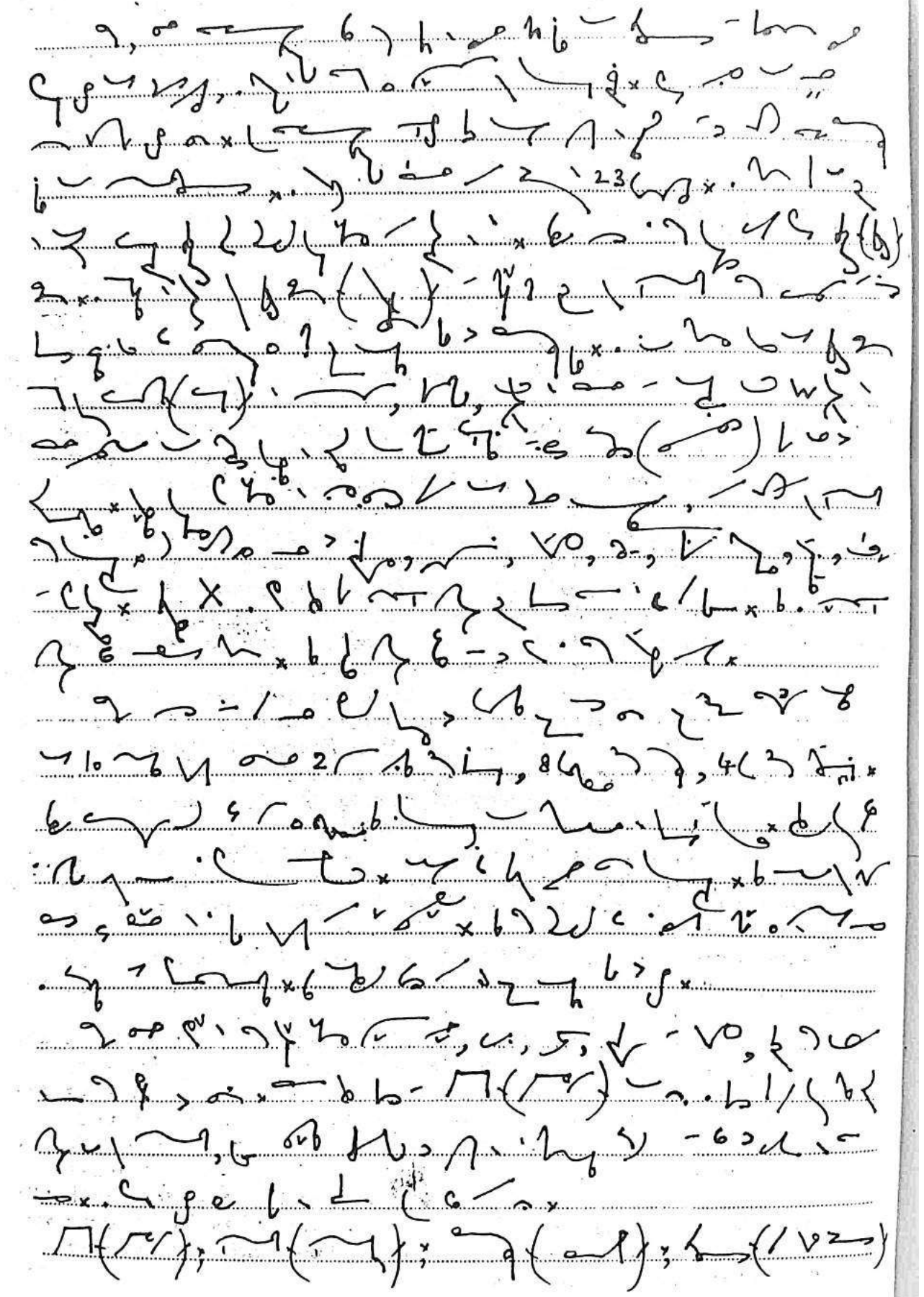
essential commodities/drought Dictation 33 /Marking 20 words

Mr. Vice-Chairman, the country is facing an unprecedented drought this year. The State of Assam, West Bengal and a/part of Bihar are under the grip of floods. So the country is subjected 20
to one form of national calamity./This is the time for hoarders, blackmarketeers and other anti-social elements to play havoc 40
with the society. Hence/this Bill which seeks to extend the Essential Commodities Act 1981 for five years is timely. 60

I would/like to point out that the intention and sentiments expressed by the Minister have no bearing with the reality. 80
We/should make essential commodities available to the people, to the millions of our people, particularly those who are below 100
the/poverty line, those who are half-fed and those who are compelled to go without food. Because our people have/little 120
purchasing power, they have no purchasing power at all, with 140
this objective in view the Food Corporation of India/was set up, the State Trading Corporation was set up and certain commo- 160
dities were categorised as essential commodities which should/ 180
be available to our peopole. But unfortunately, everyone knows and it is very agonising to find that the price increase/has 200
continued to gallop during the recent times. The index for all commodities with base of 100 in/1971 today stands at 402. If 220
we look at the index for food articles, we find/that here too 240
there is a serious inflation. I need hardly refer to the prices of vegetables and all other/necessary articles. 260

Sir, the Government itself increased the prices of kerosene oil, rice, coal, etc. by imposing additional taxes just/to oblige 280
the IMF. Despite the existence of the Essential Commodities Act, the blackmarketeers have been successful in/looting the 300
public and cheating the Government during the last one decade. There has been no attempt on the part/of the Government to 320
check the price hike or to help the common people. Actually, they lack the political will/to punish the black-marketeers 340
and to help the common people. This has been there, this Act has been there,/for the last five years and the Government 360
is seeking extension for another five years. Now, what is the position/with regard to the number of raids conducted from 380
the year 1983 onwards?

Sir, you might have seen that/the Government dismisses 400
the striking workers or the employees because they are striking for their justified demands. But how many/of the blackmarketeers 420
and corrupt officials who were found guilty of looting the poor people and cheating the Government/have been punished? You 440
do not arrest them because you need help from them in order to come to power/at the Centre. If you really want to check 460
the price rise, you must act. If you do not act,/then the provi- 480
sion would be a mere eyewash just to hoodwink the people and the Press of this country./ 500



essential commodities/food Dictation 34 /Marking 20 words

Sir, as regards agricultural production, this year due to serious drought conditions in large parts of the country and at/the same time serious flood situation in the eastern regions, 20
the production of crop is likely to be affected considerably./ 40
However, the rains in August may help the situation somewhat. If agricultural production goes down, it would naturally lead to/shortages and would also create scarcity conditions in many 60
parts of the country. The buffer stocks are of the order/of 80
23,000 million tonnes. The problem at hand would be to ensure equitable distribution so that essential food items/are available 100
to all. This would mean a very vigilant watch over the distribution system. The activities of both the/public distribution 120
system and the private trade would have to be monitored very closely and action taken when it is/found that somebody is 140
trying to take undue advantage of the scarcity conditions. The common problems faced in the distribution/system can be poor 160
quality of material, adulteration, non-availability of stocks and inadequate information about the availability of stocks/re- 180
sulting in frequent visits to shops for drawing quotas and consequent harassment at the hands of the shopkeepers. Besides/ 200
foodgrains, other items of mass consumption which are in the organised industrial sector, are also required to be monitored very/effectively. So also is the case of the edible oils, milk, 220
pulses, fruits, dairy products, potatoes, onions and other vegetables./It appears that by and large the supply position at 240
the macro level would be taken care of without much/difficulty. 260
It is the micro level that is causing the problem. It is at this level that this Act would/play a very positive role. 280

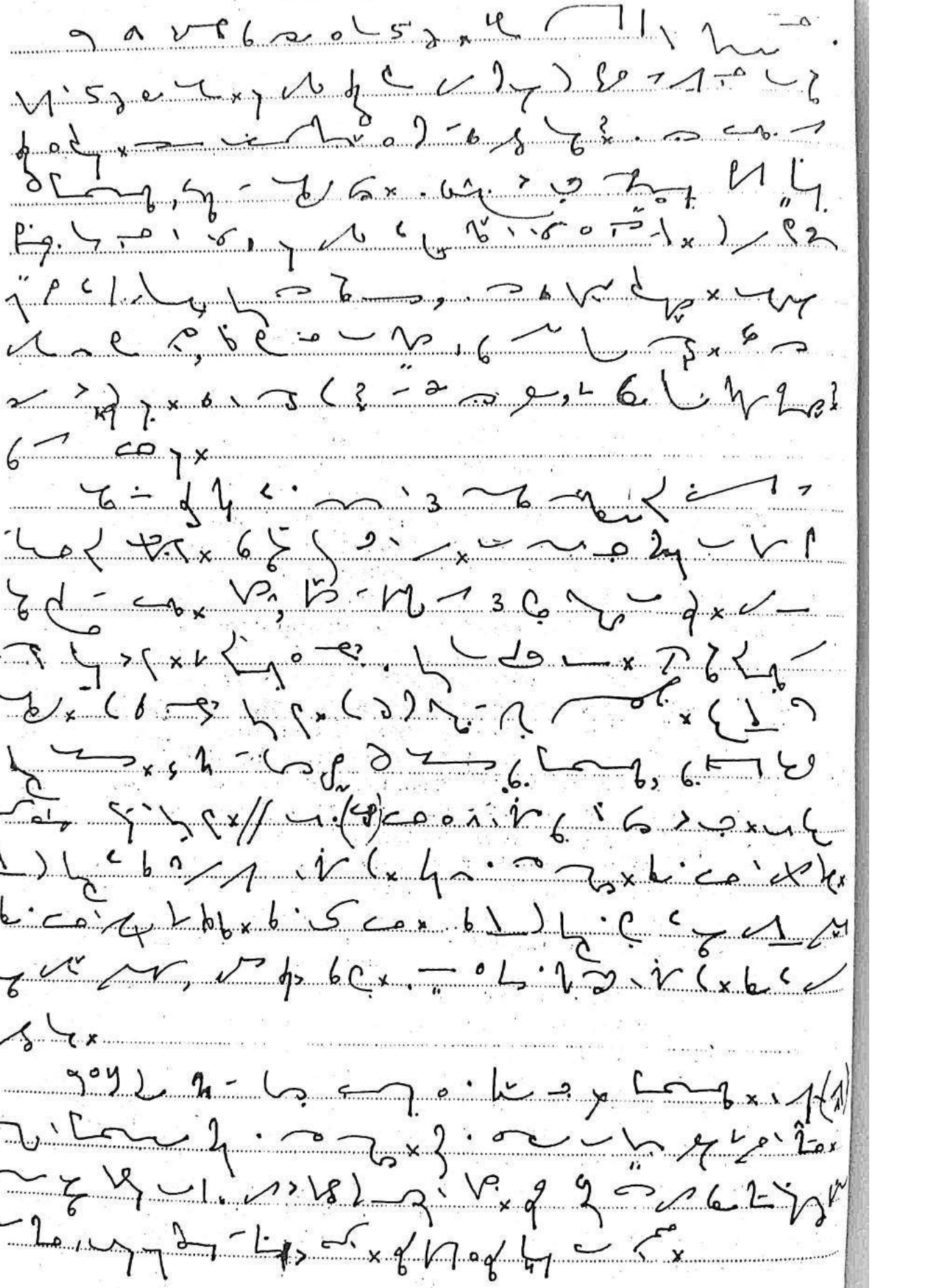
Sir, the main Act which gives sufficient powers to the authorities to take action seemed/to have worked very well in as much 300
as in the ten months period, as many as 2 lakhs raids/were 320
conducted, 8,000 persons were arrested, 4000 were prosecuted. This would clearly show that the law is proving/its efficacy 340
in bringing to book the offenders. It is only fair that such a legislation should be given a/further extension. Not only that, 360
it should be used more effectively. It is going to be particularly significant when the/signs of a difficult period are on the 380
horizon. It is very essential that a concerted drive is launched against/the hoarders and the blackmarketeers. These anti-social 400
elements are bound to take undue advantage of the situation. 420

Sir,/as regards the supply of very vital items like rice, 440
wheat, sugar, edible oil and pulses, it would be very/necessary to give very special attention to the same. Stock position, demand 460
and regularity in meeting the demand at each/fair price shop level need to be monitored, even the slightest disruption would 480
lead to a tremendous hardship and/this is what we have to guard against. The overall situation is not difficult to tackle 500
if efforts are made./

Sir, the present Bill before us is a very simple one. Its object is to extend the period from five/years for the operation 20
of the amendments that were introduced in 1981. That is 25 years after/we have implemented this Act, Parliament has found 40
it necessary to introduce certain amendments for a temporary period of five/years. Now the amendment seeks to extend that 60
period to ten years. The amendments that were introduced in 1981/apart from other amendments I will refer to only three 80
amendments. One is the offence under the Essential Commodities/ 100
Act is made non-bailable for the first time in the year 1981. Number two, special courts were /constituted to go into these 120
offences, excluding the jurisdiction of other courts. Even for granting bail they must go only/to special courts to be constituted 140
to go into these offences, excluding the jurisdiction of other courts. Even for granting/bail they must go only to special 160
courts to be constituted. The third one is that originally the Act provided/a wholesome measure, though at one stage action 180
is taken to confiscate the goods administratively. Then at next stage at/least an appeal was provided to the ordinary courts 200
of the land. But this amendment sought to take away the/right 220
of appeal at least to the civil courts at one stage and invest that power in the State Government./That is something like 240
converting our Law Departments as administrators of justice. That is the third aspect.

Now, Sir, first/I want to clear one mis-conception that is 260
prevalent in everybody's mind when he is talking about Essential Commodities/Act. They think of only foodgrains, sugar, edible 280
oils, like this. But this Essential Commodities Act defines essential commodities in/a very wide manner. For example, coal in all 300
form is essential commodity. Paper, paper board are essential commodities. Iron/and steel including manufactured items are 320
essential commodities. We talk of essential commodities in terms of wheat and rice and/sugar etc. Now cement is also an essential 340
commodity. Now to make such things available at a fair price shop/is one of the objects of the Act. Is the Government behaving 360
properly in respect of things on which they/have got complete 380
control. Cement price at the time this Act came into force was Rs.6 a bag, now/it is Rs.70. Is it maintaining the price? Is 400
it making it available at a fair price?

You are/trying to increase punishment for violation after 420
25 years. All right, do it. But merely tightening the law is not/going to improve matters. Recently we passed a Bill increasing 440
punishment for taking dowry. It is an offence. But how/much 460
of it has been enforced all these years? A Special Court can try summarily and impose punishment of two/years on a petty 480
dealer. I have no brief for him. But those dealers are also 500
entitled to justice./



Sir, first of all I would like to say that this amendment is for five years. I should have liked/it to be permanent because the period of five years is not enough. Today, we find disturbances all over, whether/they are communal or otherwise and the root cause for all these disturbances is poverty. Economic inequilibrium is there and/who is responsible for this? The main culprits are the blackmarketeers, hoarders and anti-social elements. The founding father/of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi started Dandi satyagraha for the cause of salt, but today we find that even the/price of salt has gone up. So our supply system should be such that it should benefit the poor man/of this country, the man who is below the poverty line. Unfortunately, we have made several laws, passed several Acts/in Parliament, but these are not being implemented. That is the main worry of the society today. Who is to/implement them? And what is the main reason, why this is not being properly streamlined? These are the questions today./

In this Act, it has been provided that a minimum of three months imprisonment shall be awarded and the offence/shall be non-bailable. This falls far short of requirement. In many cases there should not be any bail at/all for these defaulters and culprits. Pollution, dilution and adulteration are the three evils prevalent in society. We give ample/food to the people. But the shopkeeper is exploiting the poor for generations together. Majority of these shopkeepers are anti-social./They just exploit the poor people. They earn their profits and live luxuriously. They have become very powerful in/the country. When the drought and famine situation arises in the country these black-marketeeers, these corrupt officials actually suck/the blood of poor people.

Now the question is how to control these bad elements of the nation. Now they/have become so powerful that it is beyond our reach to control them. It should be made a mass movement./ It is not a question of one party or the other. It is not a question of ruling party or/the opposition parties. It is a national question. It has become so powerful an evil that unless we become united, /unless we fight unitedly, we cannot destroy this evil.The Government has taken a number of measures to control them./It is not that we are responsible for that.

Sir, as I was saying, drought and famine calamity is a/divine gift to such black-marketeers. To root out corruption of black-marketing there should be a mass movement. There/was a seminar in Bombay recently on the use of drugs. Many intellectuals participated in it. One of the /participants was the Commissioner of Police. He said that there were more than one thousand drug peddlers dealing in drugs,/but nobody could be prosecuted and taken to the court of law. Justice delayed is justice denied in our law courts./

Court of law

Sir, I whole-heartedly support this Bill. While doing so, I would like to place before this august House some/of my views which are agitating my mind. In the week ending on the 8th August the wholesale price index/has gone up by one per cent. That means in one month it has gone up by 2 per cent./If you take the average, in one month the rise will be 2 per cent then for one year it/will be 24 per cent. According to me this is a very high rate of inflation. This is the/position as on today. I do not know what will be the rate of increase in the next month. This/phenomenon of rising prices has to be curbed.

As far as the price of edible oils is concerned, several times/in this House by way of special mention and by participating in the discussion on the budget, I had cautioned/the Government that if appropriate steps are not taken for checking the rise in prices of edible oils, the price/will rise to such an extent that even to buy a few drops of edible oil our brothers and sisters/have to shed tears from their eyes. That has come true now. As compared to the prices one year before,/it has gone up by 50 per cent. Similarly the vanaspati oil price has also gone up by 15 per/cent. May I know from the Minister whether the price of the imported oil which has been given to the/vanaspati industry by the Government has gone up by 50 per cent? I would also like to know whether the/inputs, the wages and other charges have gone up by 50 per cent? If not, what action the Government has/taken to see that this type of profiteering in vanaspati industry is curbed?

Sir, another aspect which I would like/to deal with is regarding those workers who are working at the relief sites. They must be provided with basic/necessities of life at the site itself and for that purpose you have to establish fair price shops at the/site itself. In the Adivasi areas, to whom you want that goods of mass consumption should reach them and you/have done it also but I have enquired at some places whether in tribal areas, mobile vans have been given/by the Government or not. So I would request the hon.Minister that if he wants that these goods should/reach tribal people, then mobile vans should be given all over the country and if necessary all the State Governments/should be informed that as far as the Central Government is concerned, they are prepared to give mobile vans but/as far as their maintenance is concerned, it is the job of the State Governments and if this is done/this type of complaint will not be there.

Sir, as regards prices, as I have told earlier, they are rising./

Reading Exercise 38

essential commodities/food Dictation 38 /Marking 20 words

Coming to the question whether we will be faced with shortage of foodgrains, though our Government has buffer stock, the/ 20
situation is such that the Government is required to see that what we have got must be distributed to the/persons for whom 40
it is meant. To achieve this, a campaign should be launched to detect bogus ration cards. That/campaign should be started 60
immediately. Because of these bogus ration cards, foodgrains, edible oil and sugar again go to the/black market. I suggest 80
that in rural areas, in all the sites where workers are going for work, we should/run fair-price shops and all the items 100
of daily necessity should be available there. Also whenever foodgrains are sent/to the villages, we should also send staff 120
or there should be somebody, to announce to the people that the/foodgrains have come and they can be bought. Otherwise, 140
the foodgrains again go into the business of the shop-keeper/ 160
and to the black market. Even when the mobile shops in vans go to tribal areas, announcements should be made/that the articles 180
can be collected at a particular time on a particular day at a particular place. If this/is done we shall be able to give 200
these foodgrains to those for whom they are meant.

Sir, our hon.Minister/ is ever vigilant and ever probing 220
and efficient. But I am afraid, he cannot meet the task because the/price rise has totally eroded the faith, the confidence 240
of the poor people and also the middle class about the/perform- 260
ance of the Government. The middle class people find it very difficult to pull on with their income. According to/the report 280
available in the first week of August the prices of some of the vegetables have gone up by/20 per cent. I hope our friends 300
from this side also agree. When I say this I do not mean/to 320
say that our salaries and allowances should be enhanced. What I emphasise is with the meagre salaries and allowances/we find 340
it difficult to pull on. For the past weeks according to the press reports, large quantities of these/vegetables are supplied, 360
have arrived in the markets, but the prices have not come down. As far as oil, edible/oil, is concerned, it is very serious. 380
Unless Government takes immediate steps to check this upward trend, the prices are/likely to escalate further and black-market- 400
ing and hoarding will further grow. There is another potential danger of adulteration by/unscrupulous traders because they 420
try to exploit the situation.

