I-am-very-much interested in-the prosperity of-the state and in particular in-the uplift of-the poor/and-the weaker section of-the necessities such-as food, clothing and shelter. I-am-sure that no-one will differ from this basic objective of fair deal/// to-the poor. To achieve this, our engineer and technical experts have to-play a major role. The progress and (1) further of a country depends on-the hard-work of-its engineers and technical experts. That-is why, i-am-happy to-come over here and-take-part in-the proceedings of-this session. At-present out state is facing// number-of problems for development and many of-the obstacle boil down to finance, scarcity of power, water shortage, /// fertilizer etc. A-regards power, we-have fully utilized the hydel, resources of-our state and-have to-look for (2) the installation of thermal and nuclear power plants. Situated far away from coal, fields and mines, obviously a long-term /solution of power would-be to build nuclear power station. But, construction and generation of nuclear power takes over ten/years. Because of-this an intermediate solution would-be-the thermal power stations constructed preferably along the coastal line for /easy transportation of coal through-the sea and road. Also, you-have to-get-the best out-of-the existing (3) power station by better maintenance and utilization of installed capacity.
and reducing the transmission losses. Surely, engineers could play a great part in reducing the construction time and improving the maintenance. As you are aware, availability of water is a perennial problem since our state has to depend not only on monsoon but also on other states. Our state has being at the fag end of the rivers, we are not getting the requisite quantity of water. Large quantity of ground water has been tapped and it has to be limited at avoid seeping in of sea water into the land. Also, the monsoon failure has reduced even the availability of existing ground water facilities. Therefore, I appeal to the industries to make their own arrangements wherever possible to find ground water and to re-use the waste water after treatment. This water could be used as drinking water for towns nearby and agricultural purpose.

This may be investigated by you (5).

Sir,

We wish to inform you that we have been permitted by the Govt. to put up a plant for the manufacture of caustic soda and that we have proposed to locate this unit near Ennore. As you know, the manufacture of caustic soda is power intensive where besides common salt the major raw material is power. Because of large consumption of power the economic viability of this project is very sensitive to power tariff. We would therefore request you to fix a special power tariff for our proposed project instead of the normal tariff charged for other industries which are not power intensive. The cost of the project is estimated around Rs. 20 crores. It is needless to mention that this project would have tremendous potential for absorbing unemployed people but will result in the growth of many ancillary industries. Such rates are generally subsidized by the respective Governments based on the essentiality of project.

Your faithfully, (7)
(Handwritten text not legible)
I am not one of those who think that this house is just a debating society, nor have I come here to have any relaxation. I have come here for doing some serious business. I have come only for that. Otherwise I would not have come here. I have come here only for doing some serious business. All members have come here only on the basis of the understanding that in this house we will be able to project (1) aspiration of the people and thereby bring to bear upon the government some pressure to change their policies in the direction in which we want. This is how we have come to this house. Therefore, anything that obstructs the proceedings of this house in that direction, anything that obstructs or stands in the way of our performing our duty to the people who have sent us here, is something which is obnoxious to us. Sir, we on our part, have (2) never tried to offend you at any time. But if something being what it is, the member of this house are a reflection of the society as it is. You cannot expect anything other than a reflection of the outside society inside this house. Therefore, sir, I would like you to bear with us and not take too much to heart what Mr. Salve has said, if he has (3) said something wrong. Sir, I do not know whether to thank Mr. Salve or to condemn Mr. Salve. In-a-
way he has to give us an opportunity to congratulate you all the more profusely, from all section of the house, on your birthday. I do not think you would have ever enjoyed a birthday of this kind in your life. So you must take it in that spirit. Sir, my party may not agree with all your rulings, but still we respect the chair. The chair must be respected to help the proceedings of this house to be conducted in a manner that will help us to discharge our duties to the people. We have come here and we are doing a very serious work, reflecting the struggles of the people, the feelings of the people outside. We are not to convert this house into a debating society or to exhibit our debating skills.

That is not enough (5)

Sir,

I would like to bring to the notice of the Railways and the ministry of agriculture the serious situation arising out of the non-supply of wagons for movements of fertilizers to various parts of the country. Sir you know very well that the Indian farmers, fertilizers cooperative society is the biggest cooperative society in Asia, manufacturing NPK and Urea fertilizers. It has two plants situated at Kandla and Kalol (Gujarat). IFFCO is supplying fertilizers to all parts of the country by railways, but there has been persistent shortage of wagons during February and March at both the above place. IFFCO, Kandla plant has already been shunt down due to the shortage being full. The position is very unsatisfactory and really desperate. It is causing great concern to the society and the employees of the factory in general and the farmers in particular.

Yours faithfully
I have carefully gone through a great deal of this evidence and I may say that the objections resolve themselves under five heads. In one brief sentence, they really come to this. The officials say, we do consult people at present, and will continue to consult them, but we will consult whom we please, when we please, and how we please we do not want to be bound in these matters. The five objections are, first, that informal consultation is better than formal consultation; secondly, it is difficult to know who are readily representatives of the people, and it is difficult to get properly qualified representatives for the work; thirdly, the efficiency of the district administration will suffer; fourthly, an advisory body may be desirable, but there are already district boards and municipalities which might be utilized for the purpose, why multiply these bodies? And, lastly, there is the objection which is a standing argument in this century against all advance namely time has not yet come.

Now I will deal briefly with these five objections, and then will bring my remarks to a close. As regards the values of informal consultation, well, it is all very well to say that you do not want to be formally tied down, that you like to be free, and that you will go about among the people and find out things for yourselves. On the one side you complain that your (3) are tied to your desks,
you are salves to reports and returns, that you cannot find time to move among the people and on the other hand you do not want to be bound to consult anybody, you must be free to consult who you please. Again, Sir, we have plenty or experience of what this informal consultation means, and in this matter we can speak as no English official can, because they have no experience of our state of (4) the shield. Under the present system of consulting ‘whom we please’ we often find men of straw, men of no character, insulating themselves into the officials and backbiting innocent people and exercising a pernicious influence. In the end these things are generally seen through, but that takes time and mean while a good deal of harm is done. And the frequent transfer of officers that now take place, we are exposed to this risk far too often itself (5).

Dear, sir the present building was constructed many years back when the school had only section in each of the three forms. At present the number of section has doubled itself and the strength has increased threefold. The rooms in the building are so small that they are utterly inadequate to accommodate the present classes some of which contain more than fifty students in each section. Recently a private building situated closely was taken up on a rent of (6) Rs. 500 per month. But this has not improved the position. It is very necessary to extend the present building by the addition of atleast 8 rooms of adequate size. The executive engineers has furnished a plan and estimate. The cost of extension will come up to Rs. 25,000. No provision has been made in the budget of the current year for the purpose. Government are probably aware that no money was sanctioned for the last 15 years.

Your faithfully
Paper - I Shorthand

The given text is in a language that is not English. It appears to be a page of handwritten notes in a script that is not immediately recognizable without translation assistance. The page contains what seems to be a series of paragraphs or notes, possibly related to a topic that is not specified in the image.
They have increased the period up to six months. That means a man can be kept without trial for six months. Anyway, I am asking the opposition parties, my congress friends sitting on that side. We were all party to earlier preventive detention acts. They can not shout against it, then it is meaningless. Then from the Janata-party Mr. Piloo Mody, was very eloquent. The Janata-party brought that bill but later on withdrew (1) the same. The question is, in the first place why did they bring that Bill? That means the Janata-government felt that they needed such a measure. And then they withdrew the bill, and Mr. Piloo Mody claims all the credit for firing the first shot. That the government withdrew bill is no answer. We also know the certain facts. There were internal troubles within-of-the (2) Janata-government into the wrong and ultimately home minister had to withdraw the bill. This was due to their internal politics and had noting to do with democratic principle. It is all nonsense. Choudhary Charan Singh also promulgated an ordinance prevention of black marketing and maintenance of supply of essential commodities ordinance 1979. This preventive detention. So many states felt the need for preventive detention. It is but natural and advantageous and desirable for the centre (3) to have such a law for the
whole country for-the-sake of uniformity. It-is-also necessary because anti-social and anti-national elements operate not in one single state, but in various states simultaneously. Therefore, it-is necessary that-the centre should have a measure like this in its possession. Mr Shankar Ghose and Mr Piloo mody raised the question of safeguards. They felt that enough safeguards have-not-been built into this legislation. I-do-not-know whether they (4) have gone through this bill or not. Let-me point-out some salient features of the safeguards built into-the bill. In-order-to prevent any misuse of-the provision of-this bill and the ensure justice and fair play to the citizens of-the bill. What are these safeguards? Firstly the grounds of detention must be communicated to the detenus in five days and-not-later-than 10 days in-any-case (5).

Dear sir, i-cannot express my sentiments so well in-any-other language as in Punjabi. I-shall start in English next time. When Maruti was started, even at-that-time some hue and cry was raised some suspicion had been aroused that something fishy was going on. The suspicion was to as to why an individual was being given priority over others. It-has-been disclosed in-this-house how the person, who had shares worth 100 rupees, became the managing-director and (6) how he collected money. But does everybody pay money? If the son of a big business man cannot be so-much money. Why-the money was paid it-was because the proprietor of maruti limited was the son of-the prime-minister Moreover agencies were given even before-the car was manufactured or-the project was established. I also know about one such agency.

Your faithfully
I may tell this house through you that if one feels very strongly and very sincerely about anything, he is expected to take or be cognizant of the consequences. Therefore, let us not look at this problem, merely as a law-and-order problem, but as a problem as my friend Mr. Bhupesh Gupta has put it, which ought to be solved in the political sphere to get a political solution for that. May I, with your permission, put to (1) myself one question. What do I gain by standing alone in this house expressing an unpalatable thing, you would take, every if only you would take me into your hearts? What do I get standing aloof and alone? You should understand the psychology behind that stand.

