RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 20th February, 1970/Ae 1st Phalguna, 1891 (Saka)

The House met at forty minutes past twelve of the clock, Mr. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary.

SECRETARY, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table...

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. Sir, the convention is that the President addresses the Members of Parliament, of both the Houses, in the Central Hall in a Joint Session. He reads the English version himself and makes the Vice-President read the Hindi version. But today the English version was read by the President of India and the Hindi translation was given to the Members by a stranger. That has never been the convention, Sir. Therefore to maintain the dignity of the House I think the House does not take cognisance of the President's Address given in Hindi. If at all, only the English version of the President's Address can be laid on the Table of the House, because a stranger cannot address the Members of Parliament, of both the Houses. The staff of the President is not the President or the Vice-President; he is only a stranger. It is very unconventional and really derogatory to the Members of both the Houses that the staff has been asked to read out the Hindi version. I want your ruling on this point. SHRI R. S. DOOGAR (West Bengal) : Sir, this is a matter which really needs consideration.
SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : Sir, I have a submission to make. The point that has been made should certainly be considered. But personally I was under the impression that because there was no simultaneous translation arrangement, it was only a translation which was being made. I thought he was doing it standing nearby. But the point that has been made is to be considered, Sir, if you do not mind, I am very agreeable to making a suggestion that there may be a joint Session again and a new Address. (Interruptions)

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : Sir, I have a submission to make. The point that has been made should certainly be considered. But personally I was under the impression that because there was no simultaneous translation arrangement, it was only a translation which was being made. I thought he was doing it standing nearby. But the point that has been made is to be considered, Sir, if you do not mind, I am very agreeable to making a suggestion that there may be a joint Session again and a new Address. (Interruptions) What is there? I do not want to put them in the wrong, but if you pass on this message, we can have a little tea break and hear you, Sir.

Another point which I want to bring to your notice is that your office has circulated a bulletin regarding the arrest of Shri Chandra Shekhar.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is another matter.

(Interruptions)
SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): That cannot be raised at this stage. Unless this point is over, we cannot take it up. That is my submission.

(Interruptions).

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA (Bihar): Mr. Chairman, I have listened carefully to the objections regarding the Address of the President and the Hindi translation of it. It appears to me that this is hair-splitting of a type which would not be permissible even in the courts of law which are the forums for hair-splitting. This year the President, in my opinion, has adopted a procedure which is an improvement on the past procedure. He used to read his speech from A to Z in English and the Hindi-knowing Vice-President or some other person read it in Hindi. This year he has introduced a new procedure to save time. An authorised version of the translation was being read out by his Secretary. If the contention of the hon. Members is correct that what has been read by the Secretary cannot be treated as authorised, then all international communications will become impossible. Suppose Mr. Khrushchev comes here, it is some other Russian who translates or interprets his speeches. Even in international communications there are interpreters and if their interpretation is not treated as authentic, then no international conference can be held and there will be no agreement at all. Therefore I do not see much of a point in what the hon. Members have said. Both the versions in my opinion, can be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I rise to oppose the point of order raised by my friend, Shrimati Yashoda Reddy. It seems that the memory of the hon. Member is too short. When the President assumed his office, he made a speech and the Hindi version of that speech was read out by the Secretary to the President, Dr. Nagendra Singh, the same gentleman who has read the Hindi version to-day, and, if may say so, that was a more solemn occasion than the joint address to the Members of Parliament because that was the occasion when the President was assuming charge and when he was becoming Rashtrapati for the first time. So, I oppose the point of order because what we have accepted as an accomplished fact we cannot question to-day.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI S. N. MISHRA): Mr. Chairman, it is with great reluctance that I have to add my voice to the point of order which has been raised before the House. I am in favour of it. It is because I consider it my duty to protect the dignity of the House. This is definitely a disrespect to our House and also both the Houses—and a gross violation of the rules and conventions in
[Shri S. N. Mishra] this regard. May I say that there had been earlier a serious lapse on the part of the Government but that did not relate to a matter of substance like the President’s Address. In 1967 hon. Members would refresh their memory, there was the version of the National Anthem being sung at that time and nobody seems to have been held responsible for it. Everybody seems to be getting away with any kind of lapse that can happen in such august bodies. To-day there has been a serious lapse and a stranger has addressed us and a stranger can, by no manner of description, be said to be identified, and cannot be identified in any manner, with the President. It is the President whom we have the privilege to hear on this particular occasion, or the Vice-President if the President is pleased to ask the Vice-President to deliver the Address. A submission is made to you that the speech here can be interpreted as a translation by the Secretary. I must say that I would like to differ from that, not in this House, within the four corners of this House. One hon. Member just now pointed out an instance which occurred on the occasion of the swearing-in of the President. That was a ceremony attended by all manner of people, when distinguished guests from various parts are invited. That was not a formal function at all, that was not a Joint Session of the two Houses at all. So, the analogy cannot be with that function which took place when the President was sworn in. Therefore, I would submit that we have been landed in a very difficult situation. It is not a question of taking a lenient view of this lapse. A lapse has occurred on the most important occasion that there can be in the life of the Parliament, that is, the Joint Session of both the Houses. We cannot take a lenient view of this. Of course you may be pleased to reprimand them. That is something else but here is a problem of constitutional importance. It is a problem of a technical nature, that a stranger we can never allow to address and therefore, I would like you to stick to it although you might do any thing. Of course I find myself completely at sea to advise you on the present occasion because this is an unforeseen circumstance altogether. In these matters, if the Government consults the Opposition also previous to the Address, because the Address had to be read out, then probably we could have advised them that the Vice-President must be invited to do it but I do not know what manner of consultations take place on an occasion like this. On no occasion we find that there is any consultation on any vital matter so far as the opposition is concerned. So far as the other side of the House is concerned, it has landed us in this trouble and we would like that you should give serious thought to this before giving any ruling on this matter because, in this matter, nothing less than the dignity of the House and a matter of serious constitutional importance is involved. I would like to underline this, I would like to go on record, that you might do anything but nobody has any right to ride roughshod over the Constitution, over the rules and conventions which should guide an important occasion like this.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Sir, a constitutional point has been raised...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gupta, you have already spoken. Please sit down. Mr. Shah.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Members should get some guidance. Where does the Constitution say that the Vice-President can address? He does by courtesy...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I ask you to sit down when I am standing. Mr. Shah.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : It is most painful that the Leader of the Opposition should have allowed himself to be swayed by any other consideration. Are there two Addresses or is there one Address only? This is what we have to consider. The Constitution provides that there shall be an Address by the President. Therefore, there cannot be two Addresses, one in English and one in Hindi. The President has a right to address in English or in Hindi. He can choose to address in English and then there shall be a translation of it in Hindi. He can choose to address in Hindi and there can be a translation in English. Surely it is not contended by my friends in the Opposition that the translation shall be made by the Vice-President. I cannot understand what my friends are saying. There cannot be two Addresses. I take it as a question of dignity that my Vice-President does not translate the speech of the President. On the contrary dignity demands that the Vice-President should not be called upon to translate a speech which is either in English or Hindi.
MR. CHAIRMAN: I am giving my ruling now. I have heard enough.