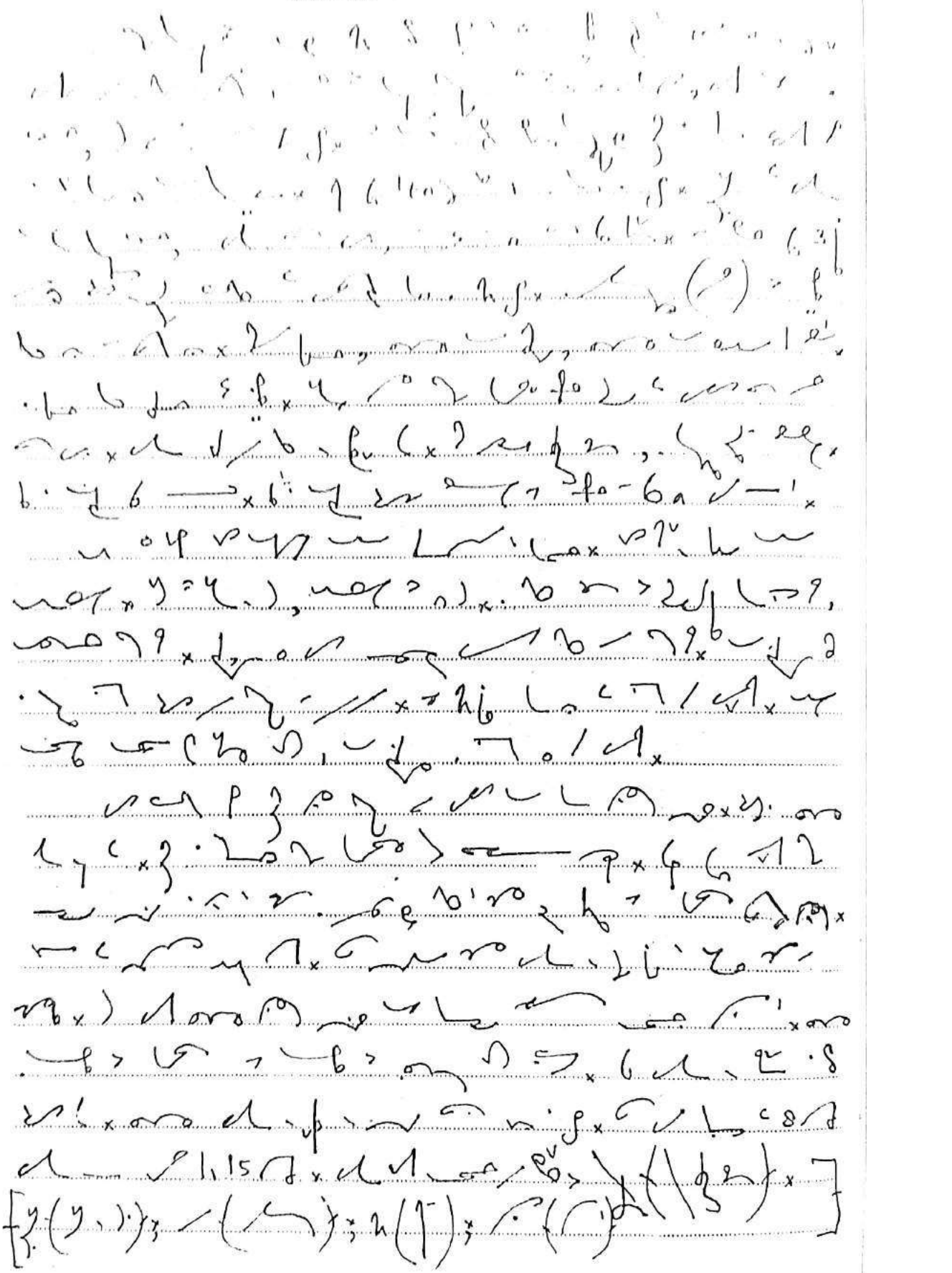
I am surprised to see that groundnut oil is not supplied/ 440
in loose quantities. If it is supplied in loose quantities, I do not think that they will have to stand/in line for such a 460
long time and wait for long hours. They can also open more counters. I can/tell you that price rise is the biggest challenge 480
and I do not think that the Government can solve this problem./ 500

they are

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I must sincerely thank the hon. Members for their valuable suggestions for/better implementation of the Essential Commodities Act and also expressing their anxiety over the rise in prices, particularly in the/ edible oils. I would say that this discussion and debate so far as I am concerned, has been quite enlightening./

Now, one thing is clear that there is complete unanimity in this House that this Bill should be given a/further extension of five years. On this, there is unanimity though some hon. Members said why are you bringing it/only for five years? Why don't you bring it on a regular basis, on a permanent basis? Of course,/implementation of it has been severely criticised and a number of suggestions have been given but there is complete unanimity/that the need for this Act is there and everybody feels this must be passed. Not even a single hon./ Member has said that this should not be passed. That shows that there is some utility of this Act though,/perhaps, with better implementation the Act could be more useful and that is what the hon. Members have felt. It/is true that we have come forward with this Bill for its extension for five years. This Act was made,/then extended and so on. I think when the Act was passed in the beginning, probably, our effort from the/beginning has been to make every effort to be self-sufficient in regard to essential commodities particularly, the food items/ and therefore, we had started from the beginning for an Act for a certain period. We went on tightening as the/things appeared. When my Ministry decided that this Act should be further extended for five years, we were in a/different situation. Now I do not wish to shift responsibility, the responsibility that the Central Government has to take, we/will take. I will not run away from it nor do I wish to make it a Centre versus States/issue. Whatever they have to do they do and whatever I have to do, I will do. We are doing/it in cooperation with each other. The State Governments are, by and large, happy with us and as far as/I am concerned, we are working in complete cooperation.

Actually, this Bill right from the beginning, has been thought of/as a temporary measure thinking and hoping that probably a situation will come when the Indian masses will have larger/ production less cost of production and availability at lesser prices to the people. That is the final solution. That is/what we have been doing. We have gone a great deal in irrigation and other things. But we cannot help/feeling so far, even now, we are to a great extent, largely dependent on the rain gods. The situation that/existed two months ago is not the situation today, the situation today is certainly much more difficult because of floods./



essential commodities/food **Dictation 40** /Marking 20 words

Sir, the fact of the matter is that drought has been existing in some States or other for the last/some years. We had the same problem last year, but because of the foodgrain production, because of the Green Revolution/we had in the country stocks, so we could manage the situation. What I am respectfully submitting for your consideration/is that there was a time when we had such a bad famine in Bengal. During these 40 years all/ of us together faced the situation. I wish to say that we have enough foodgrain stocks; we have more wheat;/and sugar is more this time. And as far as these three commodities are concerned, I want to assure the/hon. Members that we will be able to face the drought situation. The requirements of the States have been met/and will be met. There are difficulties, sometimes in transport, sometimes in sending it, and so on. The difficulties have/been discussed with the States. I have the letters from the various State Governments saying that we want more rice,/more wheat. We have done our best to satisfy them. They are running the distribution system, the fair-price shops and/so on and so forth. It is an endeavour which is cooperative. It is an endeavour between the Central and/the State Governments and this is how we go on.

Now, as I said, I will not indulge in any/jugglery of figures. I will not try to defend anything unnecessarily. I say what I have to say, not necessarily/what you say. The prices of some of the essential commodities have gone high, in some cases very high. Edible/oil is one example where the prices are very high. In edible oil there is an obvious gap between our/ production and our requirement. And the drought conditions have made that gap much wider. Not only in regard to this,/ in regard to other items also, but in edible oils the gap is much wider.

One hon. Member said there/was less production, yet we went in for lesser imports. I would say, sometimes we have to do that. There/was an argument from the farmers, by the Agriculture Ministry. They said, if you right from the beginning import a lot/of oil, the result is that the prices of oils would be depressed and the farmer will be the loser./I agree that middlemen should not be allowed. While importing oils we have to see the condition of indigenous oils/and oilseeds. So we do sometimes lesser imports in the beginning and we may increase later on. Sometimes the interests/of the farmer and the interests of the consumer also clash. Then we have to strike a balance between them./Sometimes we have to decide to import more to meet a situation. While we began with 8 lakh tonnes, we/ have come to raise it to 15 lakh tonnes. We have already increased our supplies to the public distribution system./

some times

essential commodities/food **Dictation 41** /Marking 20 words

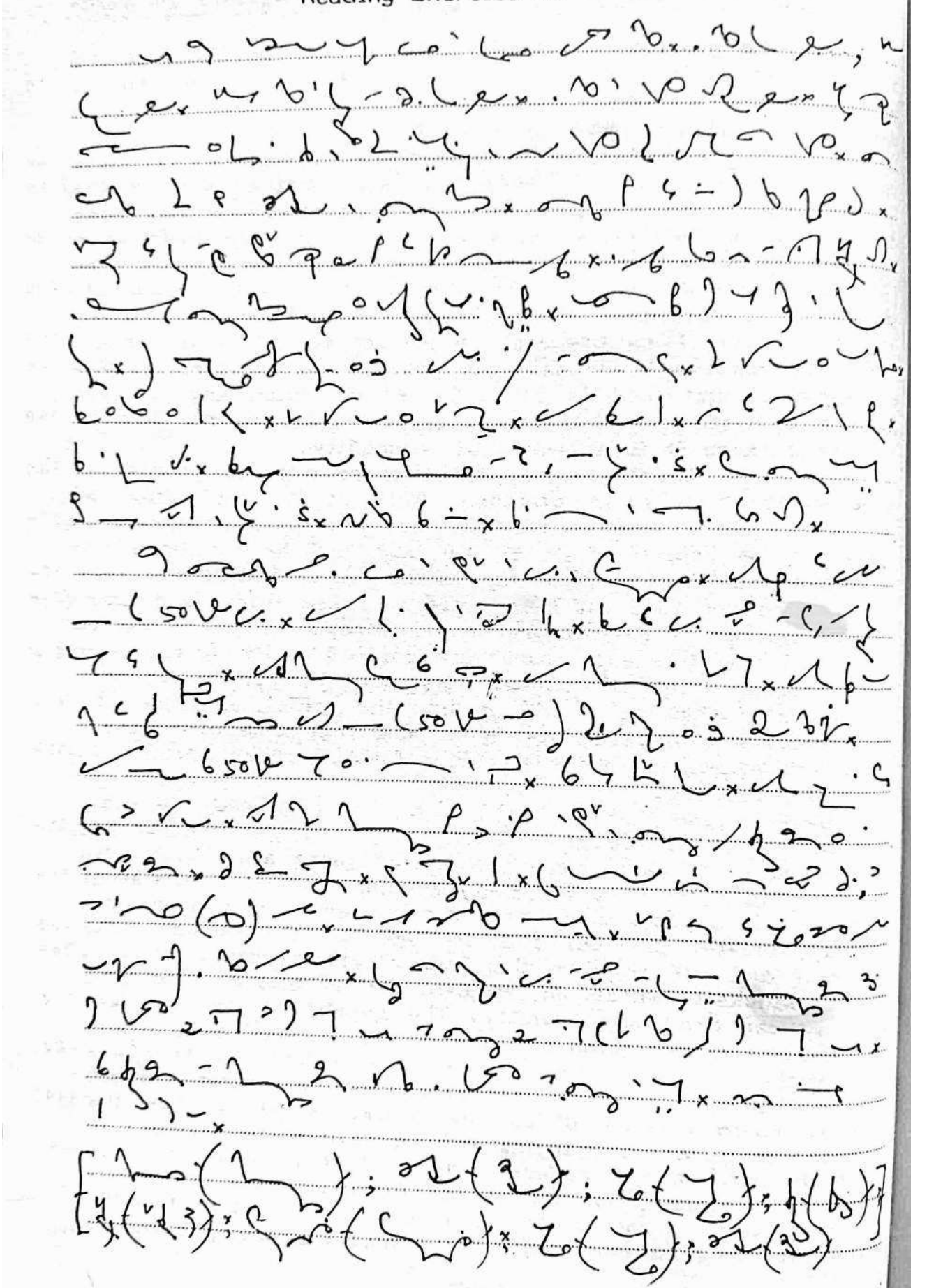
Now, the question of vigilance is there. The Ministry and myself have written to the State Governments that they should/ 20
have vigilance committees for every fair price shop. We have suggested vigilance committees in the rural and urban areas for/price shops. The State Governments also have these vigilance 40
committees. Some hon. Members have said that in some of the/ 60
States they have made it a one-party committee. If they have done it, it is totally wrong and I/shall write to them again 80
that the vigilance committees should not be one-party committees but they should be genuine/committees of all the citizens includ- 100
ing political persons. This is what I want. If anything wrong has been done, I/am prepared to rectify it and it is for the 120
State Governments to do this and this is very important./Now 140
my view is that food is not a matter on which anybody can have a partisan consideration. I am/not going to be partisan 160
on this because it is an essential commodity.

Some hon. Members have said that some/small people for 180
some small offences are punished. Well, it is not wrong and what they have said is correct./For example, somebody is 200
supposed to keep a stock of 500 bags and he can have two bags more or/less. But he may bribe some official and keep 220
more. I do not rule out these things. These things are there/240
due to the moral calibre and moral conduct of human beings and because of this such things are possible. Therefore,/some- 260
body suggested that we should have some guidelines. We have decided also that we should go into the guidelines issued/by 280
the various State Governments. If you feel that some more amend-
ments are necessary, we shall bring forward those amendments/300
also, if necessary.

Somebody said that it should be further tightened. We shall see that if there are any mistakes/and any deficiencies and 320
any lacunae, we shall come to you for those amendments. We shall consider whether we need/to bring this on a permanent 340
basis. It all depends on the situation. I will tell you and you will/appreciate, that our problem two months back was quite 360
different and our problem then was what we should do with/380
our overstocks of wheat. So, we said that against a ration card anybody can draw any quantity. The quantity restriction/was 400
removed and we had given a number of illustrations. Some orders were withdrawn and some licences were withdrawn. This/was 420
two months back when we wanted to take some steps to see how we could dispose of our overstocks/of wheat. Now the 440
situation is somewhat changing and we have to be careful. We are self-sufficient and we/are confident that we would be able 460
to face the situation so far as the foodgrains are concerned. We have/started taking action. We have not merely started taking 480
action we have passed orders and things are moving now./ 500

these things.

Reading Exercise 42



Now, Sir, I am not going into the question of figures with regard to the prices. The prices have risen;/I know they have 2
risen. I know the prices of vegetables and fruits have risen. The prices of pulses also /have risen. I think the Ministry 4
of Agriculture has taken a decision to ask NAFED to import pulses so that/we can have more pulses. Some hon. Members 6
asked as to what is happening to consumer protection. Some Members said/that the Act was passed during the last session. 8
I can assure that the Food and Civil Supplies Ministry is/not 10
such that it will not make rules. The rules have been made and laid on the Table of this/House also. The Central Consumer 12
Protection Council has already been formed in a number of States. In some other States/they are in the process of being formed. 14
So far as Grievance Redressal Forum is concerned, we need a Judge/and some other people. So the whole thing is in progress. 16
It is not as fast as it ought to/be. But the whole thing is 18
on the move. We are chasing it. Let that machinery be set up. It/is a big chain. It is not only going to be Inspectors 20
and all that who can file a complaint./Every consumer in India 22
has been given the right to file a complaint. You have passed this Act. It is/a matter of credit for you also. 24

Sir, some hon. Members raised the question of supply of wheat to flour/mills. We have said that we would give them 26
50 per cent wheat. We are adopting a bit of cautious/attitude. 28
It is not that wheat, rice and other things are available only with the Food Corporation of India. We/don't procure everything 30
that is grown. We procure a part of it. We have decided in principle that at/this moment we shall give them 50 per cent 32
because so far as their own production is concerned, there is/no price control. We are giving this 50 per cent only as 34
a matter of caution. This is for the/time being. We have to 36
take an overall view of the whole thing. Right from the procurement stage to the/stage of supply to consumers our distribution 38
system is a maligned system. There is political criticism. People criticise it. Even/in my own home, my wife says: "What kind 40
of Minister are you. Why are the oil prices going up?"/I told 42
her that the indigenous oils are not under control and therefore the prices are rising. If there is/more production of wheat 44
and rice and if the Government procurement system were not there, farmers would not get what/they are getting now and 46
the consumers would not get them at the prices at which they are getting now./This distribution system and procurement system 48
helps the farmers and the consumers of India. You may accept it or not./ 50

Sir, a very large number of speakers have taken part in this Debate on the Resolution moved by Shri Singh/ and it has become almost a marathon debate being carried on to the third week. My hon. colleague Mr. Dharia from/ the Planning Ministry was good enough to participate and he made a few observations. I would not like to take/ much time of the House and shall try to be very brief. Yesterday also there was a major debate in/this House and a very wide ground was covered in the discussions in this august House. This Resolution of Shri /Singh has been brought to my mind much with sincerity of purpose and he has suggested that there should be/monopoly procurement of essential commodities and the essential commodities should be made available to the consumers at a reasonable level/of prices. As far as the intention of the hon. Member is concerned, I have no opinion different from that/held by the hon. Member. The only point is how to translate it into action and what are its implications/and that will have to be really looked into. It is with regard to that that I will be making/a few observations.

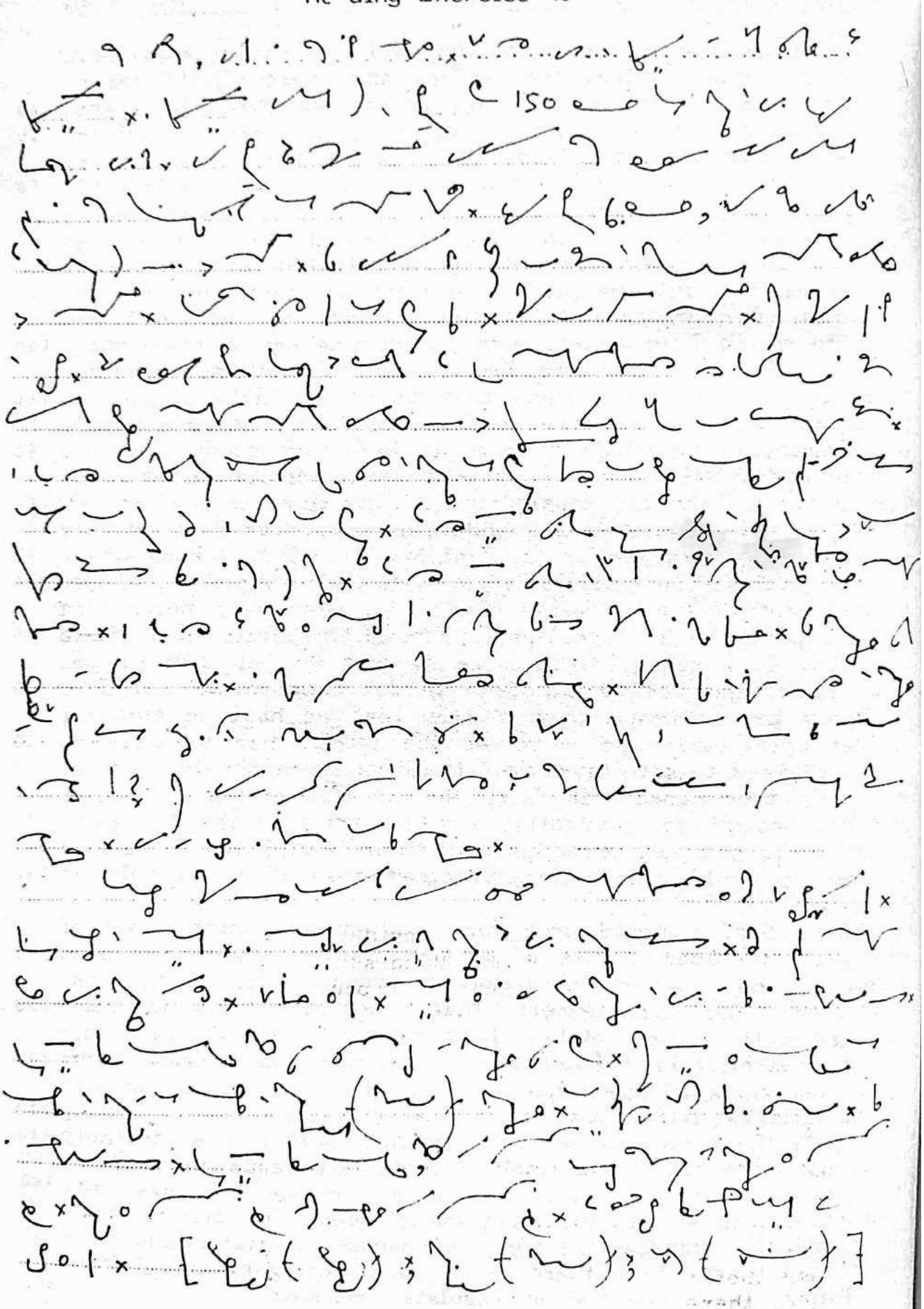
As far as the Government of India is concerned, a Committee on essential commodities and articles of/mass consumption has been set up by the Planning Commission to go into these matters and the Committee has finalised/ part I of its report and part II is under preparation.The Planning Commission will take an overall view of/the recommendations made by the Committee after the receipt of part II of its report. The aim of the Committee/is to evolve a short term as well as a long term strategy for assured supply of essential commodities and articles/ to the common man at reasonable prices. This would involve the creation of a comprehensive procurement and distribution/ system. Evolving such a strategy for a large number of articles and commodities is a complicated matter and is/likely to take some time. However, it is under active consideration. The Planning Commission at the moment is seized of/the matter and when the recommendations of the Committee are available, naturally, the various Ministries will look into them and/ come to certain conclusions. As I said earlier, it is true that in this country, in order to have price stability/ we have to see that some priority list of essential commodities is made and those commodities are made available to/the vulnerable sections of the community and fixed income groups at certain reasonable level of prices. Unfortunately, in this/country my experience is that we move from one extreme to the other. Whenever the situation is very easy and/agricultural seasons are good, then there is a section - a very strong section of opinion which says - where is the/need for the Government to intervene and unnecessarily interfere with the market mechanism when things are easily available to the people./

Unfortunately

Sir, some people even go to the extent of saying that there should be laissez faire, free trade, and there should not be any/Government interference. This is one extreme view taken 20
by a certain section of politicians and a certain section of public/ 40
opinion in our country. Then, there is another section which goes to the other extreme. That section says perhaps in/ this 60
country there should be 100 per cent control. There should be total monopoly and total control and it is/the rationing. 80
The market mechanism should not be allowed to continue. I think these two extreme propositions are not going to solve/our 100
problems, for instance, regarding foodgrains, oil-seeds and sugar to which I am mainly going to confine my observations./ 120

As far as foodgrains are concerned, I do not know whether it is the intention of the mover that there/ should be a complete 140
ban on any transaction by the producer himself. Though monopoly procurement in principle appears to be/ very good, when we 160
go into the details of the problem we find certain difficulties. For instance, take the case/of Punjab. We have been operating 180
in Punjab and Haryana in the foodgrains market very effectively and on a massive/scale for the last few years. As far as wheat 200
arrivals are concerned, in Punjab we have been mopping up/almost 220
98 per cent of the market arrivals. We have been purchasing through public sector agencies or through/cooperatives or State 240
agencies. In Haryana, it is more or less 90 per cent or so. Now, here what are/we supposed to do? Suppose we introduce 260
monopoly procurement, does it mean that we have to stop all market operations/ and whatever the farmer has to sell, he 280
is not allowed to sell anywhere? It means there should be/total 300
monopoly procurement. In fact, the present system in Punjab and Haryana where substantial surplus arrive in the market/is 320
just close to monopoly procurement. I think if we bring in rigidity in this it would create more/problems than it would help us 340
to solve.

Then, Sir, I would urge for consideration another set of examples, for/example Assam and Maharashtra. They have been 360
following the system of monopoly procurement for the last few years. Our experience/is that procurement has not come 380
up very well in these States. It is not total monopoly as considered theoretically./ Even in Maharashtra and Assam, under 400
these conditions producers have some freedom to sell some quantity in the villages. It/is a sort of dual market system. Even assuming 420
that it is the system of monopoly procurement, it does not/help 440
us to mop up sufficient marketable surpluses because the procurement is from year to year and our experience is/ very sad. 460
Procurement in Maharashtra and Assam over a number of years is practically stagnant. In fact, a number of/distortions have 480
developed there. Then there is the third category like Bihar. 500
In Bihar, there are just no regulated markets./



Sir, last year, we had a very sad experience. I myself went to Bihar and I had consultations with the/Bihar Government. The Bihar Government wanted us to set up over 150 centres for the purchase of wheat if/ we take over the wheat trade. We set up all this machinery because we were very sincere and we/wanted to play a very effective role in the market operations. When we set up these centres, to our/surprise, we found that nobody was coming to the market. Then we were told that there was no system of/bringing the marketable surpluses to the markets. Farmer sells it in the village itself. There are no regular markets./ Therefore, there are different set of situations. I would sincerely submit for the consideration of the hon. Member that if monopoly/procurement meant evolving a system whereby substantial monopoly marketable surpluses come to the public sector agencies, I have no quarrel/ with him. But if it means prohibiting entirely even sales of produce in the villages, it means in substance introducing/ total rationing in the country, not only in urban areas, but also in villages. That means Government will have to/ take the responsibility of distributing foodgrains to the entire population of the country which is not a very easy proposition./That means Government will have to buy at a very high level of price if it is monopoly procurement. But /if it means that the price is maintained at a low level, then again, there will be a number of /difficulties. Then, producers will be dissatisfied and they will not cooperate. A number of illegal transactions will take place. It /will be difficult to control millions of producers and tell them - here is the law, you have no freedom to sell./It is allright on paper, but in practice, who is going to implement it? Therefore, we should really look at/the problem not from the theoretical angle but look into the practical implications. We should understand the problem in its/implications.