Please do not think that I am pressing for it for the mere novelty of it. There is frustration, a (2) very intense and a very growing one, among a section of people of my part who definitely feel that the present political set-up, the federation, is not going to delivery them the goods. And that is why after having had the experience in this federation, not only the members of my party but members outside my party too feel, that unless something radical is thought of, unless some new kind of political set-up is created, this federation is
not going to stand the strain and stress of the times. Of course, the minister was kind enough to state, that even without this amendment, the constitution is very clear that the talk about separation is repugnant to the constitution. I may point out juries are divided on that point, and I quote the opinion of one jurist of this August. I am quoting Mr. Sapru. He has written a very persuasive an very lucid article, not for separation, but against separation in one of our English dailies wherein he has said about the preamble to our constitution, and has said that it is Sovereign Republic, since our constitution is not rigid, since amendments are allowed, since our constitution is purposely made to be flexible, even an amendment to the preamble can be brought forward. Therefore it does not matter much whether, as the minister has stated, the talk about separation is repugnant to the Indian constitution. Dear Sir, the public were and are still hoping that Indian Airlines Corporation would be introducing their Boeing service to Bombay and Madras from Cochin. The existing flight is inadequate. The Boeing aircraft is specifically designed to operate from runways, with a length of five thousand feet. I also gather that Indian Airlines Corporation is contemplating introduction of a Boeing service from Bombay to Trivandrum instead of Cochin, the reason being that there are port trust cranes around the airports in Cochin projecting to a height of two hundred feet and that the runway is not able to take the full weight of the Boeing aircraft. There is very great demand for seats to Cochin from Madras and other Southern station. It would be advisable for Indian Airlines Corporation to introduce direct non stop Boeing services between Madras and Cochin. This service will ease a lot of pressure on flights going to Cochin and the remaining Southern Region.

Your faithfully,
I would like Honourable member to know one thing and this is a very
important thing. One important aspect of the industrial-policy is that we want
the industries in our country to live today for tomorrow to come. We do not
at all want that our industries should live in yesterday. For this one very important
thing is that we must keep an updating technology. Initially maybe we have
to have transfer of technology. But in the process (1) of transfer of technology
and distributing the technology, what is very important is, we must give it priority
to R&D in our country because our major interest lies there. As our friends
have mentioned about South Asia, it is one economic region. In fact, he
knows it that from the strategy point of view we want friendly countries to
get as much help as they want in this matter for mutual economic development.
We do not (2) want clashes to be there. We want complementaries to develop.
What we wanted is the advancement in technology and in this respect our
government gives the top most importance to the transfer of technology in
such a way that there is a transfer of software. Because our country has two
big advantages today and we want must see that those advantages are acquired
in the interest of the nation. Therefore, we have to be alert alive to the situation.
Just-now our (3) friend was saying that-the foreigner come here, get-the benefit of low cost, It-is here but along with, the benefit of low cost there-is-the benefit of infrastructure which-has-the highest capacity of absorbing the latest technology. So, the process may-not only be importing of software, it-is being liked up with two things. One is the import of software and-the-other-is-the buy back system. As my friend know about it, we export (4) hardware and-we-do-another thing that-is-we export software to-the developing countries. Now, my communist friends may/not like may saying this at-all but even if-it is a little bitter. I-would-only request them/in the interest of the country to see that whenever they talk of-the public-sector, it, should-be taken as their own sector. It-should-not be as if Russia is adopting one technology or China was adopting.

Dear Sir, i also found him eloquent on-the question of utilizing improved technology and on what-is started in-the preamble of-the bill economic production of motor vehicle. Sir, since yesterday even today, the members of-the treasury benches, including the ministers, are putting forward certain arguments quite unrelated to the instant case. For example they tell the left parties and-then opposition that-they-have all along been advocates of nationalizations and then (6) ask : why do you oppose a bill to nationalize an industry? They conveniently forget that our friend, the industries-minister Dr/Chanana is credited with a very pragmatic approach towards industrial policy which-is-not bound by any nationalization. During-the budget session, that approach was brought to the fore. Persistent demands of nationalization, for putting a stop to exploitation of the working-class, have-been met with refusal and rebuttal. Now they-are trying to make a virtue.

Yours faithfully
A start is made but along way to-go. The slew of decision taken by the Manmohan Singh Govt, in-the-past two-days from-the diesel price hike of roughly 11-12 percent, reduction in-the number of subsidized LPG cylinders per family, the permission for foreign direct investment in multi-brand retail and aviation, and the partial disinvestment in four public-sector-companies reflects it urgency to show-the country and the world that there-is (1) no policy paralysis, boost industrial sentiment, and renew the climate for increasing international investment. This-is welcome but the govt. still has a long way to-go to put in place measure that will strengthen the supply system sharpen its delivery system, plug leakages and tackle corruption with alacrity. The subsidy issue, necessary to tackle the fiscal deficit, is far from dealt with. The hike in diesel price will make no dent in-the-government’s fiscal deficit where fuel subsidy account for around Rs. 98, 480 crore. As-long-as the fiscal deficit remains as high as-it-is inflation will be high, interest rates will stay high. This cannot be good for investment. The FDI in aviation will certainly benefit India’s airlines and put less pressure on-the banks that are burdened
with non-performing assets of airline companies. Also, the PSUs coming to the capital market will boost stock markets. But the impact of FDI in multi-brand retail will have to be watched as it concerns (3) the future of millions of ‘mom and pop’ stores. The diesel high was long overdue. But if these price increases had been staggered at periodic intervals, they would have been more palatable. A sudden hefty dose will hurt the lower middle classes and others and the periphery. The govt. slept far too long, citing coalition compulsion and playing politics. One hopes it has learnt a lesson from the negativity caused by its inaction during the last few years, and will (4) as the Kirit Parekh committee on fuel price has recommended deregulate both diesel and petrol. The Rs. 5 per litre hike in the price of diesel is a drop in the ocean as under-recoveries of the oil marketings companies on diesel still remain a massive Rs. 1,03,000 crore. So are the under recoveries on LPG. Instead of allowing six subsidized LPG cylinders per family a year, the govt. could have allowed 12 percent year and bring them closer (5) to market price. Dear, sir, I am myself in the position of requiring money for the expansion of my business. I have a small factory which turns out a small range of electrical goods. The factory has operated most successfully for the past ten years, but with my present equipment I can no longer supply sufficient goods to meet the demand. As a result of this many of my best customers are becoming dissatisfied, and I fear that my business (6) will decline unless I can add to the size of the factory and also buy some modern machinery. I estimate my requirement to be twenty five thousands pounds. I have had a talk with my bank manager. He states that he is quite satisfied that my business is sound but that he cannot advance the money to me because of the present credit restrictions. He suggests that I happy to him again to six months time for loan.

Your faithfully,
I thank you for your cordial welcome and for the nice things you have said about me. I have always regarded myself as a humble worker in the vast army of men-and-women who took part in the great national struggle for independence under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. My contribution has been made possible because of the co-operation and goodwill. My present job as the head of the state Andhra Pradesh will, I am sure, give me opportunities of service to the citizens of the state. I must first of all congratulate you on the beautiful setting in which your school is situated and also on the measure of success you have achieved in training these young students properly. It is no wonder therefore that your school has been attracting successive governors to pay visit to it. I must also congratulate the school children and the staff on the smart turnout and the excellent parade and I am glad that so many of the children have the privilege of getting trained in this school. The entertainment that I have been witnessing this morning by these boys and girls have been really enjoyable. It is good to see these young girls and boys engaging themselves in fun and giving us also first class recreation at the same time. I and my wife are happy indeed to associate ourselves with this morning’s
function. The report of your activities (3) for the past year read by the principal makes and interesting reading. I am very happy to find that the pupils live in separate cottages and that they are not given any servants to assist in their work. This provides an excellent opportunities for the children to learn to work themselves at home and to stand on their own legs. The practical experiences which they get in running these home will stand them in good stead in their future career. (4) The principle has also referred to the dignity of labour. I have no doubt that these children when they go out will carry with them the advantages of training in this institution. Mahatma Gandhi always preached the great principle of doing one’s own duties at home. This practice will certainly bring in self-confidence. Thus, the idea of social service, is deeply rooted in the pupil at a very young age. I have no doubt that children receiving such training.

Dear Sir I am in receipt of your letter, dated 20th July 2012 which was placed before the directors. I have been directed by them to reply to it as follows: The directors thank you for your suggestion contained in paragraph 1 of your representation in regard to working hours. They wish me to state that steps have already been taken to decrease the hours of work in the Accounts-departments by the sanction of additional staff before the middle (6) of next month. As you are aware, the director were pleased to sanction two months salary as bonus last year. It has not always been possible to allow the staff to enjoy the leave earned by them owing to condition beyond their control. But with the increase in staff, there should be no difficulty in satisfying all applications for leave. In conclusion, I wish to assure the members of the Union that the director will continue their work.

Yours faithfully, (7)
It does not suggest a shift to the private sector. We are committed in principle to the public sector. Now what is the main spirit of the resolution? Sir, I very much appreciate it. If I extend the term public-sector to some extent, as suggested by Mr. Raju, to include all establishments where the government invest some money or is going to invest money, then they can all be brought under the expression 'public-enterprises' so that they cover (1) a greater area. If we look at all these, the picture is so disheartening—the activities of the public-sector and also other enterprises of the government. We are only satisfied with some jungle of figures, some jungle of statistics. I am afraid we do not go deep into the question. So this resolution gives the scope to go into the entire picture of the public-sector-enterprises and if I may say so, in future at least the government and (2) member of parliament can participate in setting right the rot that has set into see how they can improve the situation. It is in our knowledge for the last few years since the transfer of power. We have invested a lot more than Rs. 50,000 crores or so in the public-sector. Are we then to be only silent spectator when the public sector is making crores and crores of losses, increasing
the overhead expenditure that overhead expenditure (3) and other when-the malady is pointed out and raised then appointment of assessors will be made. Work will not be done. Somebody alleges something, they will accuse that workers are doing it or material are not available or power is not available, this, that, hundreds of excuses. But side-by-side, as somebody suggested, if we see the working of other similar industries, we will realize that, our public-sector industries are not working properly. A new concept, a (4) new policy was laid-down by your predecessor. If i give you an example jessop and company. I am conducting a case of a personnel officer. You will see how steel ingots are being allowed to be taken out at night, worth not thousands but crores of rupees, scrap is put in its place in government godowns. When jessop was taken over it was running in profit, when Mr.Fernandes was in charge we pointed out to-him or-not (5).

Sir, i have already said about the poor returns and i have also said about the commanding heights of the economy. The about additional employment. I think today the total employment in these undertakings is about 18 lakhs. This is not very significant, but still it has created employment scope. But above the regional development. Sir, i would like to give out certain revealing facts. In fact regional imbalances are created in my view, by the public-sector. I am (6) completing. This public-sector activity is creating regional disparities. Sir i am not against any state as such. Now, four-state account for 67 percent of the total employees in the public-sector. I do not want to take the names of the states, it might create a bad atmosphere. Of the total employees numbering 18.71 lakhs working in all the public-sector units overseen by the Bureau of public enterprises, 67 percent.