SHRI GODEY MURAHARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I want to say a few words.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI (Rajasthan): Sir, I also want to say something.

SHRI GODEY MURAHARI: Sir, I must have my say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI GODEY MURAHARI: Sir, Mr. K. K. Shah has made the point that only the President is authorised to address a joint session of the two Houses, and I agree with him that only the President is so authorised, and if the President so desires, the Vice-President shall exercise the authority of the President. So that position is very clear. But how does the Constitution allow the Secretary or any other individual, apart from the President, to read or even translate an address to be delivered by the President to a joint session of Parliament? That is my point. On former occasions, when the President delivered his address in English, he made it a practice to ask the Vice-President to translate it—and he did the translation—but he never asked his Secretary or any other individual to do it. So the point is that no other individual than the President, or the Vice-President exercising the authority of the President, can address a joint session of Parliament. This is the point.

ही सुनक लिख़ मंज्हारी: हिन्दीमत, मेरा व्यायांत आपेक्षिक उस प्रसंग पर उपस्थित हुआ है जब कि राज्य सभा के सचिव को राजप्रति के अधिभाषण की प्रति राज्य सभा के पत्र पर रखने का आदेश दिया गया। सचिव को हिंदी की कार्य का सदन के मेज पर रखने के लिए कुछ निमित्त का प्रयोग करना होता है। राजप्रति का अधिभाषण हिंदी में नहीं आया। हिंदी में दिया गया बैठुने हुआ का भाषण एक स्कूनर्यर द्वारा पढ़ा एवं एक स्कूनर्यर का निम्न्ह क्षेत्र सभा का सचिव सभा भाग पर नहीं रख सकता है।
MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I shall give my ruling.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : There is a point of order, a new point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No more. I have heard enough. I must give my ruling now.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Sir, I want a Hindi translation of the speech and also I would like a Bengali translation of it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta.

SHRI M. R. VENKATARAMAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I am going to take exactly two minutes and no more, and with due respect I am making only a practical suggestion with no idea to collide just now on any constitutional point—I am also a constitutional lawyer in a small way but that does not matter since I am not going into any constitutional point now. My request now is that the practical suggestion that I make be heard and approved of by the House. Now the address has been read in English and a translation of it in Hindi has been made available to the other friends who wanted it in Hindi also, so that they know the contents of the address in Hindi. The only objection now, as far as I see, is that his Secretary has read the address in Hindi or made the translation of the address in Hindi, whatever it is. Now, had it been the other way about—I am assuming a hypothetical position—that the President delivered his address in Hindi and the translation was in English, the position would be much the same as I see it now, that is to say, in the other language, in the alternative language. In the additional language—whatever name you give it—the material is available to the rest of the Members of the House. Therefore I would appeal to the House to take my suggestion. My friend, Mr. S. N. Mishra, also talked about the constitutional implications. Of course I am worried about them and I can understand the concern with which the point has been raised. Now the Constitution is on the anvil and let not any bad precedent be set up today. A day will come when I will insist on its being read in Tamil as well as in the fourteen other national languages of India. Now I appeal to my friends to treat it as a practical issue today and leave it at that, and let us get on with the work,

SHRI ANANT PRASAD SHARMA (Bihar) : Sir, as has been pointed out, I want to emphasise the point that the President has addressed the joint session in English and his speech has been simultaneously translated by his Secretary. It is good that it has been translated by his Secretary because I know personally and most of us know about the competence of the Secretary regarding the Hindi language. Now, it would have been quite in order if that translation had been made by any other person. What is wrong there? You look at the national and international conferences and the arrangements for translation there.

SHRI ANANT PRASAD SHARMA : My friend has rightly pointed out that we speak in a particular language and it is being translated in so many languages. Now are we going to insist that the translator should be a Member of Parliament because a Member of Parliament's speech is going to be translated? Moreover, Sir, there is no such provision laid down anywhere in the Constitution how this speech has to be translated. Therefore, Sir, I maintain that whatever has happened is quite in order, is absolutely in order, and the points of order to the contrary should be disallowed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the standing Members will please sit down. I have heard enough and I shall now give my ruling. The President addressed the joint session. Under his orders his address was translated by his Secretary. It was under his orders. His Secretary might not have translated it. The translation in Hindi, the authorised
preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. The Constitution lays down that no stranger can address us. It is only the President... (Interruptions) Please listen; this is a matter of Constitution. The Constitution lays down that only the President can address us; no stranger can address us. Now, Sir, extending the logic that you have been pleased to place before us, probably the President sitting in Rashtrapati Bhavan can ask any person to deliver the Address on his behalf...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: So for the future I would like this to be placed on record that we raised three points. (Interruptions) Please listen to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all over now.

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: I am winding up.

SHRI SRIMAN PRAFULLA GOSWAMI (Assam): Sir, let him not waste the time of the House.

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: This is not the way. We would like to go on record that we have taken a strong objection to a stranger having addressed the joint session of Parliament. That is point No. 1. We have also taken strong exception...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already told you that the whole proceeding will be placed before the President. We treat it as a translation and take it as such, and there is no problem involved in it.

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: Since one of our hon. Members has raised this point and many other Members also supported it, in all fairness I would like to submit most humbly to the hon. Members that this was not a question of English versus Hindi or anything of that kind. We would not have liked if the speech had been made by a stranger even in Tamil or in Telugu or some other language. We are not bringing in that point at all.