For instance, there are countries in the world where some sort of monopoly procurement is there but the situations /are different. Take the instance of Canada. The Canadian Wheat Board purchases all the wheat produced in the country. There/ is total monopoly as far as wheat purchases are concerned. But the context is different. Canada is a surplus producer/of wheat and it is an exporting country. If the Government does not intervene, prices will slump down and producers/will suffer. Therefore, the Government is intervening in the interests of the production and in the interests of protecting the/producers. In Australia, also it is the same thing. It is an exporting country. If the Government does not intervene,/prices are likely to come down very much and the producer is likely to suffer. Production is likely to suffer /and their exports are likely to suffer. That sort of situation does not exist in India where situation is different./

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I think the importance of my Resolution has been accepted on all hands and from the way/in which 20
interest has been shown from the discussion on it, I am convinced it is the subject of prime/importance in the country today. While 40
there has been by and large support to the recommendations that I have made/namely monopoly procurement of essential com- 60
modities, there have been a few voices of some adverse comments. Therefore, I would like/to deal with those a little before I 80
go on to the subject matter of the Resolution and the need/for 100
complying with it.

Mr. Tyagi mentioned during the discussion that he was apprehensive that if monopoly procurement is resorted /to, it will 120
take away the element of competition and it is the element of competition which is inherent in/free trade, in laissez faire 140
policy to which he attaches so much importance that this Resolution, in his opinion, should/not be accepted. I am afraid what 160
Shri Tyagiji has said and those who subscribe to his way of thinking/his ethos, his philosophy on such questions will lead 180
to sure disaster because the only example which Tyagiji gave us/, say of a rickshawala during the old days. He used to 200
stand near Connaught Circus and for four annas, the/rickshawala 220
could take him to any distance he liked. I am afraid we are living in a world far different/ from what it was say 30 years 240
ago or 40 years ago. Therefore, I am afraid Tyagiji's approach is rather/obscurantist and it is a little difficult to swallow 260
it and I can suggest that he should ponder over it/to realise 280
that but for the fact that Government had some reserves, it would not have been possible to meet/the overwhelming situation 300
which the country had to face during the drought. If Tyagiji thinks that because of the free/trade, prices would come down 320
to a normal level, I would only quote to him the example of those commodities/which are not under control. It is only wheat 340
which was intended to be brought under control, which was intended/to be procured in a monopolistic manner and it was 360
intended to be distributed through a Government machinery. The other/commodities, their prices were hiked, the commodi- 380
ties were hoarded, public institutions were exploited. With their money for hoarding and/veritable disaster on the verge 400
of which the country had to live so long was created. Therefore, the machinery under/ private agencies for the distribution 420
and procurement can under no circumstance either be encouraged or allowed.

The other comment made/ was by my friend of the D.M.K. 440
He seems to think that monopolistic procurement and distribution would lead to/ disruption and he also said that there was no 460
confidence in the agencies dealing with procurement and distribution of foodgrains./ I personally think that this is a question 480
which is not restricted to party-politics. Here are the basic requirements./ 500

Philosophy

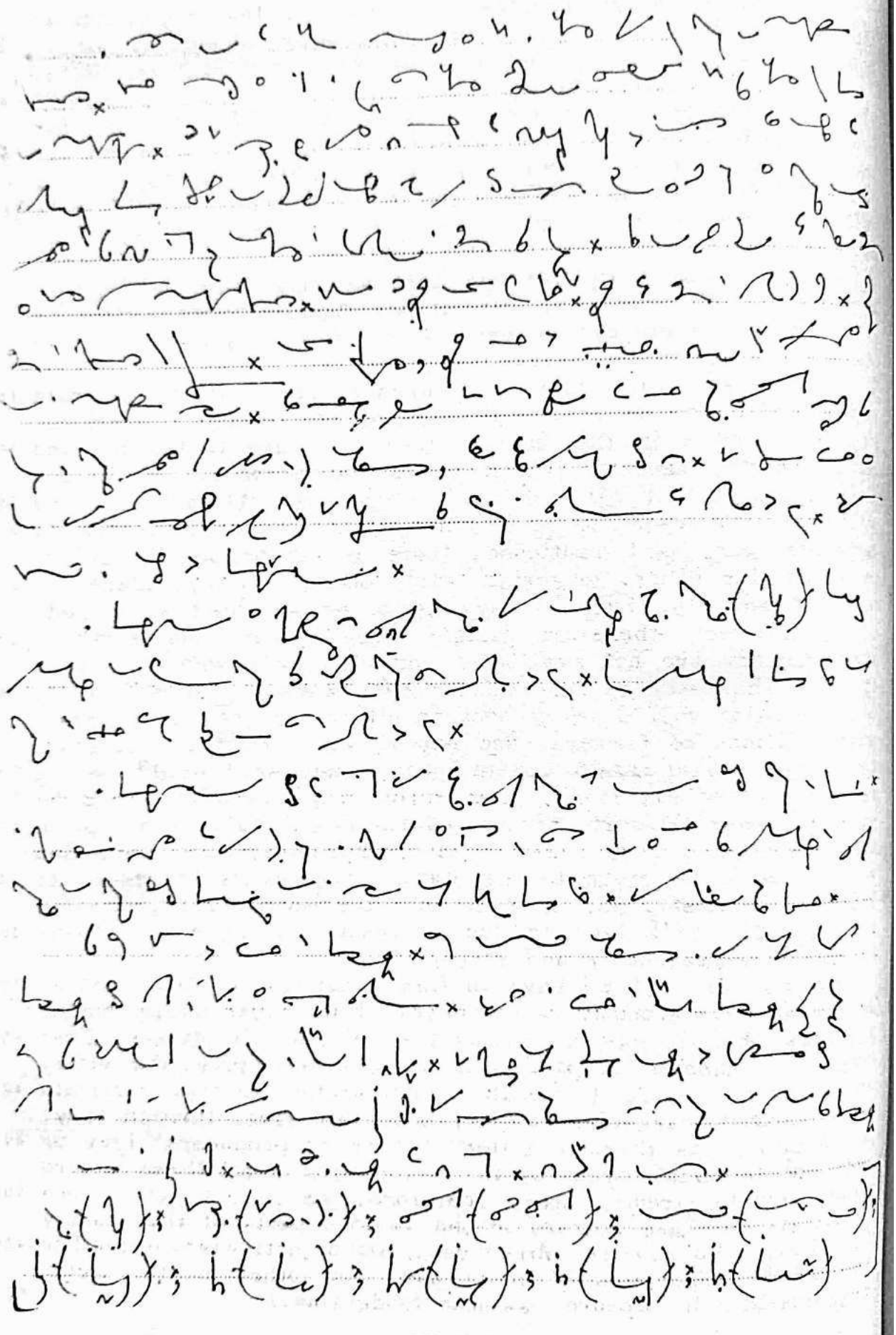
Sir, India is a vast country where the problem of communication, the problem of transport and the problem of socio-economic/ 20
conditions are different from area to area, from State to State.

Sir, I have attended the Chief Ministers' Conferences for/ 40
almost a decade now, being associated with this Ministry for long. Whenever we had a problem of procurement and particularly/ 60
the mode of procurement we consulted the Chief Ministers. They could never come to a conclusion whether there should be/a 80
uniform mode of procurement. In fact, they have always told us and we also appreciated their difficulties that conditions/ 100
differ from State to State and that we must give freedom to the State Governments as far as the mode/of procurement is 120
concerned. Therefore, we have given some discretion to the State Governments for years.

For instance, in Punjab/and Haryana, levy will not operate 140
and it will not be acceptable. There are market operations. Whatever comes in the /market they purchase it through the 160
public sector agencies which serve our purpose. But in the deficit States that will/not do. Perhaps, in certain States, we 180
will have to resort to levy and I have no objection if/it is 200
possible. Sir, as I mentioned, there are no organised markets in areas like Bihar. In certain parts of/our country, there are 220
no land records. Even if levy is to be accepted as a mode of procurement, there/are certain areas in our country where 240
land records are not available, and ultimately who will work it out? The/petty village officer will work it out and a lot 260
of corruption will develop because ultimately one has to deal/ 280
with millions of farmers, one has to work out the individual production. What would be the production, what would be/the 300
requirement of his family consumption and how much would be surplus. Then all sorts of manipulations will go on./Corruption 320
may breed in to such a large extent. Therefore, some discretion will have to be given to the State/ Governments in regard to 340
State procurement. So, to think that the monopoly procurement theoretically will lead to 100 per/cent procurement, I think 360
is not very reasonable and rational.

To my mind, if we have to find a solution/to this problem 380
as far as food economy is concerned, I feel that public sector agencies should play a commanding role/in the market. That 400
means a substantial portion of marketable surplus. Our effort should be to procure it from the/public sector agencies in certain 420
areas through market operations, in certain areas through levy, in certain areas through millers'/ levy or producers' levy or 440
both and in certain areas by the combination of all these factors under certain circumstances. Therefore, we have/to give some 460
elasticity to these matters in the various parts of the country to achieve the specific objectives./ Our objective is to strengthen 480
the Food Corporation of India and such other public sector organisations to procure maximum foodgrains./ 500

elasticity



Essential Commodities Dictation 48 /Marking 20 words each

The most important thing that I have mentioned is about the items which are to be brought under monopolistic procurement./ Of course, my friend has added a few more items, and there is nothing sacrosanct about these items to be/taken under monopoly control. What I mean to say is that once you accept that you have not been able/to provide to the common man with his necessities that we have not been able to check the price rise/in essential necessities and that our planned economy, whatever is short of it, has produced unplanned results, then you have/got to think in terms of evolving a system which is foolproof. It is no use saying that the present/system is almost like monopoly procurement. I know what he said in regard to other parts. He said that the/system of levy was there. There was the system of procurement by public sector. In regard to edible oil, he said/because of the 'ghanis' you could not buy raw materials in a monopolistic manner. That is exactly the reason why/I am sugesting that because of these half-hearted measure, which have failed to produce results which we want to/see, in this country, that is not that this recommendation has been made. But the basic question is, have we/really exercised the real pressure on the private sector which has played a havoc with the lives of the people. /I would like to mention the instance of the textile industry.

The textile industry has during the last few years/made huge profits which are un-precedented and these profits have not been re-invested in further production which would also have/brought some relief to the people. If re-investment had taken place, in the production of coarse cloth, it would have/ given more relief to the people.

The textile industry has been able to get away with these huge profits/and the industry has not been brought to book. A number of sick mills that we see today, the number/of which has gone to more than 100 is because this re-investment of huge profits in production has not been/taking place in a manner in which it should have taken place. We are facing all these difficulties.

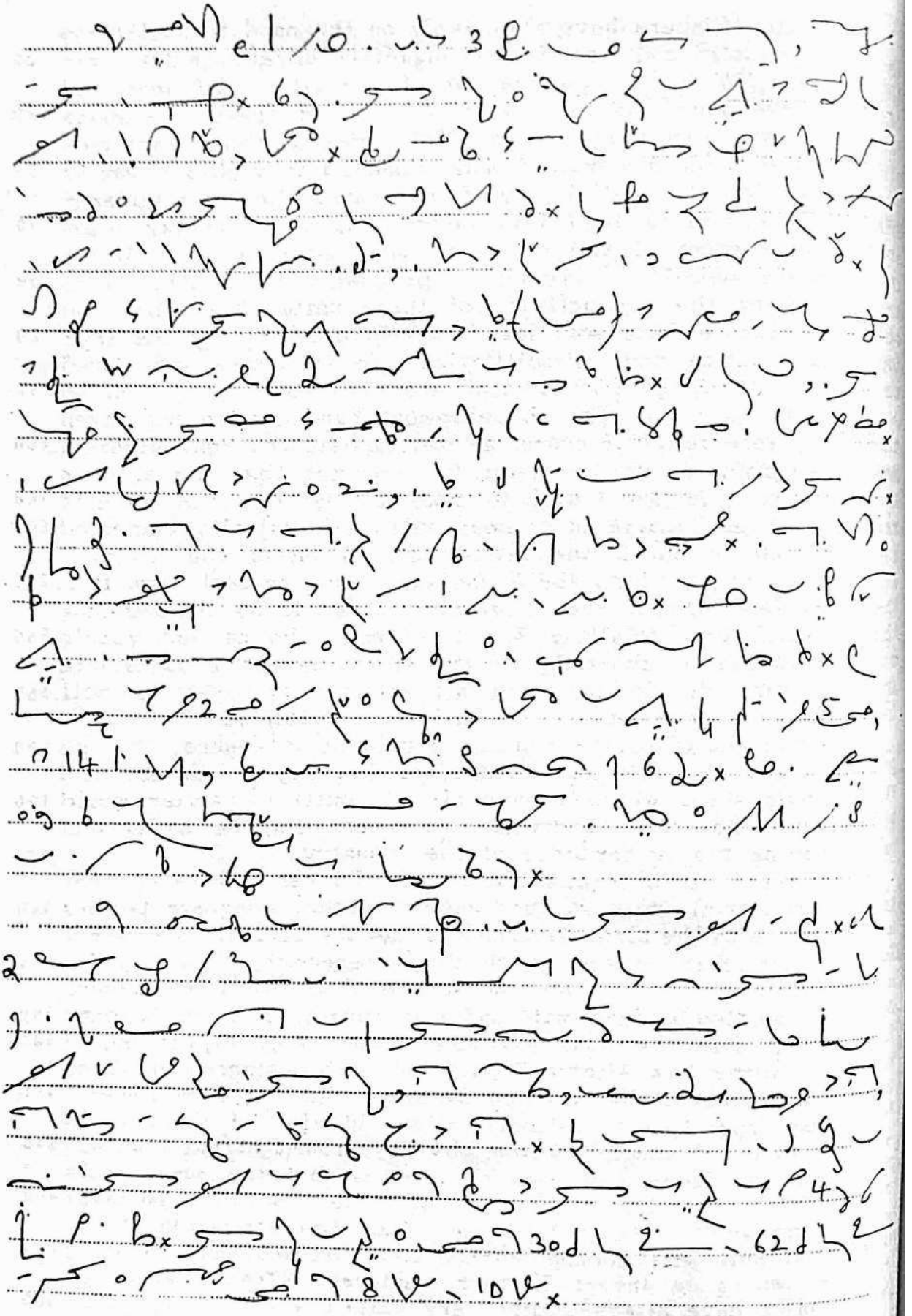
Then, Sir,/ I come to the question of technical knowhow. Sir, in my opinion, in this country, the way in which the/ foreign technical knowhow has been allowed to operate has created havoc. If it was a question of buying the technical/knowhow, which was not available here, then I would not have had any objection to buying it out right./ But the direction in which the so-called knowhow of the foreign countries has been allowed to go on and operate/ are making continuous drain on our economy of this country and my objection in allowing this technical knowhow/ is to make a continuous drain. Now, what is the knowhow that you get? You buy the trade name./

Sir, hon. Members have also dwelt on the need to modernize the sugar industry and also step up sugarcane development/activi- 20
ties. About 200 sugar factories out of a total of 400 installed factories are more than 25/years old and of these, 75 sugar 40
factories have capacities below 1200 tonnes. These factories are required to/be modernized and expanded to viable capacity 60
keeping in view the availability of sugarcane. The Union Govern-
ment have requested the/State Governments to undertake pilot 80
studies in respect of two or three such units in their States and prepare detailed,/time-bound proposals for restructuring 100
and improving the productivity of these units. The units can obtain assistance from soft loan/schemes operated by the IFCI 120
for modernization and rehabilitation. To facilitate and speed up this process, the/Government are also advancing loans on 140
soft terms from the Sugar Development Fund and so far seven units have received/Rs.6 crores as loan assistance. Hon. Members 160
have also referred to the need for ensuring that the amounts are/properly spent and I wish to make it clear that the projects 180
assisted by the Department of Food will be/physically inspected 200
and verified to check the proper utilization of the loans. I am also happy to inform the House/that loans on soft term from 220
the Sugar Development Fund have been given to 39 units during the financial/year totalling Rs. 20 crores. The current year's 240
budget allotment is about Rs. 50 crores in respect of assistance for/sugarcane development and all eligible applications will 260
be considered on merits and according to priority.

Sir, the aim of the/Government should be to ensure, through 280
its policies, the efficient running of the sugar industry and the various steps which/I have already outlined earlier would 300
go to show how the Government has been sparing no efforts in improving the/performance of the industry. 320

With regard to problems arising out of gross mis-management of the industrial units in the/private sector, adequate powers 340
are available to the State Governments and the Central Government for the temporary takeover of the/management of such units 360
under the provisions of the IDR Act. Instances of gross misuse of office can/also be dealt with under the provions of the Company 380
Law. I am sure the hon. Members would bring to/the notice 400
of the Company Law Affairs Department such instances of abuse of office. Whenever the occasion demands, the State/Governments 420
have been resorting to nationalisation. In view of this, there appears to be no special reason why Government of/India should 440
also step in. There has been suggestions that the sugar mills should have distilleries attached with them so/that molasses 460
can be properly utilised by them. This diversification of the industrial unit will depend totally upon the will/and capacity 480
of the owners to invest in such ventures. Already about 68 500
sugar mills have attached distillary units./

Reading Exercise 50

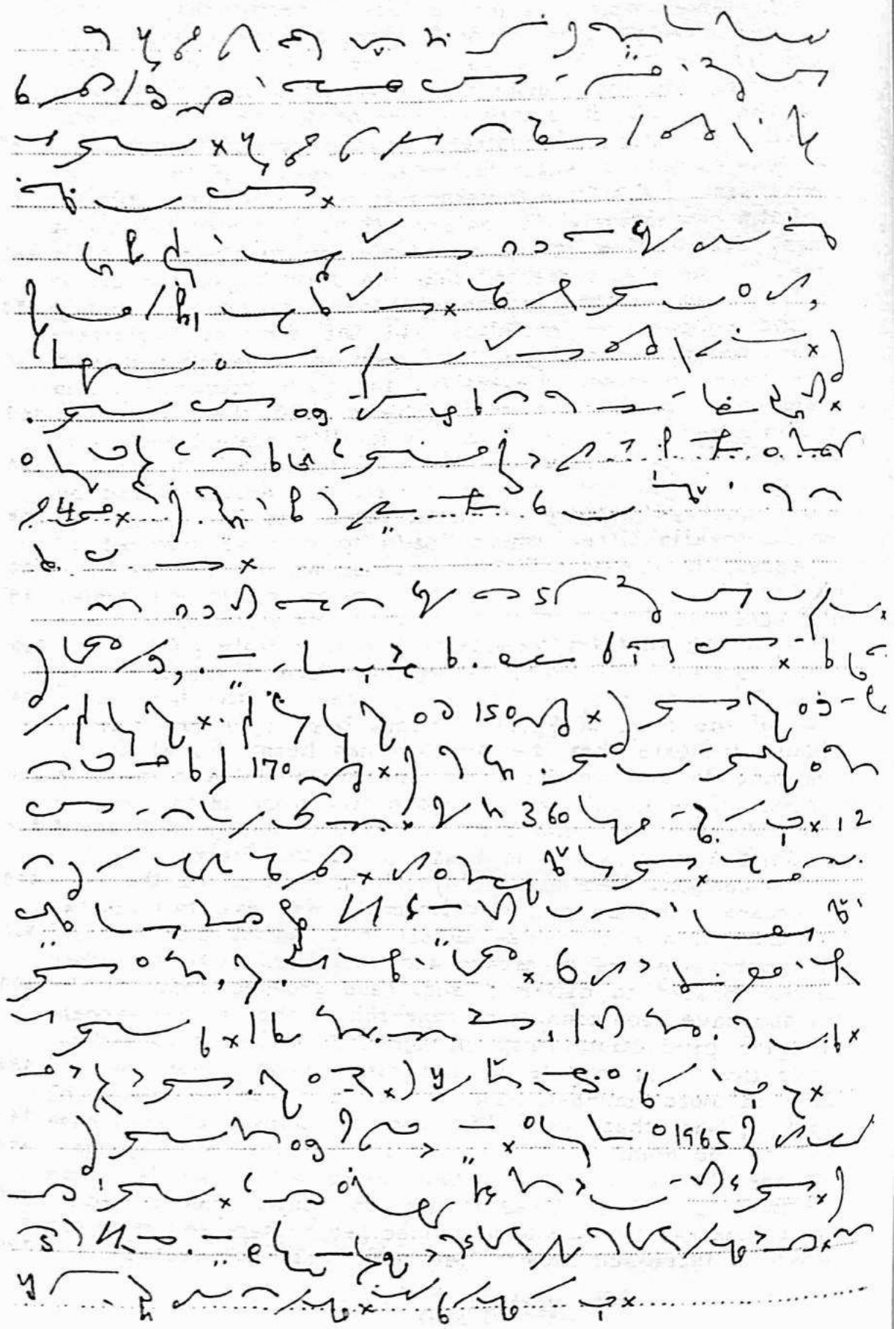


sugar policy/essen. comm. **Dictation 50** /Marking 20 words

Sir, the Government's policy is that it recognises the need for the three sweetening industries - gur, khandsari and sugar- to co-exist./This year the sugarcane production is comparatively 20 higher in U.P. and the crushers have resorted to paying lower prices/to the farmers. It is only because of this that the Govern- 40 ment have time and again insisted on the proper/demarcation 60 of cane areas as between sugar factories as well as power crusher operated areas. If the State Governments ensure/adequate availa- 80 bility of the raw material to one and all by properly delimiting the zones, the problem of the type/referred to would normally 100 not arise. It was also suggested that the daily sugar production should be mortgaged to the/banks and the mill-owners should 120 inform the cooperative societies and the District Magistrate about the money received so that/there is no mal-practice in 140 the cane price payment. Generally, for your information, the sugar factories pledge the sugar/stocks with the commercial 160 banks who provide them with credit facility against the value of such stocks. But where the/financial health of the mill is 180 weak, the banks do not provide the entire credit required by the sugar mill./Therefore at times there has been a gap in 200 the credit availability, which leads to delayed payment to the growers./The credit policy is decided by the Reserve Bank 220 of India and the problems of the type are on unit/to unit basis. 240 In such cases in States like U.P., the Cane Commissioner and his staff or the District/Magistrate has to closely monitor the 260 payments position. However, taking into account the fact that only Rs. 2 crores are/payable as overdues to the farmers in 280 U.P. out of the total of Rs.500 crores, beyond 14/day period, 300 this would indicate that the problem has been minimal during this season. As far as the Union Government/is concerned, it 320 is in favour of democratising the cooperatives and in this regard the Prime Minister has reiterated our/stand in a letter addressed 340 to the Chief Ministers in the beginning of this year.