Yours faithfully, (7)
I say that there will be a university in New Delhi, it will not be without colleges or the necessary facilities. I take it that it will mean a good and big expansion in New Delhi where quite a large number of student population resides. Some of them travel eight or nine miles every day though the transport question is a big question in Delhi. They have to stand for long hours in queues to get into the buses. That is a big problem. It is the duty of the central government as also the Delhi university which is said to be national university under the central govt to give admission to all the students who want to go for higher studies. Till recently the Punjab university was conducting evening classes and conducting examinations, but this facility has now been removed because the Delhi university did not want that its jurisdiction should in any way be infringed by allowing any other university to exercise the power that should be exercised by it. With the increase in the number of students and the closing of the evening colleges, the problem has grown bigger. So the starting of the correspondence courses is quite welcome. It is also good that it is thrown open to students who are residing in any part of the country. This is the one
way in which our difficulty can be met. After all many young men want to go in for higher education or want to go to an evening college or attend a part-time lecture so that while they are earning they are able to improve their qualifications. By improving their qualification they can put themselves to much better service. This is a good feature but I do not think it is enough. The Honourable Minister says that they will start these course only with the arts classes. This is a new experiment. I do no say it should start with all other subjects like science and technology, but I think it will meet only a very small fraction of the difficulty being faced by Delhi students. Particularly when our country is advancing very rapid and students of science and technology are more and more eager not find admission, it will be something to introduce these course but not in any half hearted manner. I somehow feel that these correspondence course should have three subjects.

Dear sir, In the first place, it is impossible for the vendor to deduce a forty years title. He purchased the property under the condition which precluded him from calling for or inquiring into the title anterior to the date of the deed mentioned in clause 3 of the draft contract, and as that deed is dated more than thirty years ago, we trust your client will be content to accept it as the root of the title. We observe also that your client wishes to postpone the completion of the purchase for six months from the present time. This proposal the vendor is unable to entertain. He informs us that he told your client before any offer was made, that the sale must be completed by 25th of this month at the latest. He is not prepared to extend the time. Unless your client is willing to give way on these points the negotiations must be considered.

Yours faithfully,
When Pandit Nehru was the prime minister, the joint sector came into existence, i.e. during Pandit Nehru’s time. That is during the time when the last industrial-policy decision was taken. In the joint sector also car is the one thing which has never been taken in the public-sector. It was never allowed to be taken in the public-sector. By whom I would like to remind my friends that it is very well known that there were many people who wanted Shri Sanjay Gandhi to have the device from the Birlas but because of various political reason including the advice from my friends from the communist party, who said that anything can be done in this country with anybody’s assistance but never get into the hands of the Birlas. That is one of the reason why Shri Gandhi had to keep himself away from all these people that is the reason why the project is suffering today. We have to look into all these things. It is no good simply supply saying that this project is suffering today. We have to look into all these things. It is no good simply saying that this project is a junk. How many industries have been taken over, including those of the textiles. Thousands of crores of rupees we are sinking into them. Who is managing them
Some private industrialist. They get everything from the industries. They even rob the labour. They did not even properly utilize the money which they get from the banks. Which is the industry today, be of the Birlas or of the Tatas where they will that even 25 percent or 30 percent of the investment is their own or from their families. Somebody was asking whether people with 75 percent of the shares can become managing directors? Who are these people. What is their share what is the share capital of the Birlas or the Tatas in almost any industry that they have set up? Mr. Sanjay Gandhi had only one, solitary industry with which he has experimenting, which he was trying to build up. But almost all the other private companies hold a number of companies under them. Therefore the bungling in one company is covered by the profits in other companies. That is not the situation here. So, I would like my friends who view things.

Dear sir I do not know whether people have taken notice of this. Apart from that there is upto date machinery. All these things will go on. But to say that because we have not taken action somewhere else, action here is not justified is really not warranted. One thing more I want to say which is of great importance for this reason that I have reason to believe and I am of the firm conviction that the next decade in this country and in the whole world will be determined by two capital ‘Es’ energy and exports. I have been a socialist and I have thought of all these things, including the cottage industries, and I have echoed for some time what the minister of industry now says namely ‘small is beautiful’. But a time has come for us if we have to survive, a time has come for us if we have to progress ourselves.

Yours faithfully,
It is true that Uttar-Pradesh is a big state not only in size but even more so in population. But it is by all means a very poor state, certainly that poorest in our country, if I may say so. In the recent war, it had the largest number of martyrs and seriously wounded jawans and other officers in the various hospitals in India. I am happy to say that people there have also made a major effort in (1) collecting money for the Defence Fund and have contributed about rupees five crores. Personally I feel that there is no harm in having friendly competition in such matters among the state to vie with one another as to who can help our motherland more and who can strengthen the nation more. We all know that the recent war was thrust upon us and we have emerged ourselves as a victorious nation. We had to fight for ideals and principle. I (2) will be failing in my duty if I do not mention that the nation as a whole stood as one man, forgetting all differences of opinion and you, the people of Andhra Pradesh, have proved that you will be second to none in preserving the unity of the country and in defending our boarders. As your chief-Minister has pointed out, not only the actual fighting but also the stresses and strains
were so big as to constitute a trial (3) for India’s unity and our capacity to get things done. I am proud to say that we have passed through this ordeal with flying colours and all over the country, whether a state was big or the people showed a rare sense of unity and solidarity and that all sections of the people were willing to serve and sacrifice to the extend possible. It was a matter (4) for pride, and satisfaction that in our defence forces and other organization, which were bearing the burden of this strain and the actual fighting, people of all the states in our country had more or less an equal share. For nearly a decade now, I have been visiting all our borders and trying to see our border posts and understand the difficulties under which our defence forces are living and functioning. There I have seen a number of young officers. (5) Sir, I would like to bring to your kind notice the inconvenience and difficulties experienced by the city passengers travelling in the corporation transport buses, especially the office going public. It is true that the population of Hyderabad city is growing by leaps and bounds and has already touched the record figure of 30 lakhs. Added to this there is the floating population who come to the city and some business or other and stay for short period. Of late (6) the problem of transport has become a formidable one and especially travel during peak hours had become next to impossible. The bus conductors use their saliva while issuing tickets. Passenger also do not protest because some do not mind it and some want to avoid arguments with the conductors, but this harmful and unhygienic habit is continuing, although it has been brought to the notice of higher authorities on many occasions. Awaiting an early action in this regard.

Your faithfully, (7)
Office Assistantship

[Handwritten text in Arabic]

(Qa)
Your cannot forget that fact. So, you cannot attack the nationalization policy. Having accepted the nationalization-policy, a new era has been inaugurated in the field of the public undertakings, in the field of the public sector, to manufacture car. You may say that it is a sick unit. Yes, I agree. But then when the mills, the textile mills, go sick, our very same friends demand from the government that the mills which have become sick should be nationalized. This is the demand of the political parties. Also I do not get any reply from the opposition parties to the contention of Prof. Chattopadhyaya that a larger number of the members of the opposition inside and outside the Lok-sabha have demand nationalization of the Maruti-company. That was the contention of Prof. Chattopadhyaya. There is no answer from this side for that question. So, we are going to inaugurate a era in the public-sector. So far no unit in the public-sector was manufacturing a car. So, this is the first step. At the same-time, I would like to stay that the public-sector undertakings are not working in an efficient manner. I agree what is the defect? What is the reason for this? Land, labour, capital and management are the four ingredients. The management is the root cause. When there is failure of
management, there is failure in the public-sector undertakings. For the (3) we have to tone up the management and bring in professional cadres. That is a different subject. But if one truck appears on the road, an economist said, it gives employment potential for 25 employees. So, it is the first step. Then will they nationalize Tata’s Mercedes. Bedford of Birlas and Leyland of the multi-nationals? Sir, in this context I would like to request the government and appeal to the government, only if you are going to nationalize Leyland (4) of the multi-nationals, Bedford of Birlas and Mercedes of Tatas, only then we can really open the door for socialism. I think this must be the first step. And not only that, as Mr. Ramamurti correctly pointed out, you have not allowed any funds for this in the sixth plan. You are going to nationalize this. So, in the sixth plan itself, for this Maruti project there should be allocation of funds from the plan or non plan Central budget. (5)

Sir, really I am very glad for the opportunity being given to me to express some of my ideas with regard to the Maruti limited (Acquisition and transfer of undertakings) Bill. I was very carefully listening to the speeches of some of the members not only in this house but also in the Lok-sabha, Mr. P. Ramamurti who comes from my part of the country, raised three very important points. He was talking about Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. He was talking (6) about how he got licenses. He was talking about his family. He was talking about how the license were issued very easily, how the lands were given very easily. It is my personal opinion that if is not good on our part to talk about a person who is or more. It is not good on our part to talk about how the license are issued or about how lands were given. It is our duty to speak.

Yours faithfully, (7)
The Reserve-Bank-of-India’s announcement that it will allow four new banks to be opened has sparked much interest as it had been under intense pressure from both large corporate groups and a section of the govt. Recent reports indicate the Reserve-Bank-of-India, which has been deferring this decision for two years, might announce guidelines for new banks before October 30, when it announce its monetary policy review. It is believed, though, that actual licences will be given only after the Banking Laws Amendment Bill is passed. The ostensible reason to issue licences for a new banks are to increase competition and promote financial inclusiveness. The govt, is also keen to push it as part of a recent slew of reforms to combat the image of ‘policy paralysis’ it had been accused of from all-sides within and outside the country. At first sight, the reason do not sound very convincing unless the Reserve-Bank-of-India makes it mandatory for these new banks to open primarily in the country’s unbanked regions. If the new banks too start functioning in urban areas, it would be only tokenism towards financial inclusion. It is well known that brick and mortar banks can be very expensive to manage in unbanked areas. That is why in recent years various other
avenues like mobile banking, business correspondents, micro-financing and other such channels have been explored to provide credit to weaker sections and (3) particularly in unbanked areas. The more likely answer would-be ‘local area banks’ which by definition are limited to specified geographical areas, and can therefore give more intensive and concentrated help to weaker section in those areas. So if four new banks are to be given licences, atleast two of them should be for local area banks. The Raghuram Rajan committee’s suggestion that preference be given to small and medium sized entities might be a good idea, though the Reserve-Bank-of-India has kept this in abeyance as some of them may not be able to meet the capital requirements specified by the Reserve-Bank-of-India. However, banks envisaged to further financial inclusiveness may not need a large quantum of funds. The Reserve-Bank-of-India has over the year moved very cautiously on this issue, this is evident from-the-fact that only 12 banks have been given the license since economic liberalization began in 1991.