And thirdly we would like to go on record that we did not anticipate at all and we would not like it to be the practice in future that the Vice-President should be ignored in this matter and we have had absolutely no reason from the other side as to why the Vice-President has been ignored. (Interruptions)
MR. CHAIRMAN : I have given my ruling; nothing else now. Secretary shall lay the Address on the Table.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : धर्मसाले, पादेस आकान संसदकथा

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down Mr. Rajnarain. I am standing; you have to sit down.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : मैं आपके कुछ इस्तेमाल संसदकथा गंगा हूँ। वो जानता चाहता हूँ कि यह राष्ट्रीय महत्व ने उपराष्ट्रीय महत्व के इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विचार-विभिन्नता नहीं किया था? हा, कहना नहीं; तो नहीं कहना।

SHRI RAJNARAIN : इस बाबसे यह आदेश खराब हो गया।

SHRI RAJNARAIN : मान लैजिआ नहीं राष्ट्रीय बीमार हो गया, तो मिल ली की भारत पाहता आ गया कि राष्ट्रीय फिर क्या किसी को कह सकते हैं कि तुम भारत एडेंग पढ़ दो।

SHRI RAJNARAIN : आप समझते हैं कि मैं इसका कुछ नहीं कहता।

SHRI RAJNARAIN : संसदकथा संतुष्ट है...।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do know samvidhan.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : And knowingly you are going outside the Constitution?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am asking you to sit down.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : मैं जानता हूँ कि आप संसदकथा जानते हैं तो कहकर यह चाहता हूँ कि जानते हूँ भी आप संसदकथा का क्लास्चर न करें।

SHRI RAJNARAIN : जो आपने कहा यह नैने मुनि नियाम, फिर मुनि मंडा, इस बाबसे होते हैं।

SHRI RAJNARAIN : इस बाबसे अवसर होते हैं?

SHRI RAJNARAIN : इस बाबसे अवसर नहीं हो रहा है।

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 20th February, 1970.

(Text of the President's Address in English)

Members of Parliament, I welcome you to your labours in a new Session of Parliament. I wish you another year of dedicated work in the service of our country.

This is the first Budget Session of a new decade. Behind us lies the decade of the sixties. This period has been one of anxiety, of trials and tribulations and also of achievement. India had to face two wars and two years of unprecedented drought. All citizens stout-heartedly faced this period of trial. The wars brought home to us the inescapable necessity for self-reliance and the drought focussed our energies on augmentation of agricultural production. Indeed, a new strategy for agricultural development was implemented during this period and its success has attracted world-wide attention.

The challenge posed by the industrial recession was also met in a variety of ways. Many industrial units began diversifying their production. The search for markets for our goods was intensified.

Taking stock of our record during the period beginning with our independence and ending with the decade of the sixties, Hon'ble Members will recognise the range and scope of our country's achievement in industry and agriculture, in science and technology, and in education and the arts.

The path of progress tends to be uneven and beset with reverses, frustrations and hardships. However, our country today is no longer stagnant. It is in ferment. The aspirations of our people and their hopes have been aroused. "They are vocal and impatient—conscious of their needs and rights. Against the background of a highly stratified society, which had been invented the perverse concept of untouchability, we now see the pride and self-assertion of groups and classes who once were regarded as beyond the pale.

There has been an unleashing of a vast amount of human energy and enthusiasm. Ideas, attitudes and even habits are rapidly changing. And this transformation is tak-
ing place by consent and within the framework of a political democracy. Government are determined to give to these vast forces which have been unleashed by the developments of the last two decades, a new sense of direction and purpose as well as a realisable goal.

Government are acutely aware of the inequalities in the country which become glaring when contrasted with the prosperity of some sections of the community. Consequently, change in the social structure and the removal of poverty are two aspects of the same question. One cannot be achieved without the other.

Government are resolved to go forward at a faster pace towards the achievement of a social order which is just and humane, by taking particular care of the weaker sections of the community and by ensuring that the meagre wealth of the nation is augmented by hard and dedicated work. It is my Government's unswerving purpose to build, brick by brick a society which is democratic and socialist. The task is long and hard and there are no models to copy. The problems of India require uniquely Indian solutions, taking into account our way of life, our history and our tradition.

The present economic situation in the country augurs well for the acceleration of the pace of development. Despite the deficiency of the monsoon in some parts of the country such as Western Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Kutch, and the somewhat belated onset of winter rains, it should be possible to reap an even better harvest than during the past two years. While the movement of prices has been subject to seasonal fluctuations and some increase has been noticed in respect of certain commodities, the price situation is on the whole well under control. The food position is satisfactory and we have been able to augment our buffer stocks. However, constant vigilance is necessary to maintain price stability. The balance of payments has remained satisfactory and we should be able to end the year with an increase in reserves even after substantial repayments to the International Monetary Fund. We have also received the first instalment of the Special Drawing Rights which marks an important advance in the evolution of a rational international monetary system.

industry in general has registered satisfactory growth, and the outlook, especially in the engineering field, is now distinctly more favourable.

The Central and State Governments have further intensified their efforts to raise agricultural production under the new strategy. The area under high-yielding varieties has risen from 1.9 million hectares in 1966-67 to about 9 million hectares in 1968-69. The coverage will be extended further in 1969-70. For the first time the supply position of fertilizers in the country is comfortable. We are formulating measures to promote their increased use. The gathering momentum of the technical transformation of our agrarian economy is evident in the keen demand for tractors which Government are striving to meet through maximum indigenous production and large scale imports. A big programme for the setting up of agro-service centres by small entrepreneurs, particularly engineers and technicians, is proposed to be implemented vigorously with assistance from the banking sector.

Rural electrification programmes, in conjunction with the exploitation of ground water resources have an important part to play in stepping up agricultural production and in dispersing its benefits widely. State Electricity Boards have been enabled to borrow from the banking system on a bigger scale in the wake of nationalisation. A significant part of these resources will be utilised by them for the extension of electricity to rural areas. Hon'ble Members are also aware that a Rural Electrification Corporation has been formed to provide funds to the Electricity Boards so that they can energise a larger number of pump sets for lift irrigation.

The break-through in agriculture which is at present limited to irrigated areas growing high-yielding varieties has to become universal. In the coming years, Government will concentrate their attention on the problems of the dry areas. While research on the development of suitable technology for dry areas will receive high priority, my Government propose to begin with a few pilot projects in different parts of the country to implement a package of new practices and to enlarge the programme progressively.
My Government have decided to appoint a National Commission to survey the problems and policies relating to agriculture. Such a survey was last made forty years ago. Since then a great many developments have taken place, both in India and abroad, which render a fresh survey essential. My Government have also decided to set up a Committee of Enquiry to make a comprehensive study of the problems of the sugar Industry.

Government are deeply conscious of the developing imbalances in the countryside and the resulting tensions which have regretfully led to violence in some parts of the country. These are no doubt problems of public order but they cannot be divorced from their socio-economic setting. An unfair tenurial system impedes the attainment of a high rate of growth in agricultural production. Hence, all State Governments have been asked to accord high priority to land reforms, with special emphasis on security of tenure, fair rents, strict enforcement of ceilings, distribution of land to the landless and assured supply of agricultural inputs to small farmers. The problems which are associated with land reforms are of national importance. My Government earnestly hope that the States will see the realities of the situation and take urgent and imaginative remedial measures. The vigorous implementation of land reforms will also promote the social and economic advancement of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes, whose welfare is of special concern to my Government.