Sir, some hon. Members have/rightly emphasised the need 460 for sugarcane research and development. We have two central institutions which work under an all India/coordinated project 380 for the improvement of sugarcane and operate through a number of centres located in different sugarcane growing areas/in the 400 country and have been conducting research on the various aspects of sugarcane production, crop management, including assessing the/irrigation requirements of the crop, crop protection and 420 harvest and post harvest handling of the crop. It would be incorrect/to say that there has been no impact of sugarcane 440 research in the North as the very transformation of the/sugar- 460 cane in the Punjab in the last four years will contradict such a statement. Sugarcane productivity in Punjab has increased/480 from 30 tonnes per hectare to 62 tonnes per hectare and recovery 500 has likewise increased from 8 per cent to 10 per cent./

Reading Exercise 51



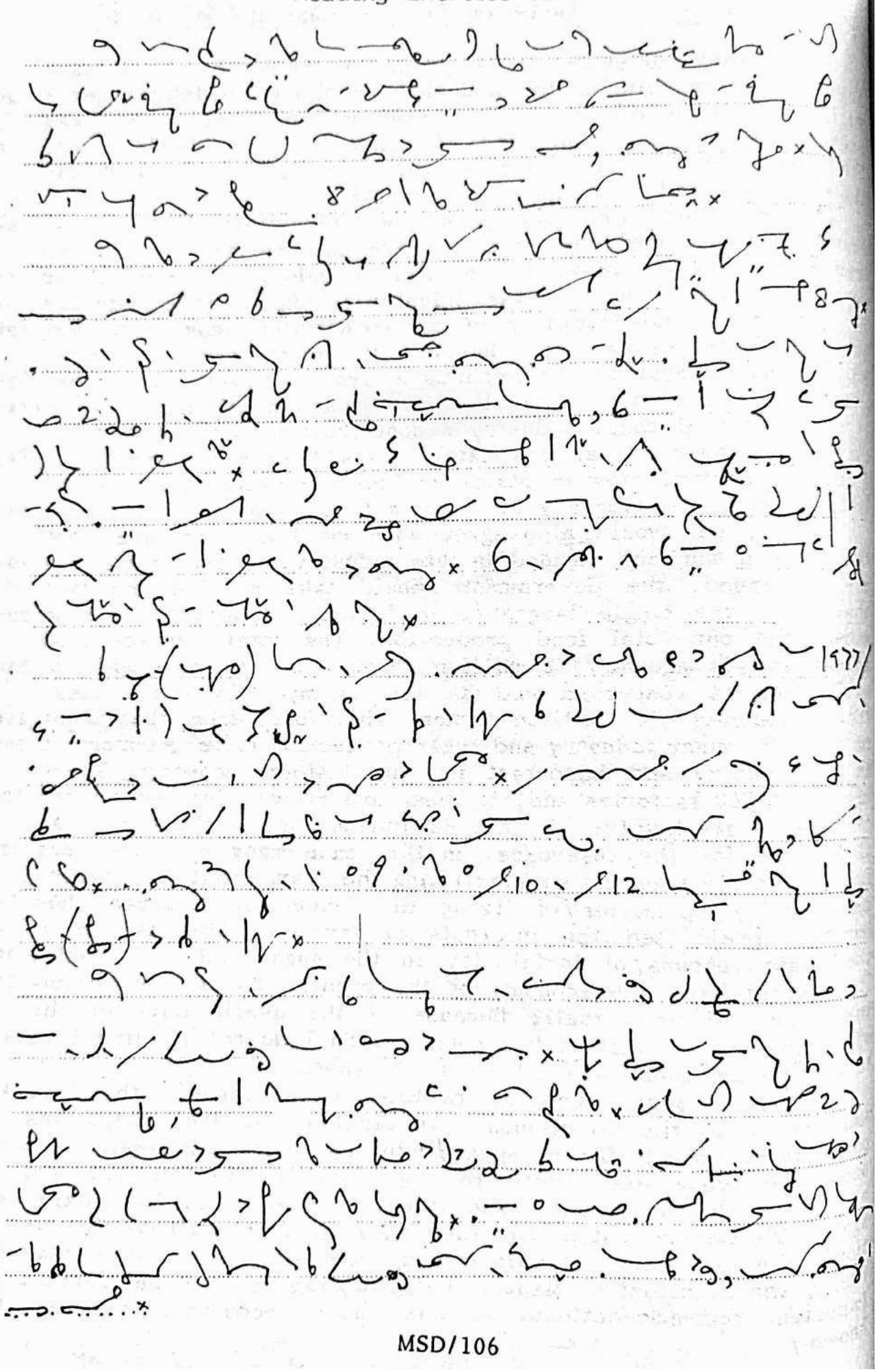
Sir, I think the House will be grateful to my esteemed colleague Shri Verma for bringing forward this resolution which/concerns millions of agriculturists in our country and lakhs of workers engaged in the sugar industry. I think the House/will recall the importance of this industry which happens to be a traditional agro-based industry in our country. 20 40

If/you study the development of industrialisation of our country, you would agree that there are certain agro-based traditional industries/which constituted industrial base of our country. In this respect sugar industry is one, textile industry is another and jute/industry of our country happens to be yet another. So far as the sugar industry in our country is concerned/we can understand its importance from economic and fiscal point of view also. As per the information available with me/it is found that sugar industry's contribution to the Union and State exchequer is approximately Rs.400 crores. Therefore,/from the point of view of States or Union Government exchequer this industry occupies a very important position in our/country. 60 80 100 120 140 160 180

Madam, you would also agree with me that there are more than 5 lakh workers engaged in jute industry./So far as farmers are concerned, the Government should take note of the fact that it is the single largest/crop in our country. It is even more than our total food production. The total average food production is around/150 million tonnes. So far as sugarcane production is concerned and as far as my information goes, it/has touched 170 million tonnes. Therefore, from that point of view the sugar industry and sugar production is/very important in our country and important for our national economy. There are about 360 factories and/all these are known. But two important issues are involved in this Resolution. One is the remunerative price for the/sugarcane. In that case many hon. Members have given the argument substantiating the charge that the Government policy in matter/of fixing the prices of sugarcane has harmed, prejudiced the interests of farmers. This is one of the basic reasons/of instability in the sugar industry itself. It does not harm the economy of the country but it also harms/the very industry itself. Because of the availability of the sugarcane the production has gone up. So I do not/require time to explain as these are all known to them. 200 220 240 260 280 300 320 340 360 380 400 420

So far as sugar industry problem is concerned, they/are well known to the Government. As far back as 1965 there was one Inquiry Commission on sugar/industry. That Commission has comprehensively dealt with the problem of the industry and also with the sugarcane. Therefore, my complaint/or charge against the Government is that they have not given full consideration to the very very valuable report, very/valuable recommendation of the Commission. Madam, I do not like to point out certain important recommendations. Anyway these recommendations are known./ 440 460 480 500

Reading Exercise 52



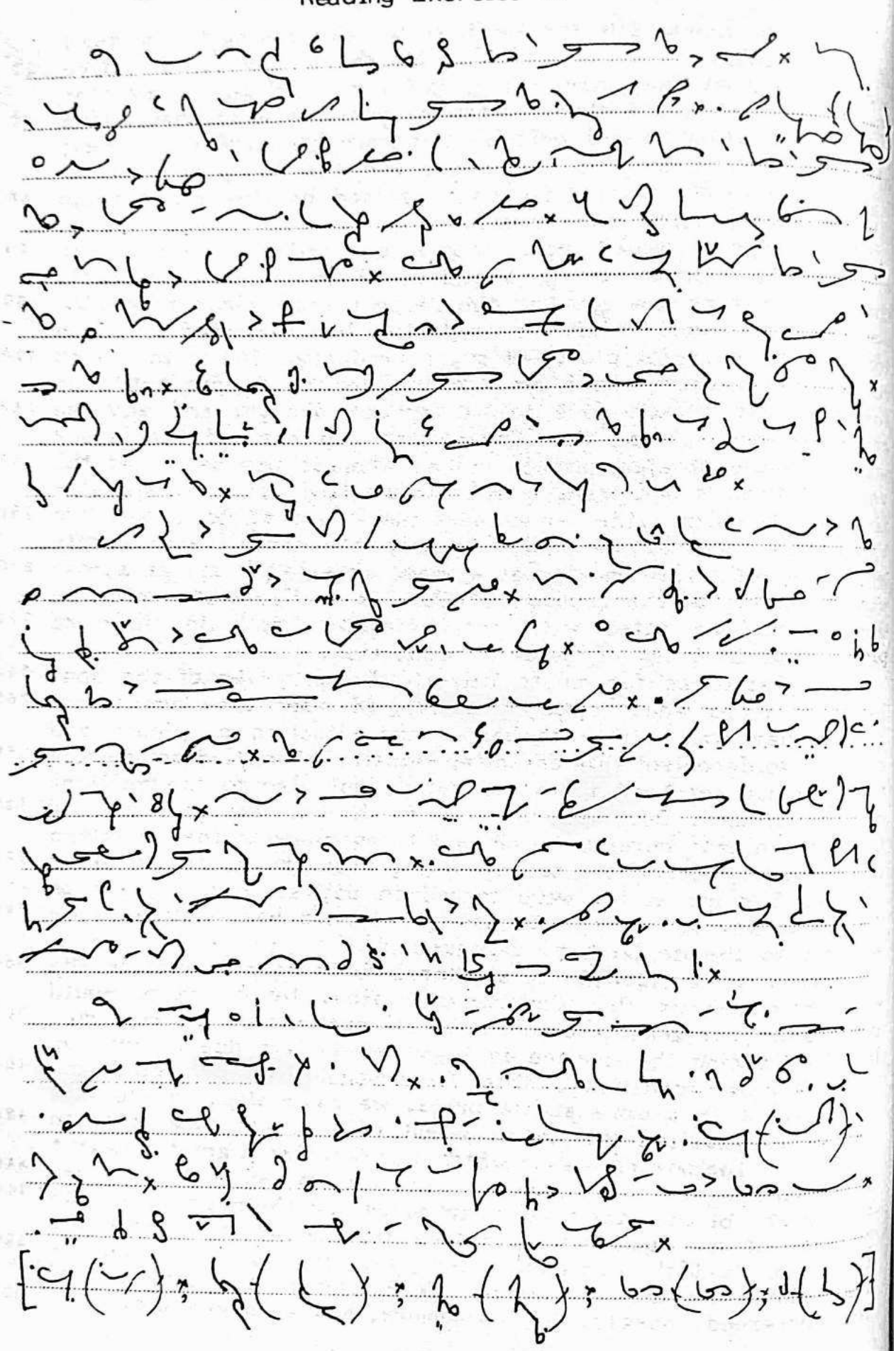
sugar policy **Dictation 52** /Marking 20 words each

Sir, I am thankful to the Members for expressing their views in very unequivocal terms and also for the various/constructive 20
suggestions that they have made and I would like to say that the Government would always welcome positive and/constructive 40
suggestions which would help in the more efficient management of the sugarcane growers, consumers and the producers. Before I go/into some of the specific points raised by Members I would 60
like to give a little background.

Sir, Members would/recall that it was under the leadership 80
of our late beloved Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, that the country emerged/as the largest cane sugar producing 100
country in the world when our production had exceeded 8 million tonnes. The years/of plenty of sugar production led to increased 120
consumer consumption and despite the decline in production in the next two/seasons due to widespread drought and adverse 140
agro-climatic factors, this Government had ensured that sugar was available at a/reasonable price. When it was seen that the 160
vested interests had tried to reap unjustified gains by specula-tion and hoarding,/the Government had resorted to imports to 180
the extent necessary in order to keep the overall availability of this essential/commodity at a reasonable level and at a rea- 200
sonable price to the consumers. This is to illustrate how this Government/has acted with responsibility, both in times of 220
plenty and in times of reduced production.

It is needless for me/to refresh the memories of the hon. 240
Members as to what happened in 1977-78 when the/Government 260
of the day was unable to handle the situation of plenty and decided to decontrol this essential industry which/led not merely 280
to a serious set-back to the industry, but also to the millions of the farmers. Our/memories are fresh with the instances of 300
large scale cane burning which had taken place in the heartland of sugarcane/cultivation, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and other 320
places. The consumers were forced to pay as high a price as Rs./10 to Rs. 12 per kilo because production had declined sub- 340
sequent to the decision to decontrol.

Sir, I am obliged/to relate these facts only to clarify the 360
concern shown by this Government which, by contracts would go to show/our genuine concern for all sections of the economy. 380
Notwithstanding the decline in sugar production due to adverse agro-climatic/conditions, this Government had protected the 400
consumers with a more stable price. We have also, in the last two years,/started the announcement of the sugarcane price in 420
advance of the sowing season which would infuse a greater degree of/confidence in the minds of the farmers so that they can 440
be assured of the statutory floor price for their/produce. The Government has announced the long term sugar policy for the 460
first time and its decisions have basically been/prompted by its genuine concern not merely to harmonise the interests of 480
the concerned, namely, the consumers, but cane growers./ 500



Sir, another important development that has taken place has been the payment of sugarcane price to the growers. I am/ 20
happy to inform the House that perhaps in the last one decade sugarcane price arrears are the lowest. The Union/Food Minister 40
has written to the Chief Ministers of various States requesting them to personally monitor the problem of payment of/sugarcane 60
prices to farmers and many have positively responded to his request. I have also been taking up this matter/during the 80
course of my visits to the various State capitals. Hon. Members will appreciate that insuring timely payment of/sugarcane prices 100
is the primary reponsibility of the State Government but the endeavours made by the Central Government have helped/in 120
the speedy clearance of cane price dues. With this favourable trend I am sure our sugarcane farmers would increase/both pro- 140
duction as well as productivity. I am grateful to Shri Shanti Tyagi, who had also confirmed that the clearance/of cane price 160
dues in the season in the State of Uttar Pradesh had been much better than in the past./I am confident that things will only 180
improve for the better from now onwards.

One aspect of the sugar policy/which unfortunately does 200
not seem to have found favour with many of the Members is the minimum economic size of/the newly proposed sugar units. 220
I am a little distressed by the general difficulties and lack of confidence displayed by/some of the hon. Members in our 240
farmers to rise to new challenges. As hon.Members are aware the Government/has continued its favourable treatment of the 260
cooperative sector in the matter of licencing new units. The record achievements of/the cooperative sugar movement are well 280
known. Members will agree with me that the first cooperative sugar unit which was/started in Maharashtra, with an initial 300
capacity of 8000 tonnes. Many of the cooperatives in Maharashtra, Gujarat and elsewhere/in the country have diversified their 320
activities besides increasing their sugar production capacity from time to time. The hon. Members/will agree that no industrial 340
venture can be started without due regard either to availability of raw material or economic/feasibility of the project. The 360
Resolution underlines the need for ensuring adequate availability of raw materials and also indicates minimum./size of plant of 380
about 1500 tonnes cane crushing per day.

Sir, the Government of India is committed to/having a vibrant 400
and resilient sugar economy and only an economic and viable unit can be the cornerstone of such/a policy. The very fact 420
that many Members have talked about a particular size as well as the need for/a certain discipline in respect of spatial distance 440
between an existing and a new factory underlines the commonality of approach/to this problem. As far as I see, there is some 460
difference only in details due to the perceptions/and none of 480
fundamental nature. The Government's decision has been guided by expert and professional advice in this regard./ 500

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it has been stated by the hon. Minister that the present Bill has been brought to/effectively 20
prevent persons indulging in anti-social activities like hoarding, black-marketing and various other evils of inflationary prices in/essential commodities, especially when there is a drought 40
situation in the country. We have no quarrel with the objects of/this measure and we wish that this measure should succeed. 60
But the general point I wish to raise in this/matter is as has 80
been stated by the hon. Minister, that it is true the anti-social elements may try/to exploit the situation and try to push up 100
the prices, but the main point is that anti-social elements/come 120
into the picture only because of a regular inflationary trend in the economy. If they feel that the prices/will go up and 140
they will be able to make a profit, especially on essential commodities, they will come into/the picture. But when the 160
economy is not inflationary and there is a downward trend in prices, in such a/situation this kind of measure may not be 180
relevant or necessary, because no trader, merchant or industrialist will try/to hoard articles or commodities if it is fully 200
known that the prices will come down and he will not/be able 220
to get any profit by hoarding commodity. So hoarding by people comes into operation only when there is/an inflationary trend 240
in the economy, especially when there is such a trend continuously over a period of many decades./ 260

Inflationary economy has not suddenly come into being in India. It is there over a period of years. It may/be stated 280
that the official wholesale price index for all commodities has touched a new height, representing a price rise/of not less 300
than 6 per cent in the four months period since April. This has come on top of/a massive price increase of over 60 per 320
cent in the preceding 7 years. What is more disturbing is the/340
persistent rising trend in the prices of several essential commodities. If we take into account that at the retail/end the price 360
is 50 per cent higher than the wholesale price, the rise in commodity prices so far in/the current financial year is quite 380
alarming. This should be quite clear to the Government.

While speaking on the Budget/previously, I had noted this 400
point specially. It was then said by the then Finance Minister that rising prices was/not a new phenomenon for this country 420
only; there had been inflation in many countries. At that time when I/was speaking in the House, I had said that Government 440
had to be very careful in the under-developed countries, because developed/countries may be able to absorb the price rise. For 460
example, for a per capita income of over a lakh/of rupees 480
per month as in USA, if there is inflation of 10 per cent they can tolerate./ 500

Madam, sugar industries have also been affected by sickness. Now, in this respect also, I want to draw the attention/of the 20
hon. Minister to the report prepared by the Reserve Bank of India regarding the reasons and causes for/the incidence of 40
sickness in sugar industry. That report was submitted to the Government in October, 1985. I/would only request that the 60
Government pick up the report and find out what were the recommendations in the Reserve/Bank of India report on the incidence 80
of sickness in sugar industry. Now some piecemeal measures are being taken. Soft/loans are generally advanced and that 100
does not fill the gap much. It is the mill owners who take advantage of/those soft loans and ultimately they eat it away 120
and the sickness is not removed. I would only refer to/one 140
administrative problem. Now, some of my friends sitting opposite mentioned, about the multiplicity of the Government Departments in the/administration of sugar and sugar industry. It is found 160
that the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, Agriculture, Finance, Ministry/of Chemicals and Fertilizers, all combined together 180
formthe administration of this industry.

Madam, in case of Textile Industry although/various depart- 200
ments are concerned, it has been brought under the administrative control of one Ministry, that is the Ministry of/Textiles. 220
I also recommended that in case of sugar, the administrative Ministry should be a separate one and there should/be a separate 240
Ministry or Department which may be called the Ministry of Sugar and Sugar Industry. Many Members have/spoken about 260
the plight of the agriculturists but none has mentioned about the plight of the workers engaged in the/sugar industry. As 280
I have mentioned, 3 lakh workers are engaged in this industry. The Government, of iate, has set/up or appointed a Wage Board 300
and the Wage Board has given certain recommendations and the workers representatives in that/Wage Board have given dissent 320
to the recommendations made by the Wage Board and now it is well known to/the hon. Minister that it is ultimately the 340
Government which decides upon the award of the Wage Board. I would/only take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister 360
and draw the attention of the Ministry of Labour that the/re- 380
commendations made by the Wage Board or Sugar Industry has recommended something which goes against the interest of the 400
workers/engaged in the industry. The Government of India should take proper steps so that the workers' interests are not jeop- 420
pardised/and the workers representatives in the Wage Board are given full consideration and the report should be modified 440
in that/light so that the workers can derive the benefit of that Wage Board's decision. 460

Lastly, to solve the age long/problem persisting problem, both for the farmers and the industrial workers, the Government 480
should take up the proposal of nationalization/of the industry. I feel that that will be only panacea for the ills which have 500
been afflicting this industry./

Key to Trans.No.31 **Dictation 56** /Marking 20 words each

Sir, I had the honour to speak about this while the Report of the Ministry of Industrial Development was being/discussed 20 in our House. I said that it is production alone which is the main kingpin of any economy, and/unless and until the entire 40 efforts of the Government of India and the people of this country are geared, concentrated/and intensified to raise the national 60 production in agriculture, in industry, production in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of our/economy, there is no 80 salvation or an easy road. Therefore I would say that the Minister and his Ministry are/a prisoner of the other Ministries because 100 till such time as the production is raised in steel, in agriculture, in/various other types of things which this country can 120 manufacture, sophisticated products, engineering goods, jute goods, tea, cotton textiles, mineral/ores and petroleum products, 140 etc., it is not possible for this Ministry to deliver the goods in the field of/exports. 160

Therefore, if I am saying that the result of this Ministry's working last year and the previous years is/very, very much 180 below the standard level, it is not that I am finding any fault with the Ministry but/I blame the entire working of the Central 200 Government and the faulty and callous policies of the Central Government towards/national production which are at the root 220 of the very very depressing performance of this Ministry in terms of foreign/trade. Nowhere in the world can you separate 240 out export trade from the internal economy. In any country, affluent or/poor, foreign trade is a reflection, is the by product 260 of its internal economy.Therefore, to me this matter of/trade- 280 gap on which the Ministry seems to be gloating from day to day is not convincing. At least in/my time, I remember, in 300 a very modest way, we never gave that much of importance to the fairy tales/of narrowing the trade-gap. Trade-gap will 320 narrow. It can become zero if you do not import anything. If/340 you starve the small scale industries, it will narrow. I had the occasion to say here in the last debate/that from Rs. 75 360 crores if the import for the small sacle industries is made Rs. 22 crores,/you can save. You will save if you do not give 380 raw jute to the industry. You can save many/things if you decide 400 to go poorer and poorer day by day in order to have the pleasure of announcing/that the trade gap can be narrowed 420 down.

Sir, I remember at one time we were importing machinery worth Rs./650 crores. Even before devaluation we were importing 440 about Rs.200 crores. In order to have economic/emancipation 460 we have to take the benefit of modern science and technology. Therefore, the progress must be judged from year/to year as 480 to how much we can accelerate the production part of this and what is the tempo of development./ 500

Intext Words/Short forms & Phrases

escalation
repatriation
edifice
broached
controverted
fictitious
conformity
confrontation
litany
border
bombers
inter-copter
dwindling
crux
non-aligned
sustain
petro-dollars
admirable
quietly
emerging
mobilisation
pessimism
neutralism
de-stabilisation
disintegration
South-West
bilateral
disaster
renewed
South Asian
resuscitate
instigate

obstinate
irritants
boosts
dilution
truthful
equilibrium
perceptions
access
consensus
layment
super-powers
flexing
offing
near-unanimity
environment
division
armament
long run
forums
economic order
scaled
distinct
cold war
ill-will
cheerfully
South-east
trilateral
ambit
collusion
South East Asia
languishing
remant

recoverable
rivalry
allibi
billets
miser's
scenerio
affluent
mutuality
appease
vividly
incessantly
keel
out of date
non-alignment
turmoil
half-an-hour
environmental
digress
gory
emphasised
solidarity
embellishment
impeaccable
comity
snare
unmitigated
unilateral
instead
conventional
Atomic bomb
detente
eroding

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to draw your attention to a very vital matter relating to the Indo-Pak Agreement signed a few days back. Sir, in this House, on 8th December last year, in reply to a question raised by me and my colleague about the expenditure we are incurring on the prisoners of war, the hon. Defence Minister had told this House that part of this expenditure that we are incurring was recoverable from Pakistan. He stated very categorically that this matter will be taken up when the general repatriation of prisoners of war is discussed. Now, last week, we had discussed this issue. According to the assurance given by the Defence Minister to this House, this matter should have been taken up with Pakistan. But, to my knowledge and from what I can gather from the agreement, as has been published, this matter was not even broached perhaps so far as Pakistan is concerned. It has not in any way concealed what its own reaction is to this matter.