Dear sir, I was glad to learn from your letter that you had thoroughly enjoyed your visit to America. As you know, I am very interested in the possibility of expanding our markets in that country, and it occurs to me that your knowledge could be most valuable in this connection. It seems to me that there are two ways in which you could be of service. My first suggestion is that you should consider joining this firm as a (6) full partner. If this proposal interest you, we could arrange a meeting at which terms could be discussed. I realize, however, that you may not wish to resign from your present position. In that case, would it be possible for you to act as a consultant in stead of a partner? I do not think that any question of loyalty would arise because the company be which you are employed is not in competition with this company.

Yours faithfully,
Office Assistantship
We have been in office now for nearly a year and the Honourable members of this house are entitled to sit in judgement over our achievements and failures. Sir, I have been trained in such a way that I take these criticism in an objective spirit. I have always welcomed points made against me or against the govt. Even though a stab came from my back also, I did not take objection to it. Of course, that honourable members should (1) have thought twice before making that speech. I am not joint to deal with it at length, but I want to mention this merely for the purpose of showing that I always welcome criticism. During this period of one year, I am not prepared to say, as far as I am concerned that nobody else could have done better under the circumstance. I am occupying this position, if you will permit me to say so, be mere accident. I am sure (2) that there are so many members here who could have done better, But I can make the claim, not only on my behalf but on behalf of my colleagues also, that we have tried to do our best in the best interest of the state. Now, the father of the nation had been telling us that the means were also as important as the ends. If we are true followers of the father of the
nation, we cannot establish (3) democracy through dictatorship. When we have adopted parliamentary democracy, it is inevitable that we must have some party govt. But though this is a party govt, it should not be a govt for the party. If the govt. begins to function for the party, it is really not good for the party itself. Now, the debate was mainly concentrated on famine. It is true that we are passing through a very difficult period and the people are really undergoing sufferings. (4) The only thing that we have to see is in what way relief can be given to these people. In dealing with this problem of famine, our only desire was to save the people of this state by giving the necessary relief. In spite that, allegations have been made that we have discriminated between region to region. I hope that we will have normal condition next year so that the people will get some sort of relief. (5)

My dear sir, I am to inform you that accommodation for all the guests will be provided in the legislator’s hostel in sector no 9. We are trying to provide as many facilities as possible in the hostel. It has been decided that all the presiding and deputy presiding officers should be treated as state guests. The others will be charged at moderate rates for both boarding and lodging. The rates will be communicated to you shortly. As sufficient number (6) of govt. cars are not available, it is regretted that it will not be possible to provide separate cars for the deputy presiding officers. We, therefore, request that two deputy presiding officers may share a car between themselves. Arrangements for mini buses are being made in order to enable secretaries and officers and also the members of the families of presiding officers. I shall be obliged if you could furnish the details to make the necessary arrangements.

Yours faithfully, (7)
Government have imposed an obligation on-the mill sector that fifty percent of-the yarn packed for civil deliveries should be in hank form and 85 percent of the hank yarn should be in counts of 40s and below. This obligation along-with increased production has resulted in making available adequate yarn to-the handloom sector. Honourable members are aware that on 12th November 1980, a meeting of-the ministers in charge of handlooms in various states was (1) held in New-Delhi and-the general consensus during-the meeting was that, at-present-the yarn situation from-the-point-of-view of both availability and price was satisfactor. At-the meeting, the need for taking long-term measures to-save-the industry from cyclical disturbances was discussed and-the state-governments were requested to examine-the possibility of making permanent arrangement by-way-of pooling the hank yarn production of cooperative spinning mills., mills run by-the state textile (2) corporation mills to-the extent necessary for distribution to-the handloom sector. The content of the government for the welfare of the handloom industry is further reflected by-the fact that with-a-view to making sufficient yarn available at reasonable price on a long-term basis the spinning capacity in-the-country is proposed to-be augmented to
substantially increase-the cotton yarn production during-the sixth five year plan. The price of cotton yarn, in hanks, has been showing a downward trend during the last few months up to October 1980 and there has been a very marginal rise of 0.9 percent during month ending 22nd November 1980. The present price is 4.8 percent less than the price which prevailed at the same time last year. Since, in the absence of any restriction on price, availability and the price factor are interlinked, the present price level may also be taken as a further indication that an increased quantity of cotton yarn in hanks is available to meet the requirements of the handloom sector. In this connection, it is relevant to mention that when there was sharp increase in the price of yarn in 1979, a yarn distribution scheme by which mills voluntarily agreed to cut back their prices by 10-15 percent on the price prevailing in September 1979 was introduced in consultation with the Indian cotton mills federation.

(5) Sir, for some reason, rightly or wrongly the people of the south have come to have a suspicion that if Hindi is brought in their jobs will be in jeopardy. This naturally led to agitations. Shri Vajpayee just now told us that some such fear had entered in the minds of North Indian students also. We have to find some way of dispelling this fear from their minds. What is the fact? The fact is that English was continuing. Whether we like it or not, English was continuing. When we declared Hindi as the official language, the situation changed. By the Amendment Bill which we are now introducing, Hindi remains the official language. The bill affects neither the status of Hindi nor its importance. On the contrary we are saying that greater efforts will be made to teach Hindi. An annual report will be presented to Lok-sabha and the house will be able to see work progress.

Yours faithfully, (7)
I have come to your great country on a brief visit, at the gracious invitation of your president, whose humanity and whose distinguish and devoted to the cause of peace have won for him a unique place among the statesmen of the world. I am happy to be here, and my only regret is that I can only stay a few days and have no prior opportunity of meeting many of you personally. Five years ago, a professor of an American university visited me in Delhi, and gave me a gift which I have treasured very greatly. That was a mould in brass of Abraham Lincoln’s right hand. It is a beautiful hand, strong and firm, and yet gentle. It has been kept ever since on my study table and I look at it every day and it gives me strength. This may perhaps give you some idea of our thinking and our urges in India. For, above all, we believe in liberty, equality, the dignity of the individual and the freedom of the human spirit. Because of this we are firmly wedded to the democratic way of life, and in our loyalty to this cause we will not falter. Nearly seven years ago, we constituted our country into a Republic, and gave to ourselves a constitution based on these principle and guaranteeing the fundamental human rights of
freedom of the individuals, equality of men and the rule of law. Five years ago we had general elections in our country for our central parliament as well as for our state assemblies. These elections were organized on a vast scale by an authority free of govt control so as to ensure that they were free and impartial. Early next year we are again going to have general election in which two hundred million voters are entitled to participate. You will realize the vastness of these elections when I tell you that there will be one million two hundred thousand polling booths, so that no votes will have to go too far to vote. India is a big country with a population of 370 million one-seventh of the total population of the world. It is a country rich in history and tradition, with a civilization nearly as old as recorded time and a culture nourished on its own soil and blended happily with those lands. But throughout her long history she has remembered the message of peace and tolerance.

Dear, sir, as you may be aware, we have been contemplating for some time past a reduction in the price of kerosene locally available and have also to some extent, raised the hopes of the customers for early relief. But, the sudden outbreak of the war, we regret to say, has so totally altered the situation that we are obliged to go into the whole question of price reduction again. It need hardly be pointed out that when we do so, we may have to take into account several factors, the most important of which, of course, being the need to conserve as much oil as possible for the war effort, while striving, at the same time, to make available to the consuming public kerosene at reasonable price as well as in reasonable quantities. In light to the above circumstance, we propose to call a conference of all our authorized distributors and dealers shortly to discuss price reduction.

Your faithfully,
So far as the govt of India and department of direct taxes concerned, the taxation system is an integral part of our economic structure. As such, tax changes take place in the vacuum, taxation govt spending budget deficits and inflation are all directly connected. Coping with them is part of parcel of the task of running a modern economy. The government’s view on taxation cannot be divorced from its underlying philosophy. We are and have always been a govt (1) that believes that individuals should be free to make their own choices and that private enterprises should be given room to play the leading role in the development of the economy. This leads inevitably to the view that the government’s role should be as small as is consistent with providing the basic environment in which individual freedom and private enterprises can thrive. Unless taxation changes are consistent with and achievable within the existing economic framework they will frustrate rather (2) than serve, the government’s economic objectives. The most dominant influence on the level and shape of our taxation system is of course the size of govt are in fact arguing for still higher taxation. Unless debate in India on the subject of taxation fully acknowledges the direct link between levels of taxation and levels of
expenditure that debate can have little meaning. Taxation cannot responsibly by reduced (3) unless the room for those reduction is provided by reductions in govt spending. This govt is prepared neither to finance additional expenditure, or reduce taxation, through-the inflationary process of expanding the budget deficit. Whilst opinion as to-the desirable shape of our taxation system will vary sharply in-the community it is essential that any taxation system be fair, efficient and to-the maximum extent possible, complement the (4) general economic policies of the govt. In saying that a taxation systems should-be fair, that immediately implies that i should be fair in the sense that all of those on who parliament imposes an obligation to pay tax should in fact pay tax. This of-course leads to-the subject of tax avoidance and evasion to which i shall return later in-this-statement. The concept of fairness also implies that tax should be levied according to capacity to pay.

Sir, but as i attach importance to co-operation between govt, and-the business community. I felt that this-would-be a renewed opportunity to bring about greater understanding and co-operation, it would-be-possible for-us to have a fruitful dialogue. Otherwise, on occasion like these one tends to speak from a prepared position on subjects like taxation and controls, inadequacy of return on capital, and slackness of-the capital market. Govt is-not unaware of these (6) problems and-we-are always ready to respond to suggestion which are reasonable and practicable. Mr.President, i-am-glad-that-you have talked about govt and business sharing common objectives. At-the-same-times you have referred to possible difference in-the approach to-these objectives. Perhaps you would like to see obedience to the laws of market economy in the hope that it would help to produce wealth and that wealth so produced would ultimately reach.