After the setback in 1966 and 1967, there has been a significant increase in the tempo of industrial activity. Present indications are that industrial production will have increased by a little over 7% in 1969. A particularly heartening feature of the current industrial situation is the recovery noticed in a large number of industries manufacturing capital goods and equipment.

Government have formulated a new licensing policy in the light of the recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee. This policy seeks to promote industrial growth while embodying adequate safeguards against monopolistic trends and the concentration of economic power. The encouragement of new entrepreneurs, small and medium, is one of its important features. Government are also keen to encourage the growth of small-scale industries. The list of industries reserved for the small-scale sector has therefore been enlarged.

My Government are of the view that there is considerable scope for large-scale industrial units in the public as well as in the private sectors, to farm out the production of components to ancillary units. Government's licensing and financial policies will seek to encourage coordinated development of large and small-scale industries. The need to redress regional imbalances has also received the special attention of the Government in the last few months. An integrated policy has been evolved to identify industrially backward areas and give them special incentives for industrial development.

The policies of financial institutions are being progressively reoriented towards the promotion of industries in backward areas. While these policies are designed to accelerate the flow of finance for industrial development in backward areas, they will succeed only in so far as the requisite infrastructure is built up imaginatively and speedily. The primary responsibility in this regard is that of State Governments and it will be the endeavour of my Government to work in close harmony with them in promoting balanced regional development.

The revival of industrial production in the current year is reflected in the increased demand for steel and steel products. While arrangements had to be made for imports of steel to meet, to an extent, the pressing shortages, it is our aim to maximise production in existing plants and establish additional capacity as early as possible.

Government have now decided to take in hand immediately the work on the second stage of the Bokaro Plant. Indeed it is our objective to initiate action for the establishment of other steel plants also at suitable sites so as to ensure the fruition of additional capacity according to a phased programme. The Fourth Plan, which is now being recast, will reflect the current thinking of Government on the possibilities of further expansion of steel capacity in the country. An important consequence of these decisions will be the fuller utilisation of capacity in our heavy engineering units.
Oil exploration is another important element in our strategy for economic self-reliance. Progress has been maintained in the current year in the exploration and production of oil. The aggregate production of crude oil during 1969 was 6.7 million tonnes as against 5.8 million tonnes in the previous year. A specially significant development has been the extension of exploration to the off-shore areas of the Gulf of Cambay. We expect to spud the first well in shallow waters shortly and are poised to undertake the preparatory work to begin exploration in the deep waters of the Gulf of Cambay. Production has already commenced in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's off-shore joint venture with Iran.

Apart from steel and oil, the production of fertilisers has been given the highest priority in our Plan. During the current year, two new fertiliser plants have gone into production, raising the total installed capacity to 1.34 million tonnes of Nitrogen. Three more projects—in Durgapur, Cochin and Madras—with a total capacity of nearly 500,000 tonnes are expected to be commissioned during 1970. Work on coal-based plants will also commence shortly. We shall continue to pursue self-sufficiency in this important field with unabated vigour.

A steady and significant increase in our exports is essential to maintain the momentum of development. Last year witnessed very gratifying progress towards external viability. Despite the recent pick up in industrial recovery, imports have continued to fall, thus affording some evidence of the success of import substitution. Exports, however, have not done so well in the first seven months of the current year, for a variety of reasons, external and internal. My Government have, therefore, undertaken a crash programme to increase exports as much as possible.

In securing a better equilibrium in our balance of payments, earnings on invisible account are of very great importance. During the year, certain progress has been registered. It is gratifying to note that a larger number of tourists visited India during 1969 compared to 1968, resulting in an increase in our foreign exchange earnings on this account from Rs. 27 crores to roughly Rs. 32 crores. Likewise, with the steady increase in our shipping tonnage, our overseas trade is being carried in a larger measure by Indian ships whose share is at present between 18 and 20 per cent.

A perceptible increase in the standards of living of our people is also linked with the vigorous implementation of family planning programmes. The rising rate of population erodes the gains of development. Our family planning programme has gained momentum in the last four years. But very much more needs to be done if the national aim to reduce the current birth rate of 39 per thousand to 25 per thousand in a decade is to be achieved on time.

Increased production and better distribution of wealth and income generating opportunities for employment should be the parameters of our economic policy. These priorities will be reflected in the Fourth Plan document which will shortly be finalised and placed before you. My Government are aware that unemployment is the most serious problem facing the economy and an early and effective solution to it must be found. The increase of 2% in employment in the organised sector after comparative stagnation in the two preceding years is an encouraging factor.

The selective increase in the level of outlays now envisaged in the public sector in the Central and State Plans have, among other things, been inspired by Government's desire to enlarge opportunities for employment. At the same time, special steps have to be taken to impart an employment bias to development. Programmes with large employment potential, will be identified and given a special impetus. Some steps have already been taken towards this end. In the current year, the States have been enabled to earmark larger outlays for programmes such as major and minor irrigation, and rural electrification which provide employment to a large number of engineers and technicians. Land reclamation, the renovation of minor irrigation works, construction of roads linking villages with marketing centres and similar programmes can make a substantial impact on rural development and employment.

A large scale rural works programme, pooling together the resources available under the Plan, will be drawn up and impl
mented vigorously within a period of 12 to 18 months. This is a task which calls for much detailed planning and local initiative at State level. Construction activity can also contribute to employment among engineers, technicians, skilled and unskilled workers. My Government therefore propose to direct larger resources towards programmes such as the bulk acquisition and development of land for the allotment of house sites, housing for low income groups and slum clearance, particularly in metropolitan areas where the housing problem is most acute.

Our technical education programmes have to be reoriented so as to subserve the needs of employment. The education now imparted in our polytechnics has to be linked with practical experience in industry. This involves a fundamental change in education in polytechnics so that theory can be related to practice and teaching to industrial work. We have simultaneously to provide greater opportunities to other students also to gain work experience. The programme of national service for students studying in the first two years at degree level is now proposed to be expanded to cover all universities on a selective basis. It is expected that nearly one lakh students will participate in the scheme. The students will thus get an opportunity to engage in social service and in the process acquire a sense of involvement in various national development programmes.