I have seen press reports in which the Attorney General of Pakistan has controverted all these claims and has said that India has no right to claim any re-imbursement from Pakistan on this issue of prisoners of war. We have incurred crores of rupees on feeding them. Article 49 of the Geneva Convention of 1949 says very categorically that advances of pay issued to prisoners of war in conformity with Article 60 shall be considered as made on behalf of the power on which they depend. This is merely advance of pay that we have been giving them. I do not know what amount it works out, but it does certainly comes to a few crores of rupees. We may have spent more than 25 crores in all. May be part of it is not recoverable, but a part of it under the agreement is recoverable from Pakistan.

Sir, as late as yesterday, in reply to an un-starred question in the Lok Sabha which obviously was tabled before these talks were finalised, the Defence Minister has said that under the 3rd Geneva Convention relating to treatment of prisoners of war, the power detaining the prisoners of war shall be bound to provide free of charge for their maintenance and for the medical authority attention required by their state of health. This is our responsibility. However, advances of pay issued to prisoners of war shall be considered as made on behalf of the power on which they depend and as such are recoverable from Pakistan. Now, here is a very categoric statement. In view of this statement if the Government of India was not even broached, this issue during these talks, I regard it as a very serious compromise of national interest and of course, a violation of the assurance given to this House. What has happened? How it has happened needs to be clarified and explained to this House.

Sir, I am constrained to say that my reactions to the agreement, the day before yesterday are more valid today in this context and I feel that the agreement signed is far worse than it appeared at first sight.Therefore, I would, with your permission, like to draw the attention of the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs present here, because it is not merely a mention, it is not a matter which needs merely to be mentioned, it is going to be talked about, it is going to be a live issue. I would, through you, request the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, to convey to the Government my feelings and the feelings of my party. May be even those Members who may welcome the agreement on humanitarian grounds would be unhappy than on this particular aspect because we have compromised our position very badly. Here is a country whose jawans made innumerable sacrifices and after winning that war, we behave as if we have lost that war and we are going all about to appease the aggression. This kind of behaviour somehow makes me very unhappy. Therefore, I would like to have a clarification from the Government on this point.

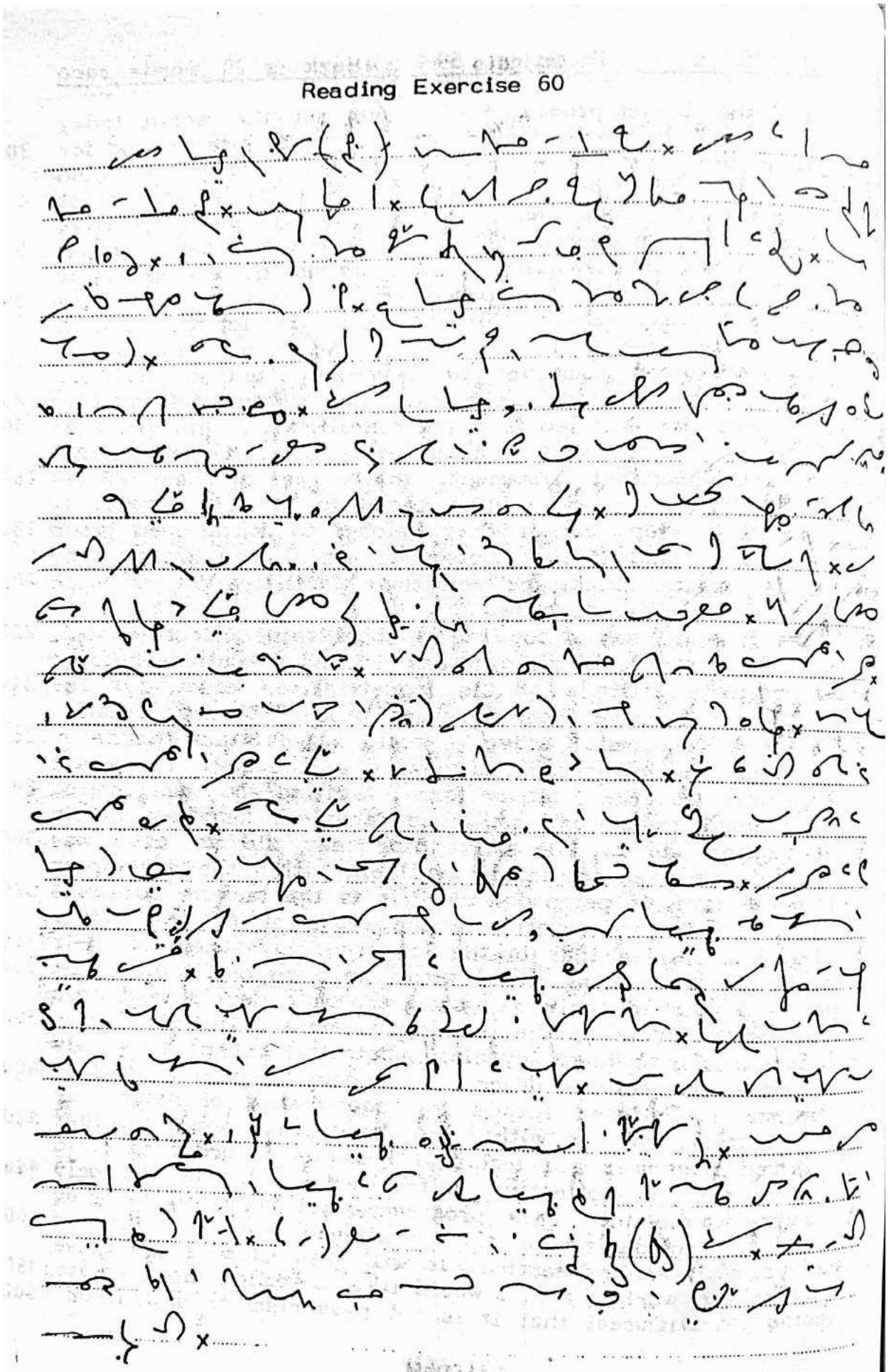
Sir, with your permission, I would like to invite your attention to the question of parity between India and Pakistan as many people think that India has only to look to the western border. It is not so. I am one of those people who would be very happy if relations between China and India improve. I have said so in this House many times and I am one of those who feel extremely unhappy that we have been neighbours for so many centuries without a quarrel, without a battle, without a war, and now looking at each other with suspicion. If things could improve, I shall be very happy indeed. But till such time, we must not allow our guard to be looted.

Sir, so far as our air force is concerned, I am one with the young friend who pointed out that we will have to develop faster inter-copter planes and we will have to have more of bombers. Our bombers strength is itself dwindling. We are using the bombers which are really out of date today. No other country is using it. So it is time for us to think in those terms.

Sir, the next point that I would like to take up is about food. If you go to the basic cause of the present discontent you will find that it is on this front on which we have failed miserably. I know that there was drought and certainly this country which has been an agricultural country for centuries we knew that that was the weakest point in our economy that even after 25 years of independence, we still have to go abroad and ask countries like America and the Soviet Russia to give us food. This is very shameful development and I think there is no reason why we should throw up our hands and say what can we do.

Sir, the basic problem before us and the world today is how to arrest the escalation of arms race and/ preparation for 20
war, how to preserve world peace which is so vital for mankind and particularly for the developing countries. /I would suggest 40
that the non-aligned group should launch a vigorous peace offensive with a clear-cut progamme. A/ world-wide propaganda among 60
all nations from all available platforms and by all available means of communications for peace and /against war and arm 80
race is a must for us. We should launch a campaign for disarmament and complete ban /on nuclear armament. We should try to call 100
upon all non-aligned countries to deny facilities for military base to/ any big power on their soil. Any country defying this 120
appeal may even be expelled from the non-aligned group, /because 140
there is no sense when we talk about peace, against war, against arms build-up, against armament, that some/ of our friends 160
provide facilities for maintaining bases to foreign powers. It must come to a stop. Either they belong/ to non-aligned group 180
or they do not. And if they belong to non-aligned group, they must abide by/its principles and deny facilities to any such 200
big power for a military base.

Sir, I would say a few/words about this collective self- 220
reliance. The North-South dialogue has reached a deadlock because of the obstinate attitude of the industrialised countries. The 240
question is how to make them move and proceed towards creation of a new world economic/ order. I would suggest that the deve- 260
loping world should immediately start a dialogue. There are enough natural resources, labour force, /skilled and semi-skilled 280
labour, trained manpower, and even technical knowhow within the developing world. The only thing they did/not have was 300
capital. But now even capital is available within the developing world in the form of petro-dollars. /It is the task of countries 320
like India and every country in the group of 77 to convince the/oil-rich countries that in the long run, investment of their 340
capital in the developing world would be more profitable/ from 360
the point of view of their own socio-economic development than to invest and recycle in the developed world./ The developing 380
world does not give them anything substantial except arms only to fight among themselves. Hence India should initiate/ a positive 400
move in the non-aligned forums for mobilisation of natural as well as capital resources within the developing/ world together 420
with trained manpower and technical knowhow in order to build up a movement for collective self-reliance. This/is the only 440
way to break the ice. This programme will help in bringing about greater solidarity in the/non-aligned movement thereby 460
giving a new dynamic direction. It will also advance the cause of peace in the world./ Sir, I would like to remind the advocates 480
of genuine non-alignment that it is not pessimism or neutralism./ 500



We want Pakistan to be stable to make progress and become strong. We want that it makes progress and becomes stable./ 20
We also recognise Pakistan's right to strengthen its defence. Nobody denies it. They have already raised the strength of their/defence capacity by more than double during the last 40
ten years. But to acquire arms highly disproportionate to their actual/needs has to be looked at with suspicion. After all, 60
our past experience in this matter was sad. Whenever Pakistan/ 80
acquired arms from the West, they used the arms only against us. Moreover, the speed at which they are going/ahead to manu- 100
facture nuclear bombs not only causes concern to us but may lead to grave consequences. I wonder if/Pakistan, the so-called 120
Western policeman in this region, is planning to leave the non-aligned movement and once again/play the role of an aligned 140
nation in some kind of a new military alliance.

Sir, China's attitude towards India/is reported to have 160
undergone some change. Their international postulates and world view are also reported to be under review./The concept of 180
inevitability of war does not appear to be any more their guiding principle. We welcome the proposed/visit of the Chinese Foreign 200
Minister which was postponed a few months ago for unknown reasons. I hope our Foreign/Minister will find him in a new 220
frame of mind. I also hope some progress will be made towards normalisation/of relations. But I would warn everybody against 240
any kind of illusion or euphoria or to expect too much from/ 260
this visit. I am in favour of complete normalisation of relations with China. But the basic problem is that of/the border. Until 280
that is also solved complete normalisation is not possible. Moreover, China will have to convince the people/of India that they are 300
no longer in collusion with Pakistan or U.S.A. or anybody else to encourage/forces of destabilisation or disintegration in this 320
country. Our relations with other neighbours in South-Asian region are normal except/for one, namely Bangladesh and that 340
is in the matter of Ganges waters. It is a matter of regret that/Bangladesh has not responded favourably to our proposals 360
and instead, has been trying to involve Nepal in the matter, which/is essentially a bilateral problem. If we have any problem 380
with Nepal even in the matter of water, we will/settle it with 400
Nepal. In fact we have helped Nepal in executing some projects. But I do not see why/Bangladesh is bent upon making it a tri- 420
lateral issue. In any case, we must make it absolutely clear to Bangladesh/that while we do not want Bangladesh to suffer 440
during dry months, we cannot allow the port of Calcutta to/ 460
suffer or dry up. They should see reason and agree to an equi- table distribution of water. Our Government should also/examine 480
the possibility of bringing about close cooperation among the nations of South-Asian region in the Economic field also./ 500

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, dark clouds have appeared in the horizon and with the passing of days, the clouds are/becoming 20
darker and darker. Peace and detente are now in danger. Direct and indirect interference or intervention in the internal/affairs 40
of the Third World countries is becoming marked. The rivalry betwen the great powers has now shifted from Europe/to Asia 60
and Africa. The affluent countries have tried to frustrate all sincere efforts to evolve a new international economic/order. 80
The irritants have come very near our door and unless we are very careful about handling the international situation,/even 100
without our asking or without our desire, we may get involved in some kind of a confrontation or conflagration./I am not a 120
pessimist. When I say all these things, it is with a desire to keep our External/Affairs Ministry in greater alert on this 140
issue. But before I deal with some of the major irritants, I would first mention/some of the land marks and achievements 160
of the External Affairs Ministry during the past year.

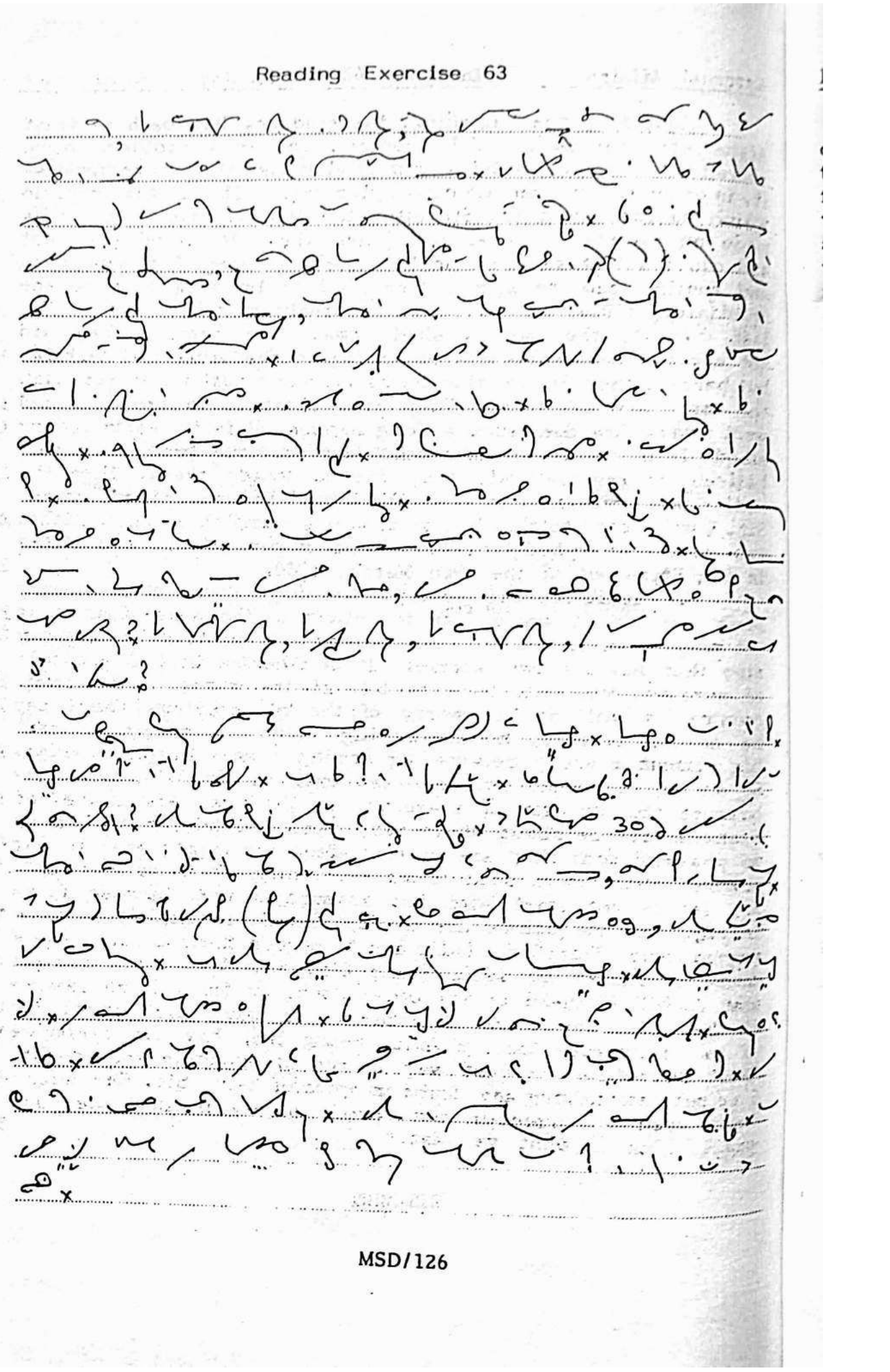
Sir, one of the/landmarks is the declaration though it 180
falls short of our expectation and some of us believe that there is some/dilution of our declared policies in some respects, 200
and the consensus arrived at in the Conference of Foreign Minis- ters/of the non-aligned countries. We had a definite stand on 220
many issues. In any case, our effort to see/that these non-aligned 240
countries remained united as a solid block met with success and the efforts of our Ministry/in this respect must be given 260
credit. The other landmark, according to me, is according full diplomatic status to the/PLO. What abundant goodwill we 280
have earned in the Muslim world by this single act of according full/diplomatic status to the PLO can be realised only if one 300
goes through how favourably they reacted to/this single act 320
of our External Affairs Ministry.

One more important landmark which I would like to mention, 340
is the/visit of the President of the Soviet Union to this country in December 1980 and signing of/very important and major agreements 360
with the Soviet Union. I am not elaborating them because I want to make some/other points regarding the irritants. These 380
are some of the major achievements of this Ministry. In addition, we did participate/in several international conferences and these 400
have been furnished to us in minute details in the Report, therefore, I do/not want to repeat them. I would only suggest 420
that we should try to expand our relationship to a greater degree/with the Latin American countries. I am aware, Mr. 440
Minister, that you had a conference there. But I would like/ 460
our diplomatic activity expanded and intensified in that region. Let us not forget that we recognised the Peoples Republic of/ 480
China when we were isolated in the United Nations. A large number of issues are before us to be solved./ 500

Reading Exercise 62

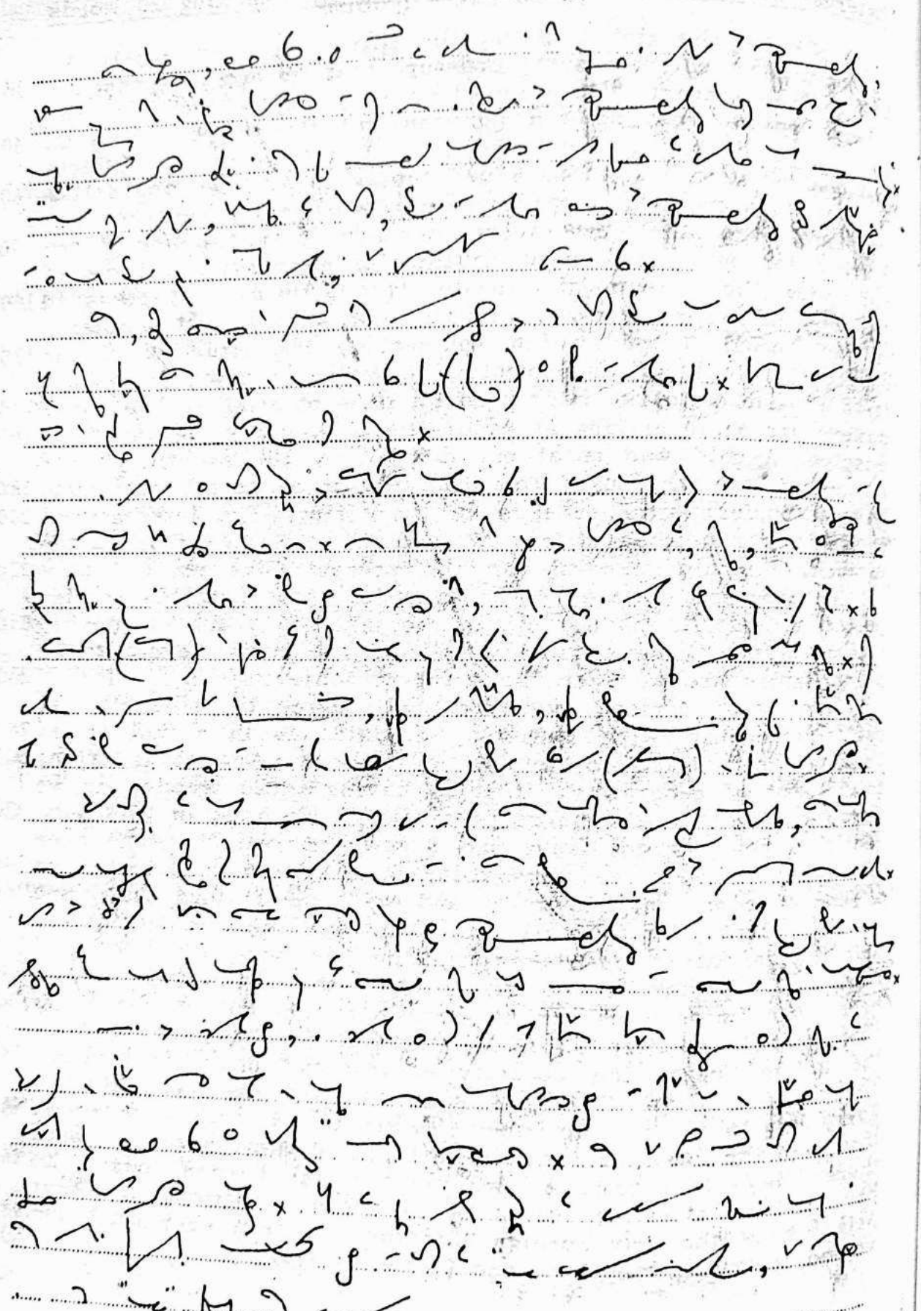
Right from the beginning, the tendency has been to treat Afghanistan not as a local problem, not as a problem /to be 20
solved between two countries, but to globalise it or to regionalise it, in order to have certain other/advantages. This is the scenario 40
which no one can deny. Sir after the May 14 proposals, India made an effort/like a simple peacemaker. We tried our best 60
and did a lot of shuttling in New York, between one delegation/ 80
and another and we almost succeeded in bringing them to the negotiating table, at least to the breakfast table. But /at the 100
last moment, the parties shed away, not because they did not see the reasonableness of coming to the/table and talking, 120
but because they did not find themselves in a position to approach the table and sit there./They came right up to the door and 140
went away. How does such a thing happen? It is for us/to under- 160
stand. It is for us to understand that once the problem is glo-
balised or regionalised, they are no longer/there. Then the 180
matter was once again taken to the United Nations. At this stage, Sir, I will refer to/this honest broker's position of ours. Within 200
two months everybody was convinced of our role as was stated in the/Statement of the 19th March, 1980. 220

Sir, India is a big country. Therefore, every other country feels worried./I would like to submit to the House that it is 240
not only a small country that is worried, it/is a big country 260
also that has its own worries. It is inherent that if you talk of worries, you/will have to talk of the worry of the small 280
country as well as the worry of the big country./There can 300
be no big country, howsoever big without a worry, in fact big without a worry because big countries/have bigger worries. 320
So we do not count worries. And then we do not necessarily measure the strength of a /country on its size. Any number of 340
examples can be shown where very small countries have become so powerful that/they are causing sleepless nights even to big 360
powers. There is no need of name-dropping. It is self-evident./380
So, let us not start with the assumption that because India is big, and the others are small, therefore, India /has to be 400
magnanimous, therefore, India has to remove their doubts. Their doubt is caused by India being big. Now /how can I remove 420
that doubt? If there is any other doubt or fear, I can remove it. But the/fear which is inherent, a fear which stems out 440
of an unalterable fact of India being big, how can I /remove 460
that? Therefore the best way is not to entertain that doubt. I am not entertaining any doubt in spite/of being big. Our neigh- 480
bours need not entertain any doubts merely because they are small. This is what we want./ 500



Sir, at the global level, the third level, obviously we can only count on some moral pressure that we are/in a position to exert in concert with other like-minded countries. But the foreign policy must have a purpose/and the purpose must be to keep us away from involvement in somebody else's conflicts and confrontations. Then as a/developing country we would like to have disarmament, to have more resources for our development and even otherwise to arrange an/orderly transfer of resources for our development in terms of technology, in terms of improving the investment climate and in/terms of access to markets and access to raw materials. But when I read Chapter I of the Annual Report/which summarises the situation, I can only call it a litany of lament. The world is going to pieces. It/is a value of tears. It is a sorry state of affairs. The super powers are again glaring at each/other. They are flexing their muscles. A cold war is at our door-step. The spectre of war is peeping/into our doors. The arms race is on its sub-continent. Even a nuclear arms race is in the offing./The international economic climate has gone from bad to worse. If this is the picture, I would like to ask/the present Government, where is the progress, where is the great success that this foreign policy is said to have/made in the last one year? At the bilateral level, at the regional level, at the global level, which of/our goals are we near the point of achieving?