Yours faithfully
It seems to me that in the statement that you made this morning before the debate started, you tried to indicate what, in your opinion should be the scope of the debate at each stage of the budget discussion. I thought that your object was to give a sort of warming to the house, without laying down any rules, that there should be as far as possible, no repetition. I should say that the last speaker entirely missed this point of your observation when he said that he expected the same points of view to be repeated four times even in the budgets session. At the present moment we are in a formative stage and we are building up a new machinery for the more effective financial control over the expenditure of the govt. So, I would like to take this opportunity of making one or two suggestions when coincide with those mentioned by the last speaker. It is the intention of the honourable finance minister to ask this house at a later stage to elect on estimate committee. The last speaker made a complaint that the finance minister had not been prompt in asking this house to take that step. I do not see how any one in the position of the finance minister, with the time at the disposal of the house, could have
appointed an estimates-committee, if-it was seriously to scrutinise the expenditure of one (3) or more ministries. In-the circumstances in-which-we have found ourselves this-year, i-do-not-think the finance minister could have-had recourse to any-other step that-the one which he-has taken. Therefore we-find ourselves without an estimates-committee at-the present moment. I-have-no doubt that-he will ask us, before-the session is over, to elect on estimates-committee which-will scrutinise-the estimates of one or more ministers according to its (4) choice. I-believe it-is-also his intention to ask us to elect a standing finance-committee, in-addition to the estimate-committee. While-the estimates committee will suggest economies in accordance with-the policies laid-down by-the-govt and sanctioned by-the house the standing finance committee, on-the-other hand, will look into new schemes of expenditure. so, it-is these standing committees which give us limited opportunities to acquaint ourselves with-the work of the ministries.

Dear sir, we-are-in-receipt-of-your-letter of 4th December, 2011 and thank-you for-the same. I-is unusual for-your account to fall into arrears. We-are-very happy that-you have given your early-attention to-the matter and we should very much appreciate you for-your prompt reply and for your courtesy in informing us of exactly how you stand. We-are-sorry to-learn that-there has-been an unusual slackness in (6) your trade and-that it has prevented your from settling your account in time. We also note that you wish to hold over the settlement until you-are in-a-position to pay in full the amount of Rs. 2,000 owed, by-you to-us. However, we-are-glad to inform you that-we are prepared to assist you to get over your present difficulty in another way. We-shall-be-glad to hear your suggestion. We remain .

Yours faithfully (7)
١. جي dưỡngی اکائیوزیکی میں چند دنوں کی مدت تک دوبارہیں کیا جاتا ہے؟
٢. جیزموں کی مینیوئیشن کا معنی چھوٹے حصے بڑھانے کی ہے۔
٣. چیزیں جو تین سے پانچ دن میں گزر جاتی ہیں ہیں۔
٤. سیلوری کا نئی کچھ تھا ہے۔
٥. جیز کی سری کی مینیوئیشن کا معنی کا جیز کا بڑھنا ہے۔
٦. جیز کا پتھر کا جنگل کا پتھر کا باہمی شکل ہے۔
٧. جیز کا سری کا تین دن کی بھیپ ہے۔
٨. جیز کا سری کا تین دن کی بھیپ ہے۔
٩. جیز کا سری کا تین دن کی بھیپ ہے۔
١٠. جیز کا سری کا تین دن کی بھیپ ہے۔
The next thing that I have got to say unfortunately. I do not have the time is about the public sector. As far as the public-sector undertakings are concerned, my friend has to be identified with the people’s sector and not as nobody’s sector as was rendered by the last govt. What is the public sector today? The public sector today is not a nobody sector. It is somebody’s sector and this sector is the den of corrupt people from top to bottom who go in for collaboration who gets cuts in buying machines, who encourage these contractors. It is not my finding. The public-sector itself is a source of creating black money. This is not findings. This is the finding of the Wanchoo committee’s report. They have pointed out that the public-sector today creates black money through these agencies like contractors and others. These peoples are not interested in the making profit as quickly as possible. This is finding of the Wanchoo committee itself. And who creates black money in this country the parallel black money economy in this country? The janata-government also has got its share, I do not deny it. It has got its share. That is our complaint regarding the janata-government. It followed the same policy.
But all this black money was not created during the last three years. The Wanchoo committee went into the whole question long before the janata-govt. was formed. And the Wanchoo committee had come to the conclusion at that time that annually Rs. 1200 crores of black money was created and it estimated at that time that Rs. 10,000 crores of black money was in existence.

And today what is the all this happenings? What is that you are going to do those who create this black money? Is it the small scale man who created the black money? My friend was waxing eloquent about the indiscipline among the workers. But our entire country's economy is being finished by these black money creators. Who are the people who create black money? It is the multinationals big business houses and it is the traders. They are interested not in making profit out of honest business, out of honest industrialization. I have got so many things.

Sir, I am very sorry that the name of one of our great and lion-hearted heroes has been associated with such a movement. I had the privilege of having a part of my education in that part of the country Shivaji operated, that is in Poona and most of our exclusion were to the sites of some of the old forts which he captured. I have grown upto regard him as a national hero and not as a Maharashtrian hero or as a hero of a particular region. Although I have not in the same way been connected with Sardar Lachit of Assam, he also had a great name in our history. These are people who belong to the nation, and it is very unfortunate that their names should in any way be associated with anything which has to do with any small part or region of the country. Bombay is one of our great cities.

Yours faithfully
With a new railway minister and the govt. in reform mode, it is more than necessary for it to announce key reform, to improve the finance, security and efficiency of the Indian railways, badly neglected in the tenure of the Trinamul congress that held this ministry. One of the first things the govt can do is raise passenger fares as proposed in the 2012-2013 railway budget by Dinesh Trivede, who then lost his job as railway-minister (1) as a consequence of this passenger fares have not been hiked in the past decade for one reason or another and the railway have suffered a loss of Rs. 20,000 crores. This amount can finance a high speed train every year. There are various concessions given by the railway to different sections of society like senior citizens, students, the disabled and others. If it is considered desirable to continue these for the greater social good, then the cost should be (2) borne by the govt. in the Union budget, and these should not play havoc with railway finance. The govt. after all subsidies sides the fuel cost of the oil marketings companies. A surcharge on Mumbai suburban rail fares, imposed initially to repay a world Bank loan, had been discontinued for several year now. There is no logic in keeping it pending and
it-should-be reintroduced immediately. It- would-not-be out-of place to point-out anomalies that exist regarding, (3) rail fares and other of transport. In Mumbai, for-instance, a railway season ticket for-the suburban train from Curchgate to Virar comes to just nine paise per km, where as auto charges Rs.15 per km for journey. The rail fare from Mumbai to Luknow is Rs.350-360 while the taxi fare form Borivali to VT in central Mumbai is Rs.400. Rail fares should-be indexed to some benchmark while making future revision (4) the govt. could also consider commercialization of-the land around railway stations, although some experts feel there-is little scope for-this considering that space is needed for future expansion, and-that outside the major cities, few would-be interested. Most-important, experts say, is-the need for immediate clarity on public-private partnership. An independent regulator to co-ordinate the working of heavy project can-be set up on-the line of those in-the telecom and-the insurance (5).

Dear Ram, we-are-in-receipt-of-your-letter dated 9th instant. May we point-out to-you the amount of money which-you stand to lose if-you let this policy lapse. Your first insured with-us fifteen years-ago when you bought your first car and since then we have been pleased to insure your house and-its contents, as-well-as your life and that of your wife and children. You-have had your life-insurance-policy (6) for-the-last-ten-years, since-the time of-your marriage, and have always paid your premiums promptly. In-that time you-have paid to-the-company over one-hundreds-and-sixty pounds, It-would-be a great pity to lose this sum through failure to pay the amount due and-we-should like to know why you-have-not sent us your cheque. We-are willing to-give-you time to pay the due amounts. We remain.

Yours truly, (7)
We have had drought before, but it was not so and, there was some moisture on-hand even through it had not rained, but this time we face a situation in which the land is absolutely dry. There is no moisture at all in the soil. We admire the magnificent response of the people during the drought last season, the work done by the people themselves and the tremendous job done by the administration and by worker, officials (1) and non-official, at every level. This should be repeated in meetings the present situation also. Those of us who come from places where there is no such crisis have a big role to play in this. We should organize movements which would send whatever we can spare and even hat what we cannot spare to the affected areas, and help them out by way of food and other necessities. Our food problem is a part of the general and greater problem (2) of poverty. For dealing with the problem is poverty it is essential to have stability and order. There can be no development without tears and hardships. Unless we can prepared ourselves and our people to undergo hardships and difficulties, we cannot go head, we shall only be slipping back from where we are. We have put our faith in our
plans. We fully realize that the essential effort of the plans must be our-own. We-cannot take aid (3) for granted, now are we prepared to seed aid at any price. Therefore i-have asked the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission to-be ready with the ideas to adjust the plans, in case the level of external assistance is not up to our expectation or estimate. Whatever happens, we have-to take a determined stand and make a determined efforts to forge ahead. India simply cannot fail. We-are all in-this together. It-is-not just a question (4) of this government or that-govt. We simply cannot fail. No nation, when it makes up its mind to-do a thing and to it unitedly, can ever fail. A stable, India is not only necessary for-us and development, but is equally necessary for stability in Asia. One honourable-member said sometime about there being a conspiracy to keep out the steel plant form Salem. I-think my words have been very clear and i-have-no moved (5).

Dear-sir i-am-very -surprised that i-have received a reply to the letter i sent you five weeks ago. As-the letter was not returned to me i assume that it reached you safely, In it, you-will remember, i-asked-you to repay, as-soon-as possible, the sum of Rs.5000/- you borrowed from me nearly two-year-ago. Although i-have myself been in considerable need of the money for sometime past. I (6) have, because of our log friendship, refrained, until now, from writing to-find out whether you could repay me. You-can, therefore imagine how unpleasantly surprised i-have-been at you failure to reply. I-am-sorry to-tell-you that i must ask-you now definitely to send me the money at once. My expenses are increasing every week and need it urgently to pay an outstanding bull for-the cost of painting my house.

Yours -very-truly, (7)
At the outset, let me congratulate you on the very good work that you have been doing in the field of education. A women’s college has indeed very special importance. I think that, in a way, all women are teachers. Whether they are actually in the teaching profession or not, whether they are any particular job of whether they are merely home makers, they are first, foremost and to the last teachers and guides of society. What sort of society (1) we will have, lies very much in the hands of the women of this country. That is why we attach so much importance of value to the education of women. I am sure you have all heard of the meaningful quotation of Gandhiji about a man’s education being the education of an individual, but a women’s education being the education of the family. That is very true. So, it is important at any time and in any country, what women (2) do, what they think, how much understanding they have of problems at home and abroad. We talk often of emancipation of women I am well aware that with this college have been associated many women who have played a key role in the emancipation of Indian women, but usually when we talk of emancipation, we are able to get
good positions in life. Actually, what (3) is meant by the emancipation of women is not merely the number of women with education of influence, but the position and influence of the average women. What we would like to see in India is that the average Indian woman has a status, and honourable status, in life and that she is able to exert her influence for the good of the community at large. We have known throughout our history, and perhaps in the history of the nations (4) that even at time when women were not emancipated, there have been women of character who have left an impression, an indelible impression I should say, no society and sometimes on an entire age. But, such names have been few and far between. There are two main tasks for women to perform. The first is to create the right sort of atmosphere. There should be an atmosphere of the friendship, goodwill and harmony and not of hatred and animosity (5).