Greater employment will thus result from investment, which in turn calls for the mobilisation of larger savings. This will be one of the important objectives of nationalised banks. With their present bold programme for branch expansion, they are expected to mobilise deposits on a much larger scale than hitherto. At the same time, assistance for viable and productive schemes will flow from the banks in a greater measure to the weaker sections of society. The spirit underlying the policy of nationalisation is beginning to inform the activities of the banks which have begun to assist productive and gainful activities in agriculture, servicing industries and the retail trade which had so far been grievously neglected. The salutary processes, which have already been initiated, will be further activated when legislation regarding the nationalisation of banks is suitably re-enac-

ted in the light of the recent judgment of the Supreme Court.

I should like, at this stage to refer to Government's labour policy. It has always aimed at ameliorating the living and working conditions of labour, improving their wages and emoluments and assuring them a degree of job security. In pursuance of this policy, Government have recently decided to accept the principal recommendations of the Wage Boards on Ports & Docks and have encouraged the setting up of a bipartite negotiating machinery for revision of the wage structure in the iron and steel industry. The National Commission on Labour, whose report the Government have recently received, has made several recommendations for strengthening the Trade Union movement and promoting effective collective bargaining. My Government specially appeal to all sections of organised labour to support the efforts of Government in stepping up production and productivity. Without discipline and sustained and hard work, the country cannot achieve its socio-economic goals.

But all these efforts at socio-economic advancement can succeed only in an environment of peace and harmony, and a firm adherence to democratic principles. The continuing trend towards violence in the country is, therefore, a cause of deep concern. The problem transcends political divisions and the Government seek the cooperation of all political parties, and indeed of all responsible citizens, in dealing with it.

Of all the manifestations of violence the most disturbing, because it is destructive of all values of civilised life, is the one between different religious communities. After the meeting of the National Integration Council in 1968, there were signs of improvement in communal relations. But then came the shocking happenings in Ahmedabad, causing national humiliation and leaving a blot on our honour. Those happenings are a challenge to all who have faith in secularism and the dignity of the individual, and respect for human life. We view with particular concern the continuing resort to violence by certain extremist political groups. At the root of their activities is a political ideology which exploits social discontent to pursue its disruptive aims.
While we are anxious to remove genuine causes of social discontent, violent activities have to be dealt with firmly.

At a critical period in our history, the Princes showed patriotism and imaginative understanding of the aspirations of the people and made a major contribution to the smooth and peaceful unification of India under a democratic regime. I have every hope that in the same way they will recognise the social imperatives of the present times and, in the wider interest of the country, once again exhibit a spirit of cooperation and goodwill. The concept of Rulership, with privy purses and special privileges unrelated to any current functions and social purposes, is incompatible with an egalitarian social order. Government have, therefore, decided to abolish the privy purses and privileges of the Rulers of the former Indian States, and legislation will be introduced to give effect to this decision. It is, however, our intention to make certain transitional arrangements so that the former Rulers may have time to adjust themselves to changed circumstances.

My Government earnestly hope that the decisions regarding Chandigarh and part of the Fazilka tehsil will enable the people of the two neighbouring States to devote their energies to the constructive tasks which lie ahead. When emotions are aroused, a decision capable of satisfying everyone is not possible. But it is Government's belief that the decisions reached have been just and fair. Government will soon appoint a Commission to go into other claims by Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh for the re-adjustment of their present boundaries and will also consider such modifications as are necessary in the present arrangements relating to the management of the Bhakra Project and the construction of the Beas Project.

Our next decennial Census of population will be held early in 1971, marking the completion of a hundred years of census taking in the country. The Indian Census is the largest administrative operation of its kind in the world and the success of an operation of such intricate nature and magnitude is possible only through the co-operative effort of the Central and State Governments, local authorities, and, indeed, of every citizen.

In the sphere of external affairs, we have sought to promote and further strengthen our friendship with other countries. We continue to adhere to the pursuit of peace, international understanding and mutually beneficial co-operation.

The concept of peaceful co-existence has been steadily gaining acceptance. We feel that the area of peaceful co-existence should steadily be widened and given a new dimension of friendly co-operation. We believe that, with the lessening of the rigidities of the military blocs and easing of tensions between the power blocs, there is now greater acceptance of the concept of non-alignment and widening of the opportunities to advance the cause of the freedom, prosperity and stability of nations.

It is a matter of gratification that our relations with our neighbouring countries—Ceylon, Burma, Nepal, Afghanistan and Iran—have been developingfruitfully. New vistas of mutual co-operation and understanding continue to be discovered with these and other countries.

It has been Government's policy to pay increasing attention to the development of our bilateral and multilateral economic relations with all countries. We are paying particular attention to promoting such relations with the developing countries in general and the countries of the Asian region in particular. Now that agricultural and industrial development of India has reached a significant stage, it is possible for our country to make a contribution to international co-operation. We have, therefore, supported the setting up of a broad-based regional arrangement through the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation under the ECAFE.

Government earnestly desire the understanding, cooperation and friendship of the people and Government of Pakistan. We have made various suggestions and constructive proposals to the Government of Pakistan to break the present impasse. Unfortunately, there has been no positive response from Pakistan to the initiatives we have taken. My Government will persevere in their efforts to promote relations with Pakistan in a co-operative spirit and on the basis of amity and good neighbourliness.
With China also our aim has been to conduct our relations on the principles of mutual respect of each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. We expect China to respect our right to pursue our own domestic affairs and foreign policy.

My Government are deeply concerned that the conflicts in West Asia and in Vietnam have remained unresolved. Both these conflicts have an unsettling effect on the peace and stability of the world. The tensions in West Asia are reaching a dangerously explosive level. It is necessary for the U.N. to ensure implementation of the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967. In Vietnam, the hostilities still continue. My Government have consistently advocated the withdrawal of all foreign forces so that the people of Vietnam are able to fashion their own destiny without any outside interference.

We have had the privilege of receiving many distinguished Heads of States and Governments in our midst. During the past year, I visited our friendly neighbour Ceylon and the Prime Minister visited Burma, Afghanistan, Japan and Indonesia. These visits contributed to the growing understanding and friendship with these countries.

We are dedicated to the cause of peace but have to be vigilant to maintain our defence preparedness at a high level. Steady progress has been made in achieving self-reliance in equipping our defence forces. A self-supporting industrial base for defence is being built up in the country. We are now self-reliant in respect of many important categories of arms and ammunition. We have also made appreciable progress towards indigenous production in the vital fields of electronics, aeronautics and construction of warships.

The estimates of receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the next financial year (1970-71) will be presented to you for consideration shortly.