In South Africa, everybody will agree that the crux is our/relationship with Pakistan. Pakistan is in a bad state. Pakistan once tried to opt out of history. Now it is/trying to opt out of geography. If it is having these trends, do we or do we not share some/responsibility? We have in this sub-continent revived old fears and suspicions. All the time over the last 30 years we/were thinking in terms of creation of a zone of peace in this area, and we were anxious that some/small country, some small State should take the initiative. And the initiative was taken and then we suddenly developed cold/feet. As far as security environment is concerned, we have China massed on our northern borders. Now we have the USSR entranched firmly in Afghanistan. We have the USA in the Indian Ocean. Our security/environment has deteriorated. Then in the Indian Ocean we seem to have lost all liverage. Everybody is building up bases./We are told in this very report that even the Russians are now building up their naval presence there. We/suffer from an increased naval burden today. We have to look after our security in these conditions. In West Asia/I know that our Foreign Minister has been very much involved in trying to put an end to the crisis./



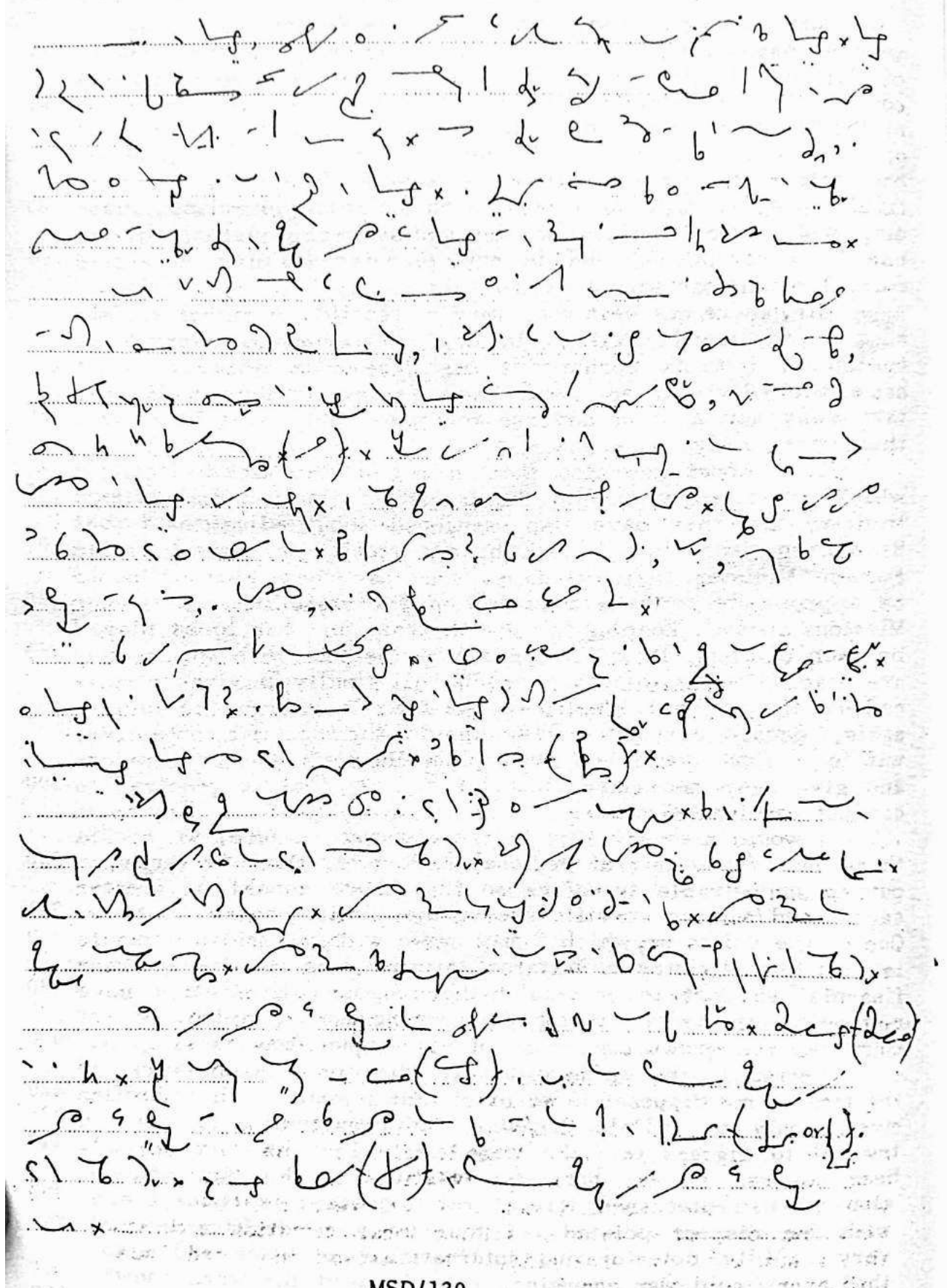
Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, since this is the first occasion when we have an opportunity to discuss the Report of/the Ministry of External Affairs, I should like to take the opportunity to compliment the Foreign Minister and through him/the personnel of the Ministry of External Affairs for their excellent handling of India's foreign relations despite a very difficult/external environment and our own difficulties that we face in the economic field. Going through the report, I notice that/the Policy, Planning and Review Section of the Ministry of External Affairs has been revitalised and is now planning to/play an active role. I wholeheartedly welcome this.

Sir, there has been some kind of reaction or rather resistance to/the word "Policy Planning" in certain quarters and, therefore, I think perhaps it might be more appropriate to name this/division as "Study and Review Division". It will take away any kind of adverse reactions that might have been there/previously.

The report has also pointed out to the global inflation which has eaten away into the budget of the/External Affairs Ministry and they have also mentioned about adjustments that have been made. May I take the opportunity to/suggest to the Foreign Minister that, perhaps, time has come when it would be appropriate to have a review of/the staff situation in our Missions abroad, keeping in view the role that has to be played by each of/them. It is the quality of the tool with which they are enabled to do their job which will finally/produce results and not the numbers. Therefore, we have to look at the picture again, decide our priorities, decide the/specific objectives within a time frame and then plan the staff in our Missions and give them necessary financial support/that is required to conduct foreign relations.

I would also say that in the economy measure, we should think more/in terms of regional expertise, more in terms of cutting undesirable transfers so that there should be greater saving and/a more specific use of the limited money we have. One of the points on which I may agree with/my friend opposite is that the Ministry of External Affairs does require a larger financial support to undertake the responsibilities/that have now been entrusted to it with the growing number of independent countries and growing numbers of non-aligned/countries.

Coming to the world situation, the world is so large and the time at my disposal is so brief/that I would wish to confine myself only to India's immediate environmental situation and try not to digress into the/wide field since this has already been covered by my hon. friend. Sir, on the last occasion also we had/discussed foreign relations in this House. I had with due respect pointed out that we were drifting into a/ very rapidly deteriorating international situation and also that a new cold war emerging, I emphasised the word "new" distinct from cold war./



Dictation 65 /Marking 20 words each

Coming to Pakistan, history is a record that we have harboured no ill-will towards Pakistan. Pakistan was entablished by/a division of this country and yet we cheerfully accepted 20 it, despite the hardships and sufferings it brought to millions/ 40 of people who had to be uprooted and had to come here. Again, despite several wars and differences on many/issues, the Prime 60 Minister has extended a hand of friendship to Pakistan. The Simla Agreement itself is concrete proof of/India's willingness 80 and India's desire to strengthen relations with Pakistan and to work out a cooperative attitude between the two/countries. 100

Now, I also accept that every country has a right to make an assessment of its defence requirements and/also to 120 seek arms from wherever it can obtain, but I would say that in a situation in which certain/suspicion exists, it would be 140 desirable to try to have some kind of an understanding before Pakistan acquires large military/supplies, particularly because 160 there is some doubt about its requirements. I do not know whether you had an opportunity to/go through an interview given 180 by the Foreign Minister of Pakistan to our newspaper. But in this he has made/certain interesting revelations. If that is 200 the situation, one wonders what this arms build is necessary for. What does it/really mean? Then one may say, all right, 220 may be it is in relation to the Soviet Union, and here/again 240 the Foreign Minister, to a very specific question that was asked.

Then we look at the international situation. The/United 260 States is wanting to have a base of strategic arrangements in south-west and south-east Asia. Is Pakistan/to be a part of 280 it? The statement given by the President of Pakistan was also rather dubious when he/said, before we pass on arms to Afgha- 300 nistan, Pakistan must be build up militarily. What does it mean?

All I/would say is that the strategic environment as well 320 as the building up around us is rather unfortunate. It is,/to 340 a large degree, going to affect our own development, our own efforts for building up cooperation in this area./I would, there- 360 fore, urge the Foreign Minister to face this situation with renewed vigour. We have to pursue our policy/firmly. We must 380 work for the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. We must work for strengthening the non-alignment/ movement. We must work 400 towards dismantling of any kind of bases that may be sought to be built up/in this area. 420

Sir, our relations with the Soviet Union have historically been proved in difficult times. There is no/question of a doubt. 440 I do not think anybody in the House could question the need to further strengthening our/relations with the Soviet Union 460 and to use those relations for peace and for trying to de-escalate the build-up/in this area. To that extent, it is necessary to 480 further strengthen our relations with the Soviet Union now./ 500

Now, Sir, I come to Pakistan because it is a very serious problem. Some persons want us to ignore this/danger emanating 20 from there. Moreover, because of the situation developing in the country, the danger has become more serious. After/the 40 over-throw of the Shah of Iran, Pakistan has acquired more importance in the U.S. plans to destabilize/peace in this region. 60 The U.S. imperialists seek to supply the military regime with conventional arms and help it/to acquire its own atomic bomb. 80 In this context, it may be recalled that the 1954 agreement/100 between the United States and Pakistan was the beginning of an era of conflict in the Indian sub-continent. The/moves made 120 by the Reagan Administration now are calculated to multiply the dangers manifold.

Sir, some people argue that Pakistan/is not strong enough 140 to attack us. We have seen earlier too that it is not the strength but it/is the situation which develops in a country that makes 160 it to attack. The American imperialism wants to use Pakistan/180 and instigate Pakistan. The military regime stands badly isolated. All the democratic rights have been suppressed. The political parties have/been put into prison. The military regime is now 200 ruling the country on the basis of the support from the/military. 220 There is no democratic right there. Even the judges had to go. Most of them refused to take oath under/the new Constitution 240 which he has promulgated there. After that if somebody says that there is no danger, it is/not correct. There is public 260 opinion inside Pakistan which is also raising its voice. They also realise that it is/a dangerous game which Pakistan is play- 280 ing, arming itself with the support of U.S. imperialism.

Then I would only point out/to the danger to our stability 300 inside the country from the multi-nationals, from the dependence on foreign capital. If/that continues, then foreign agents will 320 operate and create a certain situation in the country. And they have plenty of/money to bribe people, to currupt people. So 340 that also can be done. So self-reliance is necessary. You may/360 get technology from whatever you can get. But at the same time, try to see that you are moving in/such a way that you 380 have not to depend on anybody by which you surrender your own position.

Sir, coming/to the report, I would only say that the 400 Ministry should have made this report up-to-date. You see/420 what is mentioned here. Perhaps the External Affairs Minister has not seen the report. When Pakistan is being armed by/the 440 United States, it is mentioned here what the danger is. It is mentioned in the report that he is/working with America to 460 establish peace in South Asia. This equating of the two super powers will not stand at/all. Who stands by you ? I want an 480 independent policy. I do not want India to follow the American or Soviet policy./ 500

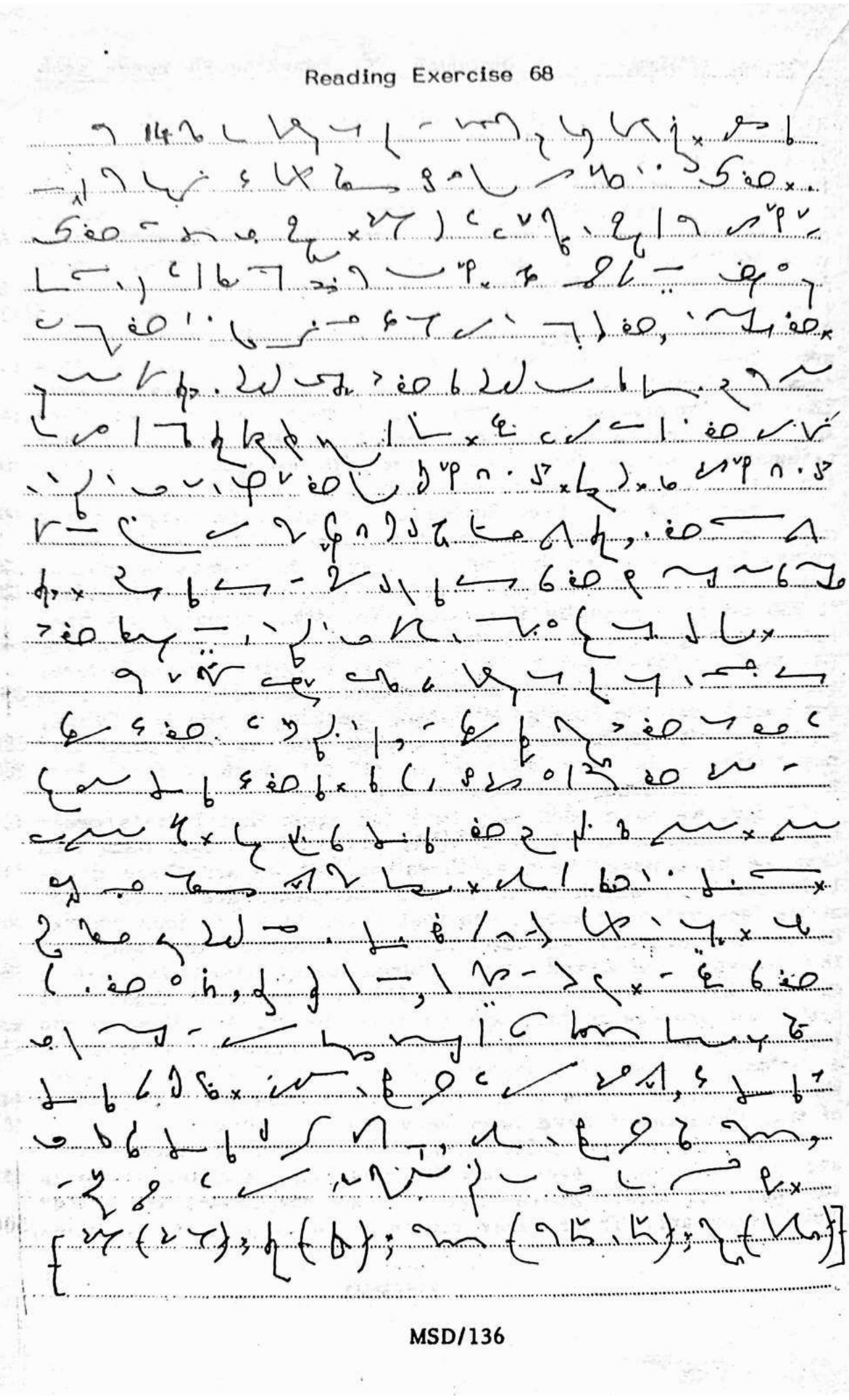
Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, having listened to what I would consider to be two speeches from the two benches, I rather/ 20
find it difficult to state my point of view, but I have to, because I have a different perception altogether./ 40

Our foreign policy indeed developed a national consensus because ours is not an artificial State, it is not a mini-State,/ 60
it cannot be a statellite and it cannot be a client State. Therefore, its foreign policy has not evolved/in a short period of 80
time, in a day or two or in a year or two; it has evolved/100
over a period of time, taking into account all its traditions, aspirations and goals. And that is why we did/have in this 120
country a broad national consensus on our national foreign policy. That was the heritage of Nehru. Yet/I must confess that there 140
are a few cracks increasingly visible on the edifice of that national consensus. These have arisen,/to my mind, if I survey 160
the last one year, because of three main developments.

The first was that during/the election campaign it was 180
made an election issue by the Government which is in power today. Secondly, over the/last one year, I have seen an obvious 200
tilt towards one of the super powers. It can no longer be/hidden; 220
it can be seen even by the blind. Thirdly, recently we have seen the beginning of a deliberate compaign/of creating a war 240
psychosis in this country. Perhaps it is an allibi for the failures and for the incompetence/of the present Government. And I do 260
not recall that the Foreign Minister, speaking in the Lok Sabha, said, and I/think he was right, that if you create a particular 280
psychosis, it is very difficult to get out of it./I think that 300
is a very universal and truthful statement.

Sir, we have been told time and again that India's/prestige has risen to an all-time high, and we have also been told 320
that we have never been as/threatened as we are these days. 340
I do not know which of these two statements are to be taken at/its face value because I see that there is an obvious contradiction between the two perceptions. The nation, unfortunately, 360
is/somewhat perplexed and confused today about the nature 380
of this threat, about the source of this threat and about what action/we propose to take against this threat. And then in the 400
long term, we want to know what is our/national interest as 420
a nation, as part of a region and as part of a global order. We might put/ourselves on the back, and I know that the leaders 440
of this Government have been very fond of doing that./ 460

Sir, the foreign policy has to be operated at three levels and each of these levels has its own requirements./There is 480
the bilateral level, where obviously our neighbours are extremely important. There what counts is mutuality of interests./500



Sir, fourteen Members have participated in the debate and I am grateful to them for their valuable contribution. Once again/it has come out very vividly that the foreign policy 20
of this country has been and is being run on/the basis of a 40
national consensus. The national consensus, according to some needs strengthening. I would only say that when/I propose to 60
strengthen it from one side, I should take care to see that it does not get weakened/from another side. And that is the exer- 80
cise which the Government incessantly has to do in order to keep the/consensus on an even keel because that is the only 100
way of keeping up the consensus, of maintaining the consensus./ 120
To do anything which will destroy the essential ingredients of the consensus, its essential nature, its timber would be very/wrong, for once it gets disturbed, it will not be possible 140
to bring it back. That is why when we/call it a consensus 160
we appeal to all shades of opinion not to insist on the consensus being on their/own side beyond a point. It cannot be so. If 180
it is on one side beyond a point, it will/go farther away from 200
the other side beyond their point and then the focus will be disturbed, the consensus character/will be destroyed. Whatever 220
the differences - and there are bound to be differences - this consensus has to be maintained and/in this maintenance of the 240
consensus it is not only Government but all shades of opinion which will have to/cooperate as they have indeed been doing. 260

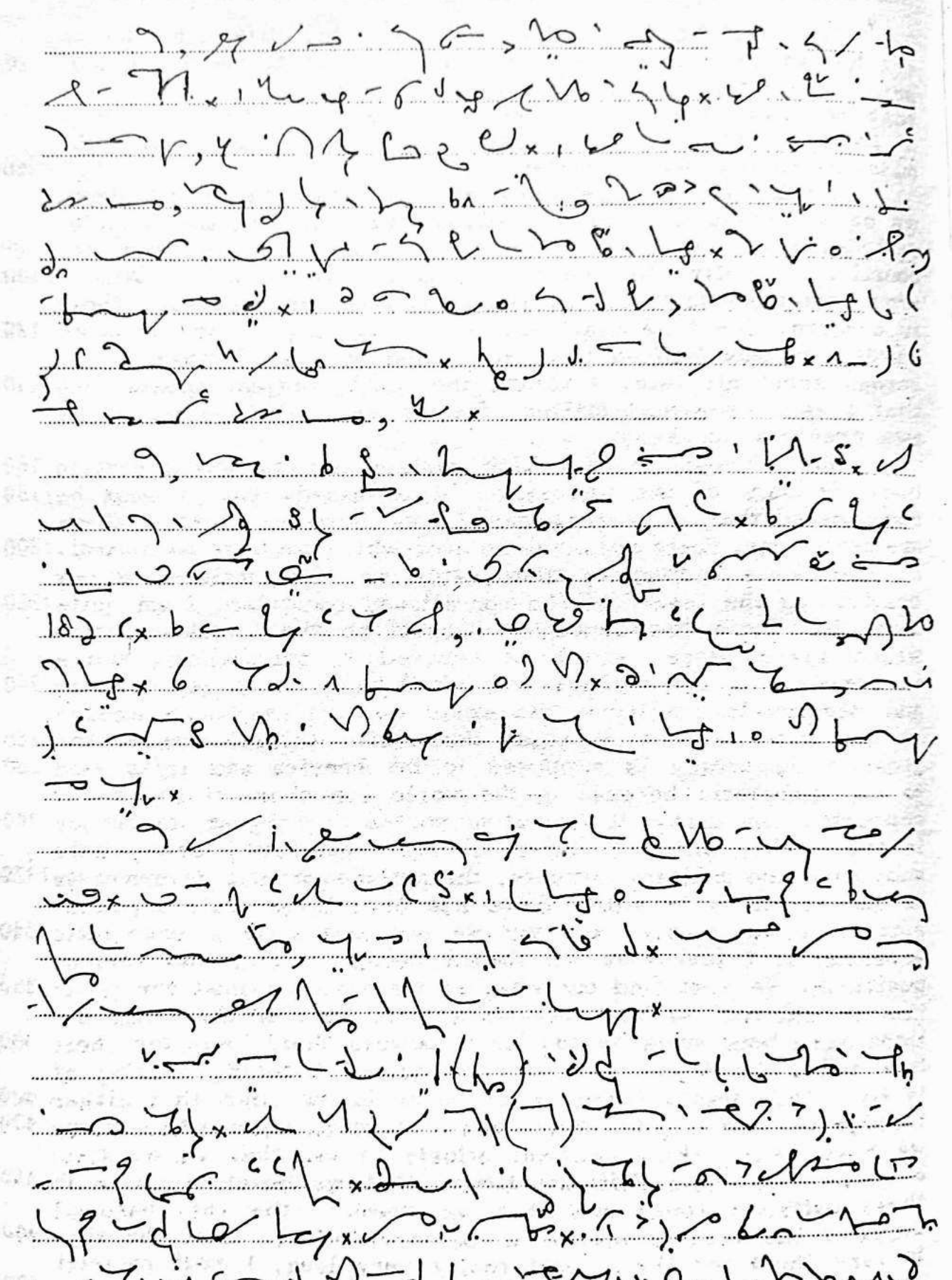
Sir, I broadly classify the hon. Members who have parti- cipated in the debate/into two categories - those who are with 280
the consensus, with all their shades of difference; and those who are outside/the purview of the consensus in the sense that 300
they have certain basic differences with the consensus itself. It is/they who stand between as it were consensus on the one 320
hand and near-unanimity on the other. If they/did not have 340
these basic differences, consensus would have tended towards unanimity. Unanimity has not been the case in this /country 360
right from the beginning. We have had dissension of a basic character. There have been persons who were essentially/against 380
the basic concepts which made up the foreign policy of India. In spite of them, the consensus has continued,/it has been 400
sustained by Government, by Parliament and by the people. And that is why this consensus needs to/be maintained and 420
we are determined to maintain it, while at the same time taking note of those basic differences/which have their own place. 440
We would like to satisfy ourselves that we are always right, that the basic differences/and the opinions based on these basic 460
differences do not really hold good, we have to satisfy ourselves of this/from time to time, and I assure the House that we are 480
not brushing aside any opinion for lack of support./ 500

Mr. Vice-Chairman, the task is a bit difficult because one has to ward against repetitions. A lot of things /have been 20 said by a number of my colleagues. I personally like to think that we specialise in the overview,/the broad overall context 40 of things. Before coming to that I would make one or two sub- missions to the hon./Minister. 60

Coming to the overview of the international situation, we have seen some unique situations. We have had the deterio- ration/and turmoil in the Arab world, leading to the Iran-Iraq 80 conflit. Currently, we are witnessing the situation of enhanced/100 arms assistance to Pakistan. There is, however worry and there is concern. The time available is the limiting factor. I/cannot 120 have a serious half-an-hour discussion on what I have to put across about all this. I think,/the single biggest shortcoming 140 that I as a concerned citizen, feel is eminently put across by two previous speakers.