Sir, I am directed by the executive committee of the association to draw your attention to the very poor and unsatisfactory condition of the roads leading to the sugar factories situated in different parts of the state. You may perhaps recollect that when the rate of the cess on sugarcane was raised last year, we were told that it was done with the chief object of undertakings - the laying of good roads and takings up of several other development activities (6) in area where the sugar factories are now situated. We are also told that a number of schemes would be formulated for this purpose. I am, however, to request you to issue very easily instructions to the concerned revenue officials directing them to issue the necessary certificates in respect of the number of such sugar bags then and there. I am to make a special request that the work may be commenced before the coming winter season.

Yours faithfully, (7)
The students were ready to write their blood a new unit, in this history of India. The national beckons to them again. They should be ready to take up the challenge. They have to infuse a new life into the nation. They have to regenerate the nation. We are assembled at the historic Red Fort today. The eyes of the entire nation are focused on us. We have the panorama of Indian history behind us and we have the (1) vision of a bright future ahead. Every citizen should ask himself what he can contribute to the makings of a bright future for the country. He should ask himself whether the nation’s policies and programmes can be successfully implemented. On the answer to this question depends our progress. If the people are assailed by doubts and hesitation, difficulties will naturally arise. But if they are resolute in accepting the challenge, the nation can face the external and internal dangers and (2) March towards progress. It is not an easy task, we never had only illusion about it. We may have made mistakes. We may not have moved with speed. But many of our difficulties are the result of the process of change and development itself. If we had remained static, our difficulties may not have increased, but we-
would-have remained a poor and backward nation. We-have deliberately chosen the more difficult path of change and progress. Let-us recapture the fervour which characterized our freedom struggle, and work with dedication for a new revolution which will energizes the whole nation and will inspire us to answer the call of our motherland. I-have absolutely no-doubt that we-have it in us to achieve great things. But if-we stray from the right path we-will be heading towards ruin, and the scarifies of the great sons of India would have-been in vain. Let-us draw inspiration from those who fought for freedom and kept the nation’s flag flying. We extend our hand to all friendly nations. Our sympathies are with the victims of colonialism. We-will continue to raise our voice against injustice and war. We-want the subject people, the victims of oppression everywhere in-the-world, to breathe the air of freedom.

The time of aggression on our boarders, our students offered to lay down their lives to defend the country’s territorial integrity.

My-Dear-Madam, I-am-in-receipt of your-letter dated 9th June, and it-seem that it actually arrived on the 30th May and was handled by a junior member of the mailing staff in the absence of the mailing clerk who was away on sick leave. He sent your-letter to the head of the sales-department, as he decided that this department was the best fitted to deal with your-order. Mr. Sinha, head of this department (6) put in on one-side so that he might discuss the matter later with Mr. Chopra, the head of our retail department, who was away at the-time. Unfortunately, owing to the pressure of business, your-letter was overlooked and it was not until further inquiries were made, as a result of your-second communication, that it came to light tucked away in the wholesale manager’s diary. I had a word with him on the phone this morning.

Yours faithfully,
I have asked the different ministries concerned to consider the question of price of some other items of goods which are also essential for our day-to-day life. Sometimes the price of these articles lead to an increase in price of food grains. Some of these items are cloth, vegetable oils, sugar, matches, kerosene, tea, soap and vanaspathi. It is important to of the price of these times and properly enforce them. These products are of interest to the common (1) man and to the low income groups generally. Prompt action has already been taken in regard to the fixation of price of popular varieties of cloth and it has been decided not to leave it to voluntary control. We should, as in other countries generally adopt the practice of selling goods of fixed prices. In fact there should be a display of price for all essential commodities and they should be sold only at those prices. It should become more (2) or less a matter of habit for the producer and the seller to know and understand that there will be no undue profiteering at any time. This may take time but we must move in that direction. Will it be possible for some of the shopkeepers at least to set an example? Let it be the duty of their associations or other voluntary
organization to give a lead in this regard. I am sure that if they do it they will create tremendous goodwill for themselves and also truly serve the people. I would also like to suggest that there should be as many consumer co-operative societies as possible. There may be shortcomings in their working, but the public workers should try their level best to sell articles at a fixed price and the quality is also maintained. I have stressed. I remind you the importance here also. May I mention here that recently special checks were carried quietly in Delhi in order to study the retail price of some of the essential commodities? It was found that there was a premium of one paise over the printed price of the matches. I am told that some kind of demoralization has set in among the officials. I am sorry to hear of it. I would advise them to act without fear or favour. The government will lend them full support.

Dear sir, we acknowledge your letter dated 4th July 1983 evincing interest to be our stockists for your district. We usually appoint stockists for particular towns only to have better control by our Area Supervisors. You have stated in your letter that you own office in all the towns in Hyderabad. The over-all performance by your organization has been considered by the management of the company. Considering these factors it has been decided to appoint you as stockists for four towns in your district initially. After one or two years your performance will be watched and your request for appointment as stockists for the entire district will be considered. Regarding the terms and condition of appointment, a printed form is enclosed. Our area supervisor will be in frequent contact with you. You can obtain samples of latest designs and new products of the company through him. You can discuss with him any of the serious local problems.

Yours faithfully,
[Handwritten text in English]
Though we-have been in full power, we-have brought this-country to a stage where in-many stages there-are governments of a non-congress nature, either headed by single parties or by coalitions. This in itself is proof that we-do-not-want to cling to power, that we-do-not-want to act undermocractically.

The fact is that the congress party allowed the constitution to work. I-am-saying 'allowed' because their-are parties in-other-countries which (1) have a constitution and where they-have adopted other methods, where they-have not functioned like this. This-has happened in-many-countries of-the world and is an aspect that we-cannot ignore. There-is a changed situation in-India. But it-is-not a sudden change. We seem to-think that because there-was an election, a sudden change has come about. This change has been a gradual one, it has been coming about little by little, not (2) only in every election but also between elections. We-have-been watching the change coming over-the people and we-have-been consistently saying that these are the growing pains of democracy, that these are the roots which democracy is striking in-our-country. We-have encouraged this. And today we seen an entirely new situation. One-of-the first things that i did was to extend my hand of co-operation and
friendship to the non-congress chief ministers of certain (3) states. I-am-very happy to say that-they responded in a like manner, and-they-have assured me that-we-can co-operate together. It-is-not an easy situation, because not-only are-the economic and-the food situation difficult, but-the whole complexity of-this new political situations is there. But we-will-not fail for want of trying. That-is-the utmost we can say on-this issue. So, i-think-it-is extremely unfair of member (4) of the opposition to pick out one instance where things have-not gone smoothly. Everywhere else where their-are non-congress government, the transition has-been a very smooth and even speedy one. I-wish-it had been so in Rajasthan also. There were certain conditions dut to which this could-not take-place. In-their speeches, opposition member seemed to imply that-we intend for all time to-have presidents’s rule in Rajasthan or to prevent the other opposition parties. (5)

Dear-Madam, we-are-in-receipt-of-your-letter of yesterday regarding the delivery of nylon goods sent to-you-on-the first of last month. We note your remarks. First we must state that-the goods were packed in-our warehouse by a staff of efficient men who-have-bene with firm for-many-years and-we-cannot understand how-the goods could be in-the condition you report. They-were all packed in-the usual manner (6) which-has-been used by-us for-the past three years, when dealing with orders from your firm. We have checked our records and find that on no previous occasion have you made any complaint. The parcels of nylon goods were placed in boxes which-are always used for-this particular delivery. As-a-result of-your complaint we made inquiries at-the railway station and-we-were informed that all the goods had received carefully by-you.

Yours-truly, (7)
We have achieved many things by peaceful means and there is no reason why we should suddenly abandon that method and take to violence. There is a very special reason why we should not do so. I am quite convinced that, if we try to attain our ideals and objectives, however high they may be, by violent method we shall delay matters greatly and help the growth of the very evils we are fighting. India is not only a big country but a country with a good deal of variety, and if any one take to the sword, he will inevitably be faced with the sword of some one else. This clash between swords will degenerate into fruitless violence and in the process, the limited energies of the nation will be dissipated or, at any rate, greatly undermined. Now, the method of peaceful progress is ultimately the method of democratic progress. Keeping in mind the ultimate aim of democratic thought, it is not enough that we should simply give our votes and leaves everything else to look after itself. The ultimate aim is economic democracy. The ultimate aim is to put an end to the difference between the rich and poor, between the people who have opportunities and those who have very few or none. Every obstacle in the way of that aim must be removed, whether it is in a friendly and co-
operative way or by state pressure or by (3) Law. Nothing should be allowed to-come between you and-the achievement of that social objective. A plan of-this types does not merely mean establishing a number of factories or increasing production in-some instances. That, of-course is necessary but something with a deeper significance, something that aims at-the gradual development of a particular structure of society has-to-be achieved. Of-course, you and i-cannot lay-down what-the next generation must do, nor can (4) we predict what-the next generation will-be like. In these days of rapid technological advance, no man knows what the world will-be like in-the future. Because India is technologically backward, we sometimes discuss during our big problem in rather static way, forgetting that-the very ground under our feet is always changing and may-be slipping away. It-will affect their thinking, their economic structure, their social structure and ultimately their political structure also. Anything may be happens (5).

Sir, The Govt, employees are classified into four groups in-accorden, with their pay and are allotted-the quarters to which they-are entitled. Consequent on-the revision of scales of pay, the govt. have-been addressed for orders for refixing the grades for-the various types of quarters and-their order are awaited. Meanwhile allotment of quarters is made on the old scale of pay prior to revision of pay, namely, as on 1st October 1970 in-the groups (6) mentioned above. Of late it-is noticed that most of-the applicants who-have registered their names have not communicated the periodical change in-their pay, designation, etc. Applicants should therefore furnish full particulars to-this office promptly to ensure that allotment of quarters is made in conformity with seniority of registration of applications. I request you to intimate such of those person working under you who-have registered their names for allotments for quarters to-this office.