Government will bring before Parliament a Bill for replacing the recent Ordinance re-orientalising the 14 banks. A Bill is already pending in the Rajya Sabha which will replace the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Continuance Ordinance, 1969. Government also propose to bring forward...
पूरी गतिविधि के साथ व्याख्या की। निवेदयों, इस प्रकार मृत्यु-विवाह का समय वामिकियों पर अवसर दिया गया उन्होंने समाज के लिए सबसे सही संकल्प न दे सकता के देश का ध्यान आकर्षित हुआ।

उद्योगों में मंडल के कारण जो चुनौती आई, उसका भी कई तरीकों से मुक्ति दिया गया। बहुत से उद्योगों में अपने उद्यान में परिवर्तन करना चान्द कर दिया और हमारे माल के लिए इसे मध्यमा कर खोजने की कोशिशें और व्यापारी वर्ग अग्रिम कर प्रशंसा में आधारित की है।

वर्तमान समय में 1969 तक यह हमारी उपलब्धियाँ का नेशन-वर्जनों विश्वास जिता गया, तो मानवीय सत्यगर्भ इस बात की मानने के हमारे देश में मूडियों और हृदय, सिद्धांत और तकनीकी मान से विश्वास और कला के लेखों में उपयुक्त उपलब्धि की है।

पहली बार नया समय नहीं बल्कि उसमें असकला, निराशा और कठिनाइयां का भी सामान्य करना गया है। ही निराशा देश आज गतिविधियों नहीं है। वह गतिविधि हो गया है: लोगों की आशाएं और आखांदे बढ़ गईं हैं। वे मुख्यतः और आम हो उठे हैं—अपनी आवश्यकताओं और अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक हो गए हैं। ऐसे समय में जहां अज्ञानकोशी की भावना इस सीमा तक रही कि नियमों में अपरंपरा का भ्रष्ट विचारधारा फैली, तब हम बेदते हैं कि विश्वास धरोहरों और वर्गों के लोगों में आत्म-सम्मान और आत्म-विश्वास की भावना आ गई है।

लोगों में बड़ी उत्साह आई है और बोल खड़ा हुआ है। विधान, स्वातंत्र्य और अभावों में भी तेजी से परिवर्तन हो रहा है। वे यह जान-जानते हैं। और जान-जानते हैं कि वे अपने कार्य को स्वतंत्र और समस्तीक लोकतन्त्र के बाद के अन्याय ही हो रहा है। पिछले बीस वर्षों के विकास कार्यों के उपरान्त इस विकास की व्यावस्था का एक समय दिन, चुनौती और प्रायोजन देने के लिए हमारे सरकार उत्कृष्ट सम्मान है।

सरकार का इस बात का पूरा आयोजन है कि देश में असमर्थताएं हैं। जबकि कुछ धनी अन्यों के मुख-मुख्य में बूढ़े मुग्मूख में और भी प्रवर हो उठाई है। पर्यावरणवेत्ता, सामाजिक व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन और गर्वितों का उत्साह मूल एक ही वर्ष में दो पड़ गए हैं। किसी एक की प्राप्ति इसरों के बिना नहीं हो सकती।

सरकार का यह दुबूं निकाल है कि यह एक ऐसी सामाजिक व्यवस्था बनाने की दिशा में तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ रही है। जीवन में वास्तविक भावना से जोड़ी है। यह एक समय िह का मानव वर्ग का विश्वास धार्मिक और इस सुनिश्चित करती रहेगी कि राज्य की जिस धरोहर-कहर सम्पत्ति है, उसे कहीं नाहीं भर और निर्यात से बाहर करने वाले जाता है। जीवन में वास्तविक भावना से जोड़ी है। यह सामाजिक व्यवस्था के साथ जोड़ी है। तर-तरलीय, दिलचस्पी और परम्परा की धार्मिक में रखे हुए प्रवर्तक भारतीय समाज धार्मिक को मानते हैं।

देश की वांछनीय आवश्यक विकास विकास की यह मान सामयिक समय के विश्वास में बल देने के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। देश के कुछ भागों में, जैसे पत्नियों मानव, शोधन और कला में मानमुख की बाँट और जादों के मामलों में कुछ दीर्घ से वोहों के बावजूद भी पिछले दो वर्षों की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष अधिक फसल होंगी। यद्यपि विदेशों की कीमतों में सबसे के कारण विश्वास उत्तर-दक्षिण होना रहा है। वर्ष कुछ दिनों तक भी विधान बनी है। वो की पीढ़ी कुछ बार दे हुए कीमतों अज्ञात तरह निर्भर में है। धार्मिक समयों का दर्दनाक स्वाभाविक रहा है और वर्ष के अन्य तरह अग्रसर करता है। धार्मिक मुखर्स के निर-
राज्य सभा

राज्य सभा (Rajya Sabha) भारत की राज्य सभा है। यह राष्ट्रपति के साथ-साथ विपरीत ओर सहयोगी उपसभा है। राज्य सभा में एकदम समान संख्या के सदस्य होते हैं, जिनमें से तीन अधिकारियों को राष्ट्रपति ने नियुक्त किया जाता है।

राज्य सभा में सदस्यों का पद कुल 6 वर्ष लागता है। यहाँ विवादों का समाधान होता है और मानदंडों की स्थापना होती है। इस सभा में राष्ट्रपति के साथ संविधान पालन करते हैं।

राज्य सभा के अधिवेशन काल की व्यवस्था का अधिकार राष्ट्रपति ही है। वह सभा की संयुक्त अधिवेशन का प्रमुख राजीव कहा गया है।
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1968 और 1967 में उदयग के क्षेत्र में जो सरकार बनी थी, उसके बाद उदयग के कार्यकारी कर्मचारियों में पहलुओं तक हुई। भारतीय संसद के अनुसार, 1969 में भारतीय उपदान 7 प्रवर्तक में कुछ अंशक हुआ। भारतीय अधिकार की नियम उसमें विवरण देने का कारण यह है कि उन्होंने नए कानों और उप-कारण दिखाए, जल्दे मैं उदयग तथा उनके अंशक को उसमें दिखाए।

उदयग नए नीति जाति समिति की समाप्तियों के भाषा पर, सरकार ने एक नए लाइसेंस नीति बनाई। इस नीति का उद्देश्य होगा—अधिकार उपरण के केंद्रकरण तथा एकाधिकार की भवन के विरोध पर जांचने सुविधा प्रदान करने हेतु उदयगों को बड़ा देना। जो धारों और धर्मम दोषी के उदयगों को ज्ञात और प्रथम देने और उनकी प्रमुख नियोजित है। सरकार लघु उदयगों को बड़ा देने को बड़ा उपलब्ध है। इसीसे, लघु उदयग शेष के लिये शाँतित्व उदयगों की सूची बड़ा देने गई है।