Now,/I want to deal with certain aspects which certain 160 hon. Members of the Opposition have raised. But it must be/180 remembered that in international affairs there are factors, there are conditions, there are elements over which we have no control./200 Dispite these disturbing difficulties we have maintained our position as the leader of the non-aligned countries. I am quite/220 sure that India has acquitted herself as the foremost nation which loves peace, which is opposed to colonialism, which is/opposed to imperialism and which truly stand for freedom 240 and democratic conditions the world over. I am really amazed at/the way we look at these democratic things. One of the 260 greatest democracy is supposed to be America and it/is said 280 to be democratic because in the world elsewhere it has never supported democracy, it has not supported the/largest democracy 300 in the world, which is India. It has consistently everywhere supported the military puppets, the anti-democratic governments/320 of the countries in which there has been large scale suppres- sion of human rights. And yet we say that it/is a democratic 340 government. I feel that we should better analyse the various positions. We must find out whether we/have retained our posi- 360 tion or whether we have become a tool. Most of the other na- tions have been made by/the super powers their tools for their 380 own ends, for their own personal gains. I think, looking at it from/this angle, there is no doubt in my mind that either 400 through the non-aligned conference or through many other/things 420 we have been making constant efforts to see that we maintain a balance in these difficult times, that we/maintain peace in 440 these difficult times and that we promote the real national urges of the various nations to be/independent. Since the time 460 is very short and the subject really very long, I must restrict myself to a few/things. 480

A reference has been made to Pakistan. I must say that the Foreign Minister has shown an admirable skill./ 500



External Affairs **Dictation 70** /Marking 20 words each

Sir, recently we gave a heartywelcome to the Prime Minister /✓
of Great Britain and extended to her our utmost /respect and 20
coordiality. But I have not understood and still do not under-
stand the real purpose of her visit. If/it was to strike an 40
economic or commercial deal, I think a lower level delegation
would have been sufficient. But/it it was for creating a climate 60
of goodwill between the two countries, I am afraid she has
failed to/remove the doubts and apprehensions from the minds 80
of the people of India on two basic issues, namely, the Nationality/100
Bill and her support for arms supplies to Pakistan. Sir, the
Bill is a racist measure and discriminatory against Asians./120
But what is more surprising is her open support to the arms
supplies to Pakistan even though she was told/very clearly 140
about our views in the matter. It appears that she did not
care for our interests. How could/she then expect to create 160
goodwill between the two countries, I do not know.

Sir, I am glad that a/decision has been taken to terminate 180
the Indo-U.S. Agreement on Tarapur plant. We shall now be
free to/re-process the spent fuel and all our obligations in 200
this regard will be over. It is really strange that/a big nation 220
like the U.S.A. could pass a national law to have retrospective
effect on the solemnly-signed/agreement 18 years old. It is 240
equally strange that only yesterday, the U.S. officials admitted
that they have/not asked for similar assurances from Pakistan. 260
This only shows how discriminatory is their policy. Friends
of America in this/country may now see that America has been 280
pursuing a policy which has not only a tilt in favour of/Pakistan 300
but is also discriminatory against India.

Sir, we are committed to using nuclear energy only for
peaceful purposes and/nobody can question our intentions. None 320
can prove that we have any other plan. But if Pakistan is
encouraged to/go ahead with its nuclear programmes for making 340
bombs, India cannot but keep her options open. In any case
we/must gear up our nuclear research programmes and be pre- 360
pared for any eventuality.

I congratulate the Government for opening a/Department 380
of Ocean Development and for thinking even in terms of institut-
ing a commission in this field. We have already/established 400
our capability in the matter of exploration of the sea bed and
we should go ahead vigorously with that programme./There 420
is going to be a fierce competition in this field and some of
the western countries have gone far/ahead in developing necessary 440
technology. We must not lag behind. The Law of the Sea Confer-
ence which has not made/any progress, can be made to go for- 460
ward only if India and some other developing countries also
can develop the/technology of exploring the sea bed resources. 480
The basic problem before us and is how to arrest the escalation 500
of arms./

So I have to deal with these views in this broad frame-
work. But Sir, on three major areas, I have/to respectfully 20
submit to the House that I have to deliberately deny myself
the privilege of replying in detail to/the points raised. The 40
reason is obvious. I cannot be too communicative.

I cannot be too plain-speaking on the/question of Indo- 60
Pak relations because less than a month from today, I am going
to Pakistan. I need not/take also with me an impression of 80
having made up my mind, an atmosphere of bitterness, an atmos-
phere which/comes in the way of friendly dialogue which I 100
am going to have with the leaders of Pakistan. And in spite/120
of the utmost provocation that has come from Members and
I would like to assure them that I refuse to/be provoked by 140
them. That does not mean that I am not going to reply. Only
after coming back from/Pakistan, I shall have occasion to deal 160
with every point raised by them and I will express my own
opinion/on what they have said. 180

Then Sir, about our relations with China, it is the other
way round. The Chinese/Foreign Minister is coming here. As 200
it is, we have had to contend with the Chinese leaders talking
to us/through pressmen and through individual members. All 220
these matters have been dealt with in both the Houses of Par-
liament./I have made any number of statements on all important 240
matters between China and India. The only matter which has/260
not been raised and answered is about normalisation of relations.
So there is hardly anything which has not been raised/and 280
answered on Sino Indian relations during the last one year or
more. But this time when he is coming/here, while his coming 300
here itself had become a very exciting matter of controversy
and discussion in this country, I/do not want an artificially 320
created atmosphere of excitement where it will be difficult
for us to talk coolly, quietly/and in a logical way. Therefore, 340
because there is nothing new to say and because it is not proper
to/repeat at this time what has already been said, I would 360
desist from dealing with that topic.

The third is/the Iran-Iraq matter. It is again a matter 380
in which India and personally I myself have been very very/400
closely connected. In the next few days the four of us are
likely to go again to Iran and Iraq./I would like to assure 420
the Members that we are not going for entertainment, not as
a part of any/joke, but as small instruments, may be insignifi- 440
cantly small instruments, in order to stop the gory drama that
is going/on which is getting a bad name to the entire movement 460
of non-alignement and in any case India has/always been against 480
war. Not only today but for thousands of years we have been
a peace-loving people only./ 500

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Foreign Minister and his Ministry for correctly and/tactfully handling the affairs of the Ministry and conducting 20
our foreign policy in a very difficult and complicated situation in/the world today. I would also congratulate the Prime Minister 40
and the Foreign Minister for the successful conclusion of the/ 60
last non-aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Delhi particularly in succeeding to maintain the unity and solidarity of the/non-alignment movement, in spite of so many pulls and 80
pressures from outside to break this movement.

Sir, the international/situation is passing through a great 100
crisis, political as well as economic. There is no indication yet of an end/of the Iran-Iraq war. Tension is growing in South- 120
East Asia. Above all, efforts are being made to turn/one non- 140
aligned country against another and to weaken and break up the non-aligned movement. Detente has come to/a halt and cold 160
war winds are blowing in much more aggressive form than two decades ago.

So far, the /Government of India's policies towards Iran- 180
Iraq war and Afghanistan have been quite correct, realistic and constructive and consistent with/our basic policies. India's 200
policy towards Afghanistan was at the beginning misunderstood by some. But now there is increasing appreciation/of this policy. 220
There cannot be a military solution to this problem. There must be a political solution. We must/not only disapprove Russion 240
intervention in Afghanistan, but also disapprove all other kinds of external interference in the internal affairs/of that country, 260
particularly from Pakistan and Iran. Above all, the problem of Afghanistan has to be looked at in/the context of the overall 280
situation in that region. Unless the escalation of military activities by the great powers/in the entire region is halted and 300
reversed, it will not be easy to bring about peace in the region or/even to solve the problem of Afghanistan. We must continue 320
our diplomatic efforts towards this end and also to build/up 340
world opinion in support of our moves. I welcome the proposal of the Afghan Government to have direct talks/with Pakistan 360
and Iran. In the beginning it appeared that Pakistan will respond to the proposal of the Government of /Afghanistan. The most 380
unfortunate thing is that two non-aligned countries, Iran and Iraq are at war today. There is/no need to go into the causes. 400
We want the war to come to an end and we want the/two countries 420
to solve the problem peacefully through bilateral negotiations. In this case also, India has been following a correct/policy 440
and I hope that the efforts of the non-aligned Committee of which India is a member, will ultimately/bear fruit. 460

Sir, we have nothing but goodwill for Pakistan. We want Pakistan to be stable, to make progress and/ become strong.We 480
want that it makes progress and becomes stable. We also recognise Pakistan's right to have arms./ 500

I wish I had some occasion to dwell on this a little more in detail. The concept of peace in/Indian civilization is not just the absence of conflicts. It is a peace which is universal, it is a peace/wherein man is harmonised with the universe. It is a peace where every being is harmonised with the Creator. That/is the kind of all pervading peace we stand for. An ordinary Foreign Minister, a humble Foreign Minister, is going/to two different countries, two friendly countries, who are unfortunately locked in a conflict in order to tell this to/them, because they cannot tell it to themselves, please do not think that in Iran and Iraq diplomacy is lacking/and intelligence is lacking. They can do as well as we can, but no one can operate on his own/back. Therefore, someone else has to do it. That is the small work we are doing and I would very/respectfully beg of you not to use epithets like "joke". You can make jokes of any other thing, but not/of the Iran-Iraq conflict, this I would like to repeat with all the emphasis at my command.

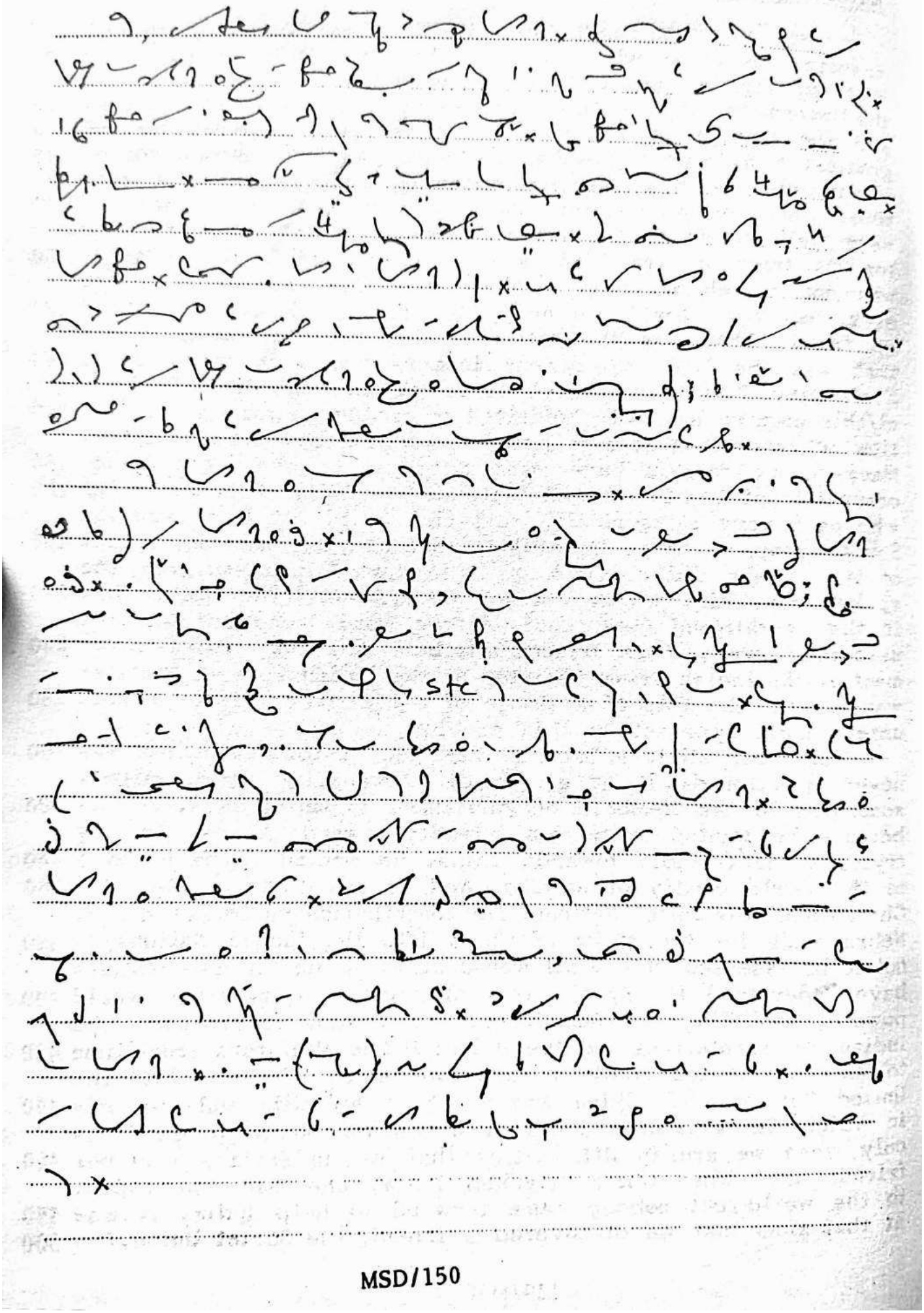
I have/a concrete suggestion. I have been pestering the officers of my Ministry for the last 14 months to tell me specifically/where there has been a departure in our policy with regard to neighbours, because certain claims have been made that/this was done, that some Himalayan heights of friendship were scaled in the last three years before we came in/and that we spoiled the same. I wanted them to tell me what those Himalayan heights of friendship were, that/they had scaled and with which country they had built those impregnable bridges which we have blown up. They were/not able to lay their hands on any, and, therefore, I will have to have this from the politicians themselves./So let us have a debate again on relations with our neighbours. Let us have a debate on Indo-Bangladesh/relations, on Indo-Pakistan relations, on Indo-Nepal relations, on Indo-Bhutan relations. If all neighbours are put together, it/will get diffused. So, in spite of the constraint of time, if we have to find out where the hitch/lies or does not lie, we will have to have debate like this, may be for two hours or may/be for one hour. We may talk in telegraphic language and we may not have any language and we may/not have any embellishments, but let us have it and let us know what this Government has done as it/is alleged to have done. Only then it will be possible.

Then, Sir, I would like to refer to one/very interesting, if not amusing, development that has taken place. Today everyone in every section of this House says that/Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's policy was impeaccable. I wonder that was said when he was alive. I have gone through the old debates./

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in the first place, I am not prepared to agree with some of the hon. Members/who said 20 that our foreign policy is not effective and not dynamic. Sir the Government of India has never deviated/in its foreign policy. 40 And the foreign policy of this country was designed by the greatest man, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,/and our association or 60 our interests with all our neighbouring countries and also with those countries which were under the/colonial domination are 80 very well known in the world. Even when India was fighting for its freedom, our leaders never/hesitated to say that it 100 was not enough if India secured freedom. They wanted that every country which was under/the foreign domination should 120 be freed. That was the attitude, that was the struggle and that was the fight which/our leaders waged in those days. 140 Even today, I don't think anybody can say that the Prime Minister of/this country has ever hesitated to condemn a foreign domina- 160 tion or condemn a foreign power occupying any other country. Many/of my friends have made a big story about the Soviet 180 occupation of Afghanistan. Sir, it was the Indian Prime/Minister 200 who said very categorically that she would not like even the Soviet troops to be in Afghanistan. She did/not make any secret 220 of it and she did not talk of it in closed quarters. But she spoke that/thing to the Soviet Government. Therefore, Sir, 240 in the Non-aligned Conference, if the word 'condemn' was not used and thereby/if our friends attribute that the Indian Govern- 260 ment or the Indian Prime Minister or the Indian Foreign Minister was playing/the role of a stooge of a big power, it is a most 280 unreasonable approach to this problem.

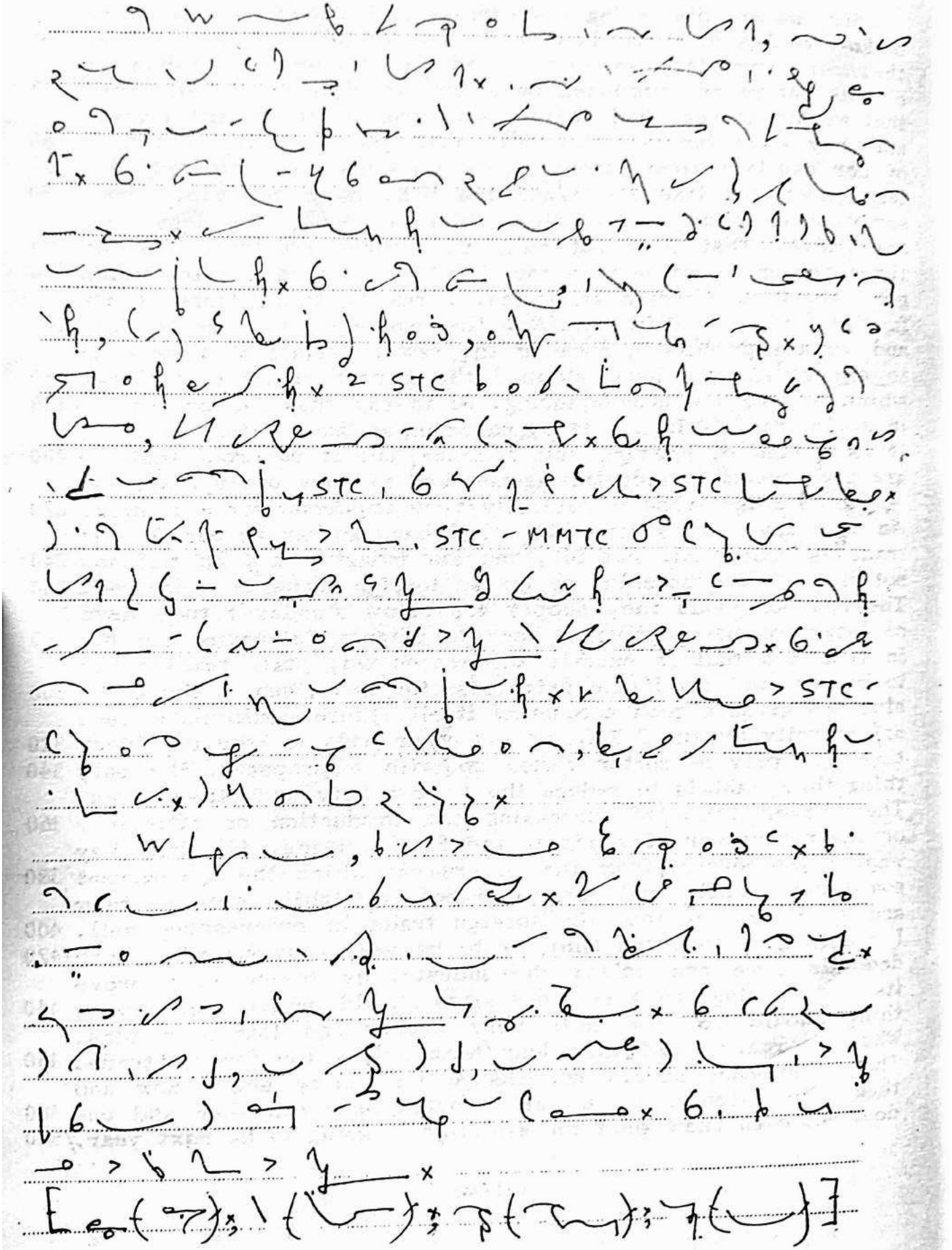
Sir, our attitude/towards Pakistan or towards China was 300 never questioned. If at all Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru failed, according to the Members of/Parliament in those days, it was 320 because he wanted to be too friendly towards China. And by trying to be/friendly towards China, he wanted China to come 340 to the world comity of nations. And he advocated a place for/360 China within the United Nations. The contribution which Jawaharlal Nehru made for the entry of China into the United Nations/is 380 not to be assessed in a small measure. Even the Chinese leaders have understood it. At the cost of/even annoying many world 400 powers, including the Americans, the Indian Government, the Indian representatives and the Indian Prime Ministers from/time 420 to time contributed richly towards the entry of China into the United Nations. But China was not kind to/India and the way 440 in which China treated India is known the world over. It is only when we are/in difficulties that we understand who our 460 friends are. When China attacked India, she made an appeal to the world/but nobody came forward to help India. It was 480 at that time that we discovered a friend, the Soviet Union./ 500