Yours faithfully, (7)
دریاچے، پناہ گاہ اور پناہ گاہ کا تحریک، اس کا تعلق با کئی عوامی امور کا خصوصی مطلب ہے۔

کئی مرکزی اور ملکی امور کا تعلق با کئی عوامی امور کا خصوصی مطلب ہے۔

کئی مرکزی اور ملکی امور کا تعلق با کئی عوامی امور کا خصوصی مطلب ہے۔

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کئی مرکزی اور ملکی امور کا تعلق با کئی عوامی امور کا خصوصی مطلب ہے۔

کئی مرکزی اور ملکی امور کا تعلق با کئی عوامی امور کا خصوصی مطلب ہے۔
The government’s attempt to bail out the heavily indebted state electricity boards by asking the state government to take over half their debts and converts them into bonds looks good and welcome on paper. But in reality it is really just passing the buck from the state-electricity boards to the govt which, in turn, will pass it on to the banks. The electricity distribution companies, or discoms, owe the banks Rs. 2,00,000 crore and have been facing problems getting (1) their working capital requirement from banks. Now the state-government, most of which are bankrupt or in poor fiscal shape are going to stand guarantee for the loan that these discoms will get from the banks. What sounds most unworkable is that the discoms have to promise to revise tariffs regularly in line with their cost, besides reduce transmission and distribution losses from the present 27 percent. Electricity tariffs are already extremely high for the retail consumer and it is unimaginable how much more they can bear. Consumers in Mumbai, the financial capital of India, have come out into the streets to protest against rising tariffs, so one can imagine the plight in other parts of the country. The govt tried the same policy 10 years ago and power experts say they may have to do it again five years from now when
this package remains mostly on paper. The centre instead should ask-the state electricity boards and (3) state-governments to implement the electricity act of 2003, which has a provision for bulk consumer to-be provided even/access facility. The means that bulk consumer can choose their suppliers directly or indirectly anywhere in-the-country. Bulk consumer are those with requirement of one megawatt and above. They cannot for 20-30 percent of power consumption. If bulk consumer are made to fend for themselves, there-will-be less of a burden on the retail consumer. The (4) cost of power will come down and-therewill-be the power available for-the retail consumer. Bulk consumer will draw power at-the cost of production of power from-the power generator. Today they-are being subsidized by-the retail consumer. As late as 2011 the ministry of power, in consultation with-the ministry of law and justice, had asked state-governments and regulatory authorities to implement the provision for open access for bulk consumer under the 2003 act (5)

My-Dear-Madam, I-am-in-receipt-of-your letter dated 18th May 2012 and at-the-same-time i-am-pleased to enclose a cheque for Rs. 1200/- which is in full payment of your commission for-the quarter ending on the 30th June last includes the 2 percent bonus on all orders of Rs. 100 to Rs. 20000 for-the quarter which-was offered last season. Once-again we-are adding a further supplement to our (6) catalogue and this is enclosed and should be added at-the appropriate place in-your loose-lead binder. As you-will-see, we-are at-least able-to offer a range of very-well known Swiss watches at price which are at-least ten percent below those generally asked in shops. Any which listed at Rs. 600/- or above will-be supplied with one-of-the gold expanding straps chosen entirely free of charge to-the consumer.

Yours truly, (7)
We want peace at home and abroad. We stand for world peace. There are tension some-times. All kinds of questions arise. There are tension even in family, between brother and sister. We have always stood for a peaceful solution of all questions. It has always been and continues to be our endeavour that all questions should be solved through peaceful means. But if there is aggression on our borders, we will meet it with all our might. A few days ago, I visited some forward areas. Our officers and jawans and guarding our boarders with courage. They are not deterred by adverse weather conditions. I have seen them guard the snowy mountains. I assured them that the entire nation was behind them. I conveyed to them the good wishes of the government and the people of India. I have full confidence that the honour of India is safe in the hands of our Armed forces. Let us not forget that we have a responsibility too. Our officers and jawans are bearing hardship and are prepared to sacrifice their live to protect the territorial integrity of India. We should also be ready to bear hardship and make sacrifices. We should keep in view our objective. What is socialism? There are differing definition. A simple definition of socialism is that poverty should
be eradicated disparities between the rich and the poor should be reduced, the backward people be they Harijans, adivasis or the hill people should have equal opportunities to make progress and there should be equal distribution of national resources. This is our socialism and this is our goal. We want to achieve this goal rapidly. Sons and daughters of India be you workers or kisans, businessman or industrialist, teacher or students, writers, or artist you are all inhabitants of this great country. You should not forget this for a moment. Through your veins runs the blood of heroes and great men. Let diffidence give way to confidence, let despair give way to hope. We will then be able to build a strong nation. We will then be able to raise the structure of a beautiful Bharat. We are capable of doing so. We have embarked on an existing venture. We shall face very difficulty be it war or famine with courage and determination. We shall not let the nation go under. My countrymen, join us for raising the national slogan.

My Dear Madam, I am happy to confirm my talk with you this morning, when I asked you to supply me with four bags of wheat and five bags of rice. It is important that delivery of this order is made to me before the end of the week. I would like to take this opportunity of drawing your attention to the increase in our orders for your wheat. In the circumstances, would it be possible for you to increase the discount which you allow to us? I suggest that the time has now come to review the position, not only in respect of the discount on wheat but also on all the other goods which you supply. I shall be interested to have your views on this matter. I have not ordered coffee because some of my customers do not like the blend. Awaiting an early delivery of the goods, as there is heavy seasonal demand.

Yours truly,
The food position has contained to cause-the deepest concern to all of us and that-is-why i-wish to speak to-you again on-the-subject. I-do-want-to-go into-the statistical or economic explanation of-the cause underlying -the present crises. We-have-to face the situation as-it-is today. The shortage of foodgrains has caused serious problems and whatever may-be-the reason, the govt have-to increase-the supplies to-the (1) people. As an immediate measure, the govt have no alternative but to import cereals from abroad and as-quickly-as possible. Despite the fact that we-are short of foreign-exchange, we-are doing everything possible to import foodgrains in the shortest possible time. It-is regrettable that-the wheat crop last-year was poor and we-are in short supply of wheat also. But under-the aid programme of the United States, supplies have-been stepped up substantially. Some (2) time back, there-was a bunching of ships in-the ports of Calcutta and Bombay. There-was some trouble about the unloadings of ships carrying foodgrains. Quick steps were taken to remove the difficulties of the workers and-the situation appears to-have improved considerably. At-present there-are-not many waiting ships carrying food grains. I-would-like to appeal to everyone working in the
ports to-remember that foodgrains are vital for the community and the worker should not in any-way become responsible for aggravating the present complicated situation. It has been decided to divert ships to different ports in the coming months, so that there is the minimum of delay and the delivery of grains of different states becomes easier and quicker. The railway have also been advised to give top priority to the movement of foodgrains. Already the quota of wagons has been stepped up, even quickens, the ships will also tempo of movement from the ports quickens, the ships will also arrive more promptly. I feel that the impact of larger imports will begin to be felt by the end of this-month. In between, it is essential that our own domestic production should reach customers all over the country with the minimum of interference. The restrictions which exist on movement from state to state have to be operated without under partiality to the needs of surplus states.

They are surely liable to penalties.

Dear, Sir, We are glad to know from your letter that you are looking for an agent, for the sale of your goods in this country. In this connection we would like to inform you that we shall be glad to act as your representative. This is of course, subject to a satisfactory contract that will be drawn up between us in due course. For 25 years now, we have also been in the business of dealing in a wide range of household goods. We are also very happy to enclose a list of name and addresses of several firms in this country and America, with which we have regular business dealings. They would be willing to provide any references which you may require. Our bankers will also be in a position to provide any reference needed. If you would like to take the matter further, we suggest that you ask your solicitor to prepare a draft contract.

Yours faithfully,
We all agree that the economic health of our country has reached such a narrow point that it requires immediate attention. The situation has become very alarming. The middle-class people, particularly are very much hit by this economic condition. The middle-class people who are supposed to be the back-bone of our society, are very much depressed and frustrated by the economic condition of our country that it is becoming very difficult for the society as such to exist. (1) All these years, though we have achieved political independence, we have paid little attention towards improving the economic condition of our country. Sir, for either an individual or a nation, you will agree there are three very important salient features that are required. One is political consciousness, the second is economic growth and the third is moral values. Of course, we became politically conscious and we got independence. But our economic strength we could not improve and the moral value (2) are fast deteriorating. We have reached such a point when we are in a very difficult situation. All these things that we see around us, including Naxalbari, are a reflection of our economic crippleness. Unless and until we take a very practical view of our economic affairs, we perhaps, cannot go heat at all. What have
we been doing all the time? Whenever a situation arose, you will-find, we-have been only appointing commission, committees and corporations. These commission (3) and committee have been a drain on our funds involving huge expenditure, and ultimately we-find-that-we-are there from where started. I congratulate the finance minister for he has given special attention to the administrative set up and he has thought that something has got to-be done in the administrative set up. It is a good sign. But unless-and-until we are out of the old bureaucratic way of administrative set-up we-cannot improve. At (4) present, besides public undertakings, which instead of being an assets are, most of them, a liability we have got three sources of collection of revenues-income-tax, central excise and customs. In the matter of collection of taxes we are following the old fashion method inherited from our old rules, the Britishers, the method which the Britisher themselves have now denounced and have considerably be changed or are changing. The tax system in our country should be changed completely. (5)

Dear friend, I-think you are in receipt of my letter 18th instant. There are only two candidates in the field, myself, and Shri Atur Sangtani, who has been the president for the last four years. I am sitting in the capital, Whatever little influence i have, i can assure you that i shall spare no pains in strengthening the organization. Whatever i have done so far is in your knowledge and the organization is gaining strength day-by-day (6). The cause of small and medium newspaper will be dear to my heart. To private relief and to watch the interest of every member will be my first endeavour. I look-forward for your valuable vote. Please do intimate me while sending the Ballot paper, duly sealed, and post the same envelops which has been sent to you from kanpur. Only those member shall be entitled to contest the election or vote who have paid their subscription.