मेरी सरकार के विषय के मुख्य और प्राइवेट, दोनों मंत्रियों के मिलकर इस बात की पहली सुंदरता है कि वे अंगूठी उदयगों को ज्ञात बनाने का काम दें। सरकार का नामांकों और वित्त-समस्याओं नीतियों का उद्देश्य यह होगा कि कलाकार और फ्रीम उदयगों के समय विषय का प्रबोधन हेतु दिखाए। मेरी सरकार के निदेश में सरकार
का और विस्तार करने की सभ्यताओं पर विचार कर रही है। इन निषिद्धों का एक महान पृथ्वी परिवार यह भी होगा कि हमारे भारतीय संस्कृति के का अभाव है और इस तरह प्रसिद्धि के अभाव में सफलता देखने को मिली। इतिहास, पालन विषय के फले मानव संसार में, दार्शनिक और आत्मान्यता कई कारणों में निर्णय लेता अनन्त अन्धकार नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए, नारी समाज में जाति में जाति निरीक्षण बढ़ते का एक रोमांचक हाल में निर्माता है।

हमारे शीघ्र संयुक्त में अत्यधिक सामान्यता लोगों के निषिद्ध प्रकार में हुआ आप का बहुत वह वह महत्व है। अगले विश्व में इस वर्ष कुछ प्राप्ति हुई है। यह समाजवादी मार्ग का है कि 1968 के बादकल 1969 में अधिक विश्व संघ में भारत आ गया। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि हमारे नौकरी मुद्रा की आग 27 करोड़ नए से बढ़कर तपास 32 करोड़ नए हो गई। इसी प्रकार हमारे व्यक्तियों के टन-भार में वृद्धि होने में समाप्तता का यापार भारी बहस की वापसी में होने लगा और अब बहावाली में भारीबाह व्यक्तियों का हिस्सा 18 और 20 प्रतिशत के वीच है।

हमारे देशाभिज्ञों के रहन-मरन के न्यू की वृद्धि का सम्बन्ध परिवार नियोजन कार्य-क्रमों के कारण प्रमुख होने में भी है। बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या के कारण विवाह संघ समाज ने बढ़ते नए नवी और कार्यांकित व्यक्ति का वृद्धि करने का काम कर रहे हैं। कौना-आधारित संघों पर भी काम जमी ही आरम्भ हो जायगा। इस महाने में हम पूरे जीवन के साथ आशीर्वाद देने का और अस्तर हो रहे हैं।

विकास की गति बढ़ाए रखने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हमारे निषिद्ध में महसूल वृद्धि हो। विवरणों को विस्तार करने की विस्मय में विशेष वर्ष बहुत संज्ञानकारी प्रगति हुई। आधुनिक उत्पादन की गति में हाल की वृद्धि
मरि मरकार को मुझे है कि बेलजारी वारी अवध-युगान्त के सामूह में की प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। उन्हें प्यारा करना है कि मरकार के अन्य वादन वाले व्यक्ति के सामूहिक समूह में नहीं तो करते हैं। बेलजारी का विश्वास अपने अव्यवस्थित अव्यवस्थित रहने के बाद उनके तौर पर प्रतिनिधित्व बुद्धित हैः यह अपने के तौर पर आभारित हैः।

केन्द्र और राज्य, दोनों की ओर आयामों में, प्रबंधन अन्तर्गत के रेखाएँ और, अन्य बातों के साथान, विभाजन रूप से बदल दिया गया है कि मरकार के अन्य वादाएँ मदद करती है। इसके साथ ही ऐसे कदम भी उठाए हैं कि विभाजन के साथ-साथ रोकथाम भी बढ़े। अधिक रोकथाम विवश के कारण का किया है। नवाले के प्रवाह ने प्रायोजन दिया जाया है। इस विषय में कुछ कदम पहले ही उठा लिया गया है। यात्रा क्षेत्र में, यह प्रयोग किया गया है कि राज्य मरकार बढ़े और छोटे संगठन के रूप में सामूहिक विभाजन का कारण का किया है। नवाले के प्रवाह ने प्रायोजन दिया जाया है। इस विषय में कुछ कदम पहले ही उठा लिया गया है।

रोकथाम के अन्तर्गत गूढ़ दलों को इकट्ठा करने के अंतर्गत वाचनों में बढ़े पैमाने पर एक निर्देशन के अनुसार जाया गया जिसे 12 में 18 महीनों की अवधि तक ही कार्यनिष्ठता दिया जाया गया। यह एक ऐसा काम है जिसके निर्देशन पर पृथिवी ने विभिन्न रूप से भिड़ते रहने का कारण होता है। राज्य सरकार पर व्यावहारिक रूप से पहले करना होगा। निर्देशन-कार्य से इन्जीनियरों, रौढ़बिनियां, मुद्रण और अनुशासन कार्यों को रोकथाम मिल सकता है। इससे, यह भी मलकों के लिये जरूरी हैं, कम आर्थिक पहले वाले तथ्यों को मलने और मलदली बिगड़ों की सदृश रूप से लिये बढ़ी मात्रा में पूर्वी अधिकार और निर्देशन के बारे में पुराने करने के अधिकारिक सामने लाता जायें।

हमारे नक़ली की विभाजन कार्यक्रमों का भी इस कदम का तथा यह देना होगा कि जिसमें रोकथाम के अनुसार बढ़ जाए। हमारे नक़ली की विभाजन कार्यक्रमों का भी इस कदम का तथा यह देना होगा कि जिसमें रोकथाम के अन्य वादन भी जाएः। यह नक़ली की विभाजन कार्यक्रमों का भी इस कदम का तथा यह देना होगा कि जिसमें रोकथाम के अन्य वादन भी जाएः।
जयसिंह, भारत के दूसरे सरकारी राजनीतिज्ञों के नियंत्रण में राजस्वायत्तता के दायित्व करते थे। यह नीति की माध्यम से प्रचार शुरू हुआ। इस नीति का आधार इस विचार था कि महाराष्ट्र के राष्ट्रीय-महादेय और उनके काम करने की दण्ड में मुद्दा किया जाए, उसका महत्व और नियंत्रण को बढ़ाया जाए और नियंत्रण ही तक उन्होंने त्रांसाधारण का अधिकार भी प्राप्त हो। इस नीति के स्वाभाविक, तथा सामाजिक और राष्ट्रीय संकल्पक का मतलब वर्तमान में नियंत्रण ही तक पहुंचा है। इस नीति का अनुसार, राजनैतिक कार्यक्रम में विस्तार करने के लिये विशेष रूप से नियंत्रण का अधिकार भी प्राप्त हो। इस नीति के स्वाभाविक, संरक्षण ने यह दाखिला देने वाली पारंपरिक पद्धति ही नहीं है। इसका प्रतिकृति, भारत का नीतिक और राजनीतिक जन्म-विरुद्ध का प्रतिकृति है। हम यह देख सकते हैं कि राजनीति और सामाजिक विश्वास की संरक्षण का मतलब वर्तमान में स्थापित करने के लिये विशेष रूप से नियंत्रण का अधिकार हो। इस नीति के स्वाभाविक संरक्षण और राजनीतिक जन्म-विरुद्ध का मतलब वर्तमान में स्थापित करने के लिये विशेष रूप से नियंत्रण का अधिकार हो।
पूरता कर लिया है और इस पर अपने कार्य के लिए कुछ लाभ उपलब्ध है। लेकिन हमारा यह विचार है कि संभाषण में कुछ ऐसे प्रकार के विचार जिन्हें वास्तव में उपयोगी बनाने का प्रयास किया जाए, वे सही सिद्ध होंगे।