Reading Exercise 75



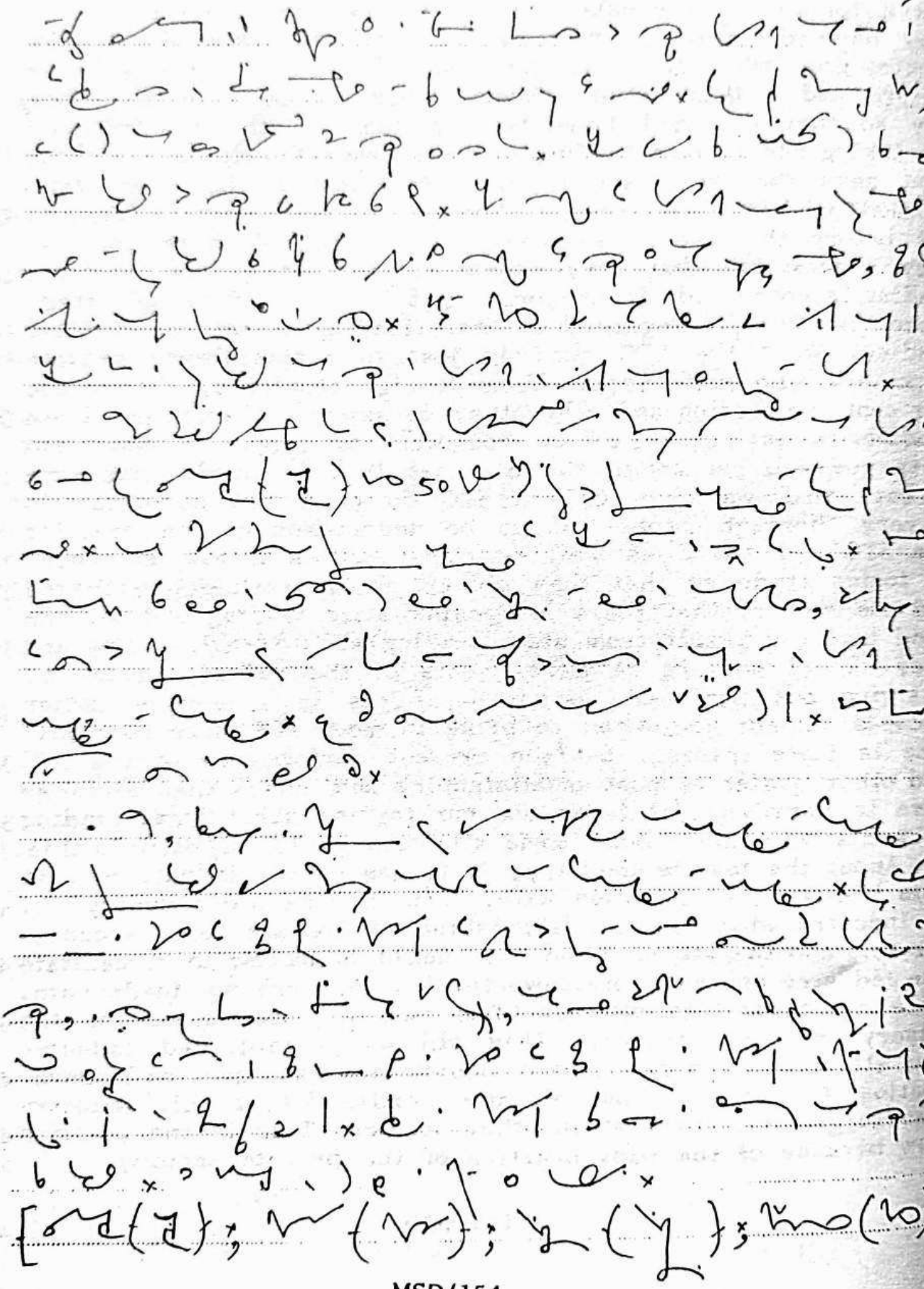
Sir, we are discussing the various activities of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. It has been mentioned by the previous/speaker 20 that our percentage in world trade is falling and statistics of this nature are produced on a number of/occasions to prove 40 that we are in very bad shape. But these statistics are a snare and they are to/be very carefully analysed. Even the statistics 60 of per capita national income give a completely distorted picture. Countries like Japan/and the U.K. have per capita con- 80 sumption of many commodities which is 400 times less than the /U.S.A. That does not mean that these countries are 400 100 times poorer or worse than the U.S.A./So the same thing holds 120 good about our foreign statistics. Formerly the pattern of our foreign trade was different./Now that whole pattern has changed 140 and we are processing some of the raw materials that we used to export/and we have stopped the import of many machines 160 which we are now manufacturing. So to say that our percentage/180 in world trade is falling is by no means an unmitigated disaster; it is a sign of growing self-reliance/and it is proof that we 200 are progressing in industrialisation and in many other respects.

Sir, foreign trade is naturally/very important for a country. 220 We must lay a very firm but sound base so far as our foreign trade/is concerned. But Sir, private industry has up till now 240 not risen to the occasion so far as foreign trade/is concerned. 260 The type of goods they supply are below standard; they have no long-term perspective as regards prices;/deliveries are not 280 in time and that is exactly the reason why State trading has to be resorted to. If/the private sector had risen to the occa- 300 sion and given a good account of itself, there would have been no/necessity for the S.T.C. or any other body to step in. Every 320 time the private sector comes up/with a proposal, the only 340 thing they want is to reduce the Export Duty and other taxes. They never think/of increasing the production or efficiency 360 or their turnover of goods in the foreign trade. All that they want is/concession from the Government which the Government 380 sometimes rightly and sometimes not so rightly give to them and then we/feel that the foreign trade is progressing well. 400 I would urge upon the Minister to be very cautions when such/420 demands come and unless the industry is trying to improve its own working, no more concessions should be given and/every 440 thing should be done on a very proper and long-term plan. What we really need is a long/term policy for foreign trade. 460 The Government should not change its policy every now and then. The incentives are varied/every now and then and one 480 does not even know what the situation is going to be next year./500



Sir, about the many steps which the Ministry has taken to improve the foreign trade, mention of one would be/enough 20 to show that they are keen on foreign trade. The import of raw materials on a substantial scale is/a very good thing and 40 they have decided to create a bank of raw materials in the country from which/the exporters may draw. This is a welcome 60 feature and I think this scheme would be used in a proper/ 80 way so that the real benefits may come to the country. We are taking about State trading in many respects/and the Govern- 100 ment says that they are trying their best to bring in many commodities for State trading. This is/a very welcome feature, 120 but before they go on increasing the ambit of State trading, they should see that the/present commitment so far as State 140 trading is concerned, is properly kept in view and implemented. I see that what/is regarded as State trading is not really State 160 trading. What the STC does is just to contact/some private 180 exporters who have orders from foreign countries, charge one per cent commission and allow them to export. This/is not State 200 trading in any sense unless you want to juggle in more and more commodities under the STC/but this is hardly the true 220 concept that we have of the STC doing export business. So/240 a very thorough probe has to be undertaken of the practice the STC and MMTC/as well as other bodies follow in regard 260 to foeign trade so that they do not act in collusion with/the 280 private sector, that there is genuine State trading and all the good that can result from State trading should/really come and 300 they should not act as mere agents of the private sector by charging one per cent commission./This is a serious matter 320 because we are committed to bring in more and more commodi- ties in State trading. But/the present performance of the STC 340 and other bodies is most unsatisfactory and unless that perform- ance is improved,/it is no use our talking about State trading 360 in a big way. So I hope some attention would be/paid to this. 380

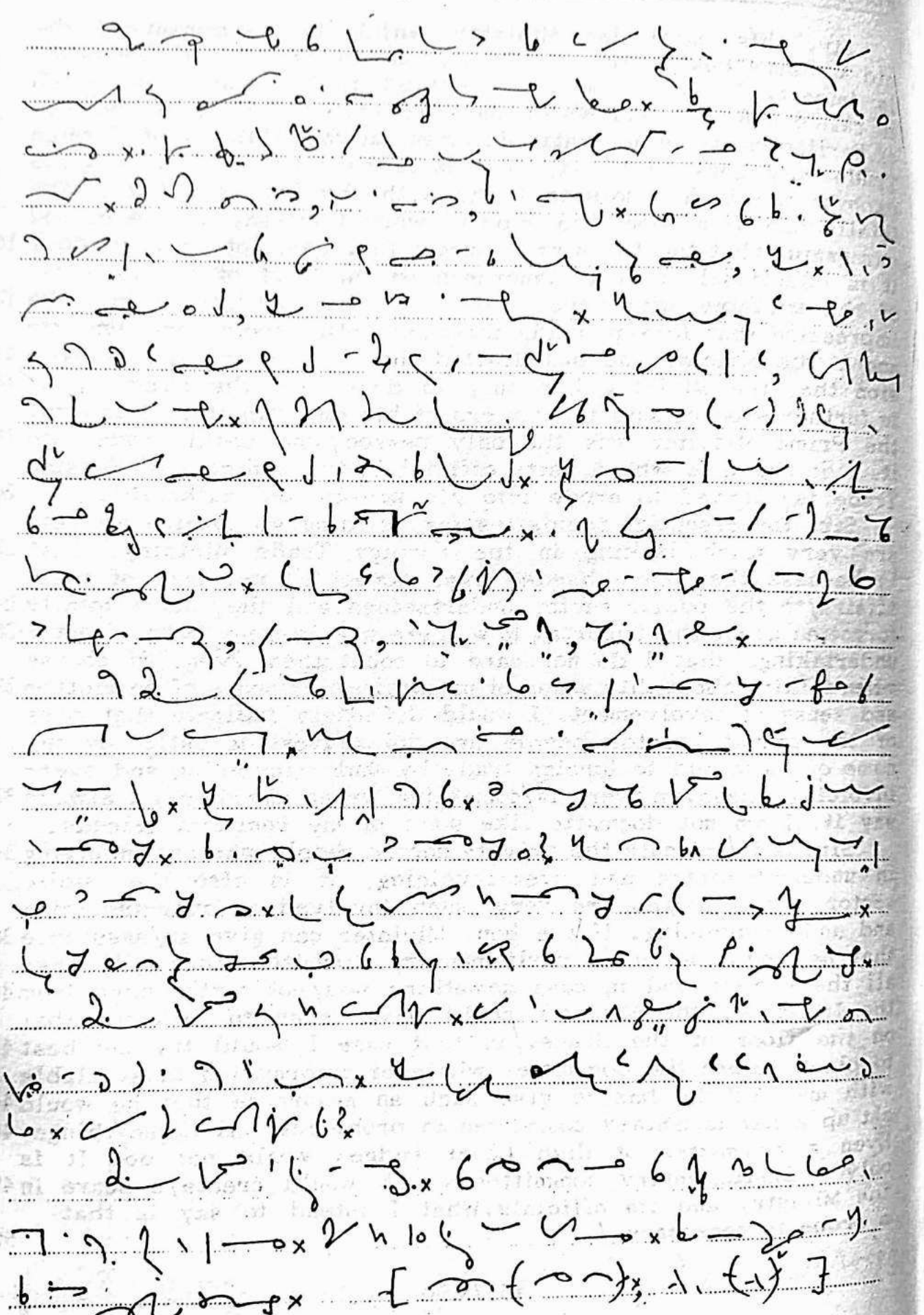
About the textile industry, it is one of the industries that this Ministry is concerned with. It/is a very old industry but 400 an industry which is now languishing. There are various causes for this and the/attempts the Government is making to resuscitate 420 the industry are very praiseworthy but they are mo inadequate. Here again one/can not but blame the private sector for the 440 misery of this industry. This old well-established industry was allowed/to run down, no replenishment was done, no modern- 460 isation was effected but all the profits out of this industry was/sucked and invested in other sectors. This is the position 480 now because of the past practice of the private sector./ 500



Sir, this particular Ministry which is a remnant of the old Ministry deals with two items, one is export and/the other 20
is import. I am extremely surprised that a handbook which is called a Report and which has been/circulated to all Members 40
of Parliament as an authentic document of the Ministry of Foreign Trade only goes on to/say that it is only meant to tackle the 60
exports and it has nothing to do with the imports. They/have 80
totally forgotten about the imports when they say in the second paragraph what the Ministry is meant for. I/do not know whether 100
it is intentional or it is ignorance on the part of the officials of the Ministry/who have dealt with this subject. I had the 120
impression that foreign trade included both exports and imports and if/the official who has drafted this Report has the impres- 140
sion that the Ministry has only to deal with the exports,/he 160
is further eroding into the powers of his own Minister. I thought the Prime Minister was the only person/who could erode into 180
it. I do not know why a petty official in the Ministry of Foreign Trade is/allowed to erode into his powers and authority. 200

Sir, the essential requisites for building up foreign markets are very much/lacking in the Foreign Trade Ministry. That 220
is because they have handed over almost 50 per cent of their affairs/to the public sector undertakings and they have totally 240
forgotten about the imports. Now there are so many public sector/260
undertakings that I do not care to count them even. Of course when talking about this sense of nationalism or/sense of patriotism 280
and sense of involvement, I would definitely indicate that some of the private sector people are doing/great injustice to the 300
name of India and to foreign trade by under-invoicing and over-invoicing.Whenever there is/something wrong anywhere, I always 320
say it. I am not dogmatic like some of my socialist friends.

Sir, it is/not only the private sector people who are indulging 340
in under-invoicing and over-invoicing, it is also the public/360
sector officials who are very much involved in over-invoicing and under-invoicing. If the hon. Minister can give an/assurance 380
that he would set up a parliamentary committee that will have all the powers and in case something was/not forthcoming from 400
the Ministry, the Minister could have taken to task for that on the floor of the House,/in that case I would try my best 420
to place before the Committee whatever information is available with me, but/he has to give such an assurance that he would 440
set up a parliamentary committee to probe into all these/things. 460
Even a committee of High Court judges would not do. It is only a parliamentary committee which would create/a scare in 480
the Ministry and its officials.What I intend to say is that a probe is necessary./ 500

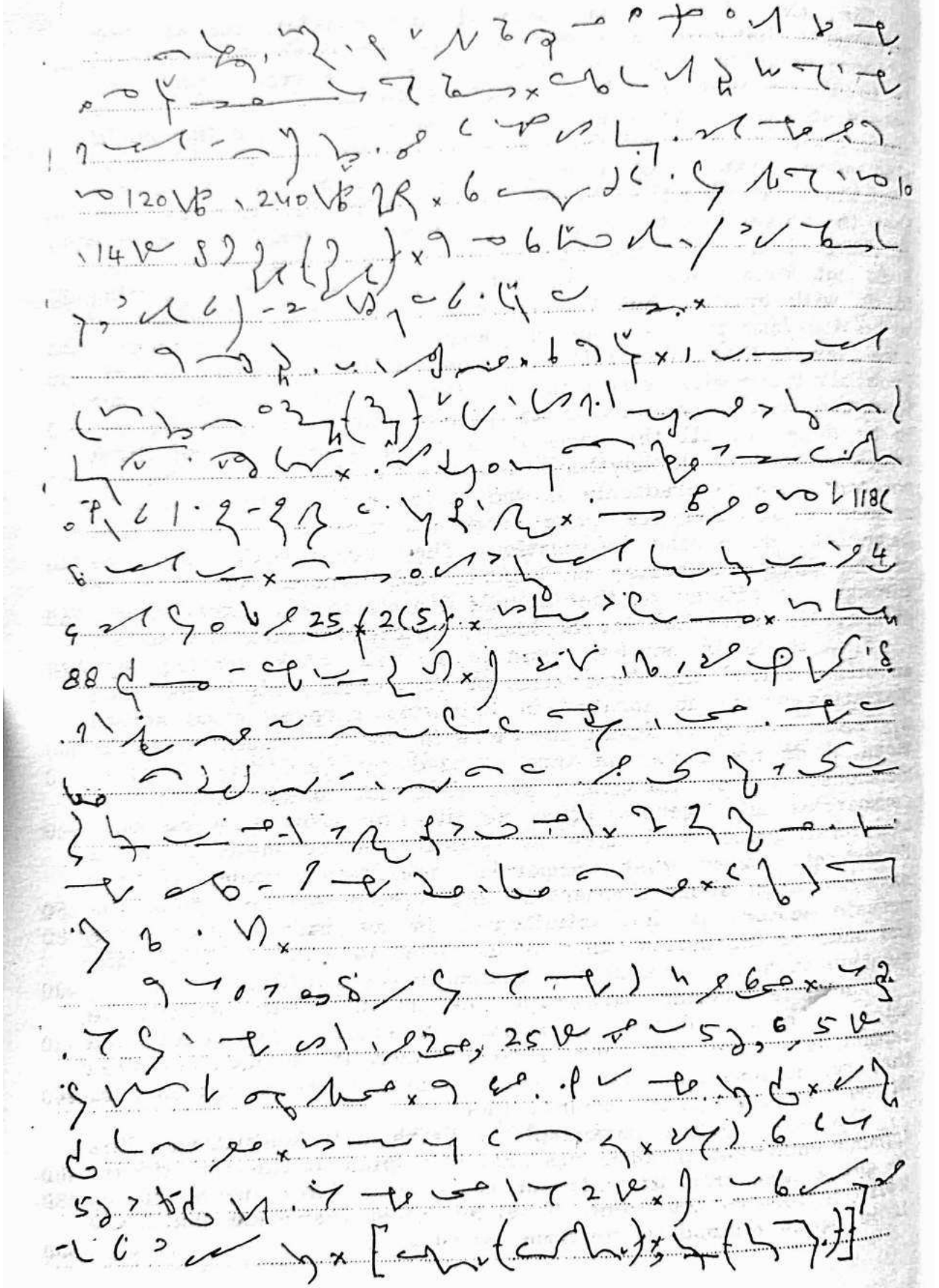


Sir, the Ministry, in spite of this booklet, for all the advantages that are available to an exporter which are/enumerated here serially is a great hindrance for the export business. It is a fact that the delay involved is/enormous. The delay boosts up the prices which become uncompetitive in the world market and because of that India loses/the market. There is also some amount, not a great amount, of corruption. If you want these days the files/to move from one Department to another, then the wheel has to be greased and who is benefited by this/greasing, I do not know. Up to what limit greasing is done, I do not know because I am not/an exporter. I have nothing to do with exports but I hear from friends that greasing has to be done/and they are not the people who can divulge because once they do that, they will be prevented from doing/any export. Probably there will be so many fictitious charges brought against them and so they are afraid to divulge/where the greasing has to be done but all the same it is being done. I do not think the/Minister can do anything to eradicate this because he has not been able to eradicate it and it is gradually/growing. The number of agencies are quite large and they are given in this pamphlet, misleading information. They begin with the/office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and they go through the offices of the Textile Commissioner, Jute/Commissioner, All India Handicraft Board, Handloom board and so on.

Sir, there is another chapter in this book dealing with/an office called the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics which is located in Calcutta. I never came across a/greater humbug or fraud anywhere in the Government publications. I do not have the time to read out from/this. What is mentioned in this paragraph even does not contain anything of commercial intelligence. Does the Minister know what/commercial intelligence is? I have my doubts whether anybody in the Department knows what commercial intelligence means. If they have/to learn about commercial intelligence let them go to the private sector. If that intelligence is not made available for/the sake of the nation, then it is better to wind up this organisation than to have such a misleading/institution.

There is another paragraph here about quality control. We all know how Hindustan Steel tried to export some billets/and earned us a very bad name. I do not know if we have survived that reputation that that particular/consignment earned for us. Where was the quality control then?

There is another paragraph on Fairs and Exhibitions. This is/most important because this provides opportunities for officers to get a free trip to different countries. There are about ten/Fairs in foreign countries. It is not given year-wise and I say it is again misleading to some extent./



Foreign trade **Dictation 79** /Marking 20 words each

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very happy to speak on the Report of this Ministry because as the august/House has already 20
observed, export is the most vital economic sector for the growth of this country. Hon. Members have/already pointed 40
out about the growth of export trade in the world and may I therefore, remind the House that/in the last one decade the 60
world exports rose from almost 120 billion dollars to 240/billion 80
dollars during the last year. This clearly shows that an average rate of growth of almost 10 to 14/per cent has been there 100
throughout the world. Sir, against this dimention we have to judge what we in this/country have to do, what we have achieved 120
so far and what the policies should be in order to achieve/ 140
a viability in our economy.

Sir, my friend pointed out the need to restrain imports. It is very vital. But/no country in the world, if I may remind 160
him, has worked on the theory of foreign trade by cutting down/ 180
imports to the barest minimum so that it can be like a miser's family. The modern tendency is to/get more and more prosperous 200
and the economic equilibrium is sought to be achieved at a higher and higher level/with a better standard of living. A 220
country such as ours is almost at the 118th place in/the world 240
income. My country is one of the poorest in the world having a per capita income of Rs./400 when the world average is above 260
Rs.2500. I am not talking of the affluent/countries. I am taking 280
about 88 developing countries and in respect of income aspect also. Therefore, I would appeal/to Members who always insist 300
purely on balancing the trade by reducing imports and not making every effort correspondingly to increase the export in order/ 320
to finance more essential import and to import more in order to raise national production and the national income so/that 340
the per capita income goes up and the living standard of the nation goes up. From the higher production/comes the bigger 360
export surpluses and larger export earnings to finance more imports. That perhaps be the correct approach towards/a policy. 380

Sir, in the first and the Second Plans our average annual export was about Rs. 600 crores./In the third Plan the annual 400
average of export went up to Rs. 700 crores, 25 per cent/rise in five years, that is, 5 per cent average per annum at the 420
simple rate of increase. Sir that/was the state of our exports 440
before devaluation. We brought about devaluation for many reasons. I am not going into/that matter here. I would only say this 460
that in the five years of the post-devaluation period the annual/ 480
exports increased by only 2 per cent. Therefore, in this we are today worse off than what we were before/. 500

About the Author

World's first-ever Ph.D. (Doctor of Philosophy), Gold-Medallist in Shorthand, Guinness World Record Holder, Dr. G.D. Bist is the only Professional Expert in English and Hindi Stenography, with Experience of working of all wings of Democracy – Executive, Judiciary and Legislature.

Father of 3 fastest Parliamentary Reporters (now Joint Directors) in both Houses of Parliament; Shri Ganesha Award Winner; Recipient of Roll of Honour; Life Fellow of Shorthand Writers' Association of Karnataka; Patron of All India Stenographers' Association; Member of Expert Committees of NCERT/ CBSE / State Technical Education Boards; Recruiting Bodies of SSC/UPSC/PSUs, Dr. Bist is committed to get recognition of Stenography in Social Sciences (Linguistics) for higher studies.

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