Your faithfully, (7)
I remember that on previous occasion also, you had very kindly presented me and address of welcome. Many changes have taken place between that day and today. Those who had seen Madurai in-the-year 1950, when I came here for-the very first time and those who see it today will realize that a tremendous change has taken place, in the interval, in-this-city and in-the-country at large. In-India today the first and foremost (1) duty of local bodies, such-as-the municipalities and-the panchayat unions, is to-do their utmost for-the benefit of-the people within their respective jurisdictions and to discharge their function very efficiently. The degree of efficiency is in-fact, the only test of-their success. I-think that-their main concern should be sanitation and conservancy, the running of hospitals, the provision of education and the supply of good, healthy and clean food, including milk. Besides these the (2) municipalities should pay special attention to improving the condition of the poor people, who, at present, live in slums within the municipal areas. The functions of the panchayat union is usually to keep the roads in good condition, to maintain and run hospital and to provide education. It is also their function
to help the people fight epidemics and aid in the improvement of agriculture and the conditions of life generally. Even if we do not, for the moment, take (3) the state and Union-Government into consideration, it can be said that these local bodies have adequate power whereby they can make a very great contribution towards making the people happy and prosperous. The local bodies also provide an opportunity to the people to acquire training in administration. They can, by experience gain a clear grasp and idea into the problem affecting the city and district administration. These problems relate not to an individual but to various groups and, therefore (4) local govt severe as a training ground for public life. In England and many other countries, it has been found that those who are able to manage local affairs successfully, can do the same for the govt, of the country. In this country, however people running these institutions have not had many opportunities of showing their ability and experience in the national sphere. I feel, therefore, that it is your duty to train up people who are able to honest. (5)

Dear, Sir, with reference to your letter No. 45 dated 12th instant, my committee notes with satisfaction that the authorities are going to take steps to reduce the working hours of the staff of the Accounts Departments at the head office. They fully appreciate of how hard it is to devise a system that will be fool proof against the balancing difficult. They suggest, however, that one of the best ways of solving the problem is the appointment of a late duty staff. The Clerical Staff leave rules provide that fourteen days leave on full pay shall be earned for each year’s service, cumulative upto one month. My committee requests that such leave should be made cumulative upto two months. Instead of one as at present and to instruct the heads of departments to consider leave application more favorably that in the past. We hope you will be pleased to issue favourable order on our above representation. We remain.

Yours faithfully, (7)
Office Assistantship

[Text content not legible]
Our future is very dark. We do not know where we are going. We may be included in China, we may be included in Pakistan, we may not be in India. Our fate is very dark. I know the Honourable Member and I thank him for this. Our fate is very dark. That is very true. Unless something is done by the govt of India, surely you are going to lose Assam. Our late Prime minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru during the time of Chinese war said that this time we could not protect Assam. Probably you are giving Assam to somebody. I do not know to whom. It may be China or Pakistan or somebody else. But it seems that the people of Assam are losing faith in this govt. They are not having any kind of development. No private industrialist is coming forward to establish any industry newly in Assam because of its unsafe position. The only industry which is there, namely the tea industry is being neglected. We have heard from the Deputy Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai the other day that foreigners in this country are taking away as profits much more that what they were taking before. In spite of the fact that some portion of our industry is managed by foreigners and some portion has been taken-
over by our people, we-find that-the profit we-are earning and-the exports we are have-been deteriorating. But-the foreigners who-are here are making huge profit. I-know that 50 percent of-the tea gardens in Assam are managed by Indians. I-know that happens at the Calcutta auction every time. The tea which comes from-the tea gardens managed by our people and which-is sold at-the auction fetches much less profit than that sold by the foreigners who-are still there. What-is the reason for this fact that the tea fetches more? The reason is that out industrial concerns do not care for the quality and its improvement. They look only to the profit motive. It-as also been reported that sometimes, our businessman who-are managing the tea industry mix the tea with leather sweepings and then sell it at the Calcutta auction. These are the things going on. Unless we improve the quality, unless we have tea of proper standard, it is not possible.

Dear-sir we thank-you letter dated on 27th of this month, and your cheque in payment of the amount due to us for goods supplied during last month. We-regret-to-state that there has been a sharp rise in the cost of raw material, together with other items, all of which have increased our cost of production. We-hope-you-will understand our position and that our business connection will continue as before. The price list enclosed has been revised and now gives full details of our new machine. We-are now manufacturing these-machines from a new design and which are equipped with our-own patient safety switch. This ensure perfect safety when in use. We-are putting these machines on the market at a very low price and we are sure there will be a large demand for them. We-think-you would find these a good line to stock. We remain.

Yours-truly
There is perhaps no single issue which is of greater importance for the future well-being of our country. The hard fact which we must face is that the economic life of India is not properly balanced between agriculture and industry. Though there has been considerable advancement in industry in India, the basis of our life is still agricultural. The vast majority of our people (1) depend on agriculture, for their living. In fact, the pressure on the land has, on the whole, been increasing, in spite of the growth of our industries. It is therefore, all the more regrettable that we cannot produce enough food even to meet our own requirements. Roughly eighty percent of our people are in some way or the other connected with the land. Yet, we have to depend upon foreign counties to get enough food for our people. In (2) sharp contrast, we find that the United States of America, where not even one-fifth of the people work on the land, not only produce all its food but exports vast quantities to other parts of the world. We must therefore, ask ourselves the reason why with four-fifth of our people on the land, we are still deficit in food supply, whereas other countries which do not use even one-fifth of their manpower
for the production of food (3) are surplus areas. A detailed enquiry into the problem is all the more necessary, as our position has not always been so bad as it is today. Till some years ago, we in fact, been exporting wheat and other foodgrains. But since 1943, we seem to be suffering from a severe shortage. To all know about the serious efforts of the government, both at the centre and the state, to increase the production of food through the (4) Grow more food complain. I think you will agree that the results have not been commensurate with our efforts. 1950 has been a very difficult year. Obviously we, cannot always depend upon foreign countries to supply us with food. The present situation is very difficult but when we remember the rate at which our population is growing, the future difficulties are sure to be still greater. It is in this context that we have met here today. (5)

Dear sir, we have great pleasure in enclosing the details regarding the machine, as also the quotation for your kind consideration. The price is for Calcutta and inclusive of excise duty, freight, insurance and sales tax. Our terms are 10 percent of the total price of the machine in advance at the time of placing the order and the balance at the time of delivery. We guarantee availability of spare parts and accessories. Spares required would be supplied on (6) replacement basis. They would be released from our stock, and, in turn, you will import them and return to us. In case you want to avoid annual service contact, you will have to pay Rs. 25 for every visit which would again the excluding the spares. We sincerely hope that all the points have been clarified. We would also be too glad to arrange for a free demonstration of the machine at our local office at your convenience.

Your faithfully (7)
The higher judiciary in India is known to be diligent in upholding the freedom of expression, including that of the news media to publish material that is in the public interest. But in laying down a new constitutional principal calling it “postponement of publication” the Supreme-Court on Tuesday appears to have paid inadequate attention to what should actually be called “news”. It should of course be said at the outset that the five judge constitution Bench headed by Chief Justice S.H. Kapadia give itself the perfectly valid aim of balancing the need of a litigant for fair trial and the principal of freedom of expression. It bears restating that the bench declined to impose blanket restrictions, saying that guidelines or reporting cannot be framed across the board. This is singularly appropriate. Journalize reporting proceedings at the level of the high courts and the supreme-court are required to hold law degrees. As such, they generally appreciate the delicate nature of their task. It appears that the new constitutional principle was reached following complaint alleging breach of confidentially in the hearing of a dispute between a private party and the securities and exchange board of India, the market regulator. Documents pertaining to the dispute in question appeared to have been leaked.
to-the media. Going by news reports it is not entirely clear how these impacted proceedings in court. Even if the leaked material would subsequently have been (3) part-of-the record, in what manner did its premature disclosure impact the fairness of-the hearings? At any rate when-the documents was revealed in-the public domain, it was apparently not a part of-the judicial record. On what grounds therefore, can it be constructed to-be part of-the 'sub judice process'? There need to-be absolute clarity on such issues. Besides are there a significant number-of cases in-which journalistic work could conceivably have skewed (4) judicial proceedings? What is the responsibility of-the judges in-such situations. The new principal does not bar publication but may postpone it. Also, it is left to-the courts to decide when to insist on postponement, which is to-be decided on a case-by-case basis. Such a system can lead to arbitrariness as it depends on the heightened consideration of individual judges, which may-not always be taken for granted. Journalistically speaking, when a subject is postponed (5) it may-not be worth reporting at-all later.

Dear sir, i have been turning over the pages of-the programmes for the last-three years, and i have no hesitation in saying that in my experience of music in the parks, no finer set of programmes is offered in-any city or borough in-the British Isles. The programmes are varied, so that during-the season all tastes are catered for in each of-the parks, and those whose (6) taste is so exclusive that they do-not wish for variety can satisfy their own special needs by visiting the parks in turn to hear the programmes of their choice. May i also take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of-the other excellent facilities which the parks afford. Well kept lawns and flower bed gives much pleasure to many town dwellers, who have little or no space in-which to grow anything themselves for Tennis courts.

Yours very truly


Paper - I Shorthand

105
I would be glad to receive the same support as I have received it now. Sir, the question is as to why the salaries were not increased and why various steps were taken more as adjuncts. The Honourable member are aware that there are various services whose salary remains far below and we thought that of there is a step rise in the judges salary itself, perhaps having regard to the concepts that we cherish there would be a (1) wide spectrum of criticism. So, it was deemed fit from time to time to consider if other fringe benefits could be provided to the honourable judges then it would not become the subject of criticism that they are receiving very high salaries. Sir, I get reminded of one of the honourable judges of the supreme-court who has said sometimes back publicity that perhaps people do not know that there are certain talent benefits that the judges received and if that (2) also is calculated, he put the salary of the supreme-court judge at Rs.10,000. I would not like to give publicity to this type of expression but the fact remains that if we are not in a position for any reason, to enhance the salary of the judges, we could provide the fringe benefits which could be real, in order to comfort them and
to maintain the independence of the judiciary. I am aware that quite a large number (3) of members have also complained that many a person, particularly, the lawyers, are not prepared to accept the judgeship. Sir, I do not think that the lawyers are not accepting the judgeship merely because the salaries are less. I am aware in the supreme court quite a large number of them who make not less than Rs. 50,000 (4) a month. How is it possible to satisfy them? It is impossible. The points is that you have also the spirit of services. After all for the great cause of justice, good lawyers have been sacrificing, it is not as though they have not sacrificed. But, then, there are some complications in the system itself. My friend Mr. Bhandare, make a reference that some are picked up and recommended (5).

Dear Friend, I am in receipt of your letter dated 187th instant. It has been felt from time to time that printers tend underestimate their cost and many printers, apart from understanding, do not even consider certain cost elements while working out the rates for print jobs. With a view to providing some guidelines to the printers of Delhi, the Delhi printer Association has brought out a publication entitled, Tariff and Print Job copy of which is forwarded (6) here with. The tariff has been worked out on the basis of the market rates prevailing in early 1981. A reasonably percentage of overheads covering wages of staff, Telephone, Electricity and Water charges besides rent of premises, E.S.I. Provident Fund Repairs and maintenance of machine etc, has also been taken into account. The tariff in question is considered to be the minimum which a printer should charge to save himself from incurring any loss. Thanking you and soliciting your corporations.

Yours faithfully, (7)