मेरी सरकार को पूरी आशा है कि बड़ी उद्देश्य और आवश्यकता तहतील के बुखार भाग के मध्य में जो विज्ञान नियंत्र बने हैं, उनमें दोनों पहली जगहों के लोग आये और वहाँ रखने की भाषा में अन्य प्रभाव लग सकते हैं।

जब भाषाओं में भाषा की जाति है, तब यह एक सच्चाई करने वाले बात कोई निर्देश लेना सम्भव नहीं होता। लेकिन सरकार की विश्वास है कि जो निर्देश लिखे गये हैं, वे सामाजिक और नित्य विशेष हैं।

सरकार जीती हो एक विशेष विधियों को पता। विश्वास और विश्वास के दोनों के दोनों पर विचार करेंगे। भाषा का प्रयोग के रूप में व्याख्या और व्याख्या के दोनों में सामाजिक विश्वास और आवश्यक के परीक्षण के पास आवश्यकता करेंगे।

हमारी उपलब्ध वर्तमान जनसंख्या 1971 के आधार पर की जाति। इसके साथ हमारे देश के जनसंख्या के इतिहास के सी बहुत ही हैं। भारत में जनसंख्या विवेक में अपनी तरह का सबसे बड़ा प्रशासनिक कार्य है और इस प्रकार के पेशेवर और बढ़े पेशेवर पर विचार जाने वाले कार्य को समझने ही बा ही सम्भव है जबकि एक और राजनीति की सरकार, सामाजिक प्रशासनिक और विशेष नागरिक समाज सहभाग देने करेंगे।

विदेशी मामलों के लिए इसमें अति देशों के साथ अपनी मितव्य बढ़ाने और उसे अधिक समृद्ध करने का प्रयास किया है। शायद, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध और परस्पर सामाजिक सहयोग के रातरंग पर हम निर्दयता बन रहे हैं।

शायद यह उपर्युक्त का शेष बहु भी है। शायद यह नागरिक अभिनवता का शेष भी है। शायद हमारे सामाजिक और आधुनिक रूप से क्षेत्र है। शायद हमारा आवश्यक के लिए वाग्य और इसमें जीवनियों का समाज का सम्बन्ध बनाया है। हमारा विश्वास है कि बैठक समाष्ट्रीय का कठोर दृष्टि पाने और वैश्विक दृष्टि के बीच तनाव कम हो गयी है। गूंडों के अलग रहने के नियम का अपर्ण विश्वसनीय प्रयास नहीं है और राष्ट्रों को सहमति, समृद्धि और स्वतंत्रता के समन्वय करने का अवसर बड़ा है।

यह समाज का बात है कि अपने पहले देशों—शीर्षक, बाय, नेपाल, अफगानिस्तान और इरान—के साथ हमारे संबंध अच्छी तरह बढ़ रहे हैं। इन देशों और भारत देशों के साथ भी आपसी सहयोग और समस्याशुले के नये रास्ते बनाए जा रहे हैं।

सरकार को यह नीति रही है कि सभी देशों के साथ अपने विभिन्न और बहुविधीय आवश्यक समस्याओं का विकास पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाय। विश्वासी देशों के साथ भाषात्मक और एशिया के देशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक संबंध बढ़ाने पर सरकार विशेष ध्यान दे रही है। अब तक कि भारत में कृषि और उद्योग का विकास महत्वपूर्ण अवस्था में पहुंच गया है। भारत विश्व से जो हम इस दिशा में अपने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महायुग में कुछ पाया है, इसे देश का बना समेत स्वीकार किया है कि जहाँ इस दिशा में भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महायुग में कुछ पाया है, इसे देश का बना समेत स्वीकार किया है कि जहाँ इस दिशा में हम इस दिशा में पहुंच गया है। भारत विश्व से जो हम इस दिशा में पहुंच गया है।
की भाषा, मित्रता और अच्छे पहलूयों के से व्यक्ति के आधार पर पाकिस्तान के साथ सम्बन्ध सुधारने की निम्नतर कोष्ठक करती रहेंगी।

चीन के साथ भी हमारा उद्देश्य यह है कि हम एक-दूसरे के साथ सम्बन्ध बनाने और प्रादेशिक अभ्यास के प्रारंभिक अंतर्गत के प्रस्ताव आदर और एक-दूसरे के बीच में हजारों न रहने के सिद्धांत के आधार पर अपने समयबंध का संचालन करें। हम आशा करते हैं कि चीन हमें अपनी भविष्य नीति बदलने और अपने परमाणु मामलों का संचालन करने के हमारे अधिकार का आदर देगा।

मेरी सरकार इस वात के बिच में अभिव्यक्त है कि परिवर्तन परिवर्तन और विश्वासमें वहाँ का बोध ममतावत नहीं हो सकता है। इतने दक्षिण-वेस्ट अपनी वित्त की शक्ति और स्वतंत्रता पर ध्यान केंद्र करने है। परिवर्तन एएम में जानवर विनाशक विविधता में पुनरुत्थ रहा है। संन्यास राष्ट्र के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि यह यूरोप परियोजना के 22 नवम्बर, 1967 के प्रति पर अन्यर्थ करने। वियतनाम में लोगों का ध्यान बदल रहा है। मेरी सरकार ने बाहर यह बात कहा है कि वहा मैं नम विवेक जीवन को हटाने जाने में थकी हुई है। विवेक ब्रह्मा के बाहर अपने आवश्यक का स्वतंत्र हो तिन्क बने कर लें।

हमें बहुत-से देशों और सरकारों के प्रमुखों का अपने भीव स्वतंत्रता करने का साधन यह है। निरंतर वर्षों में, अपने पहली मित्र देश, धोखल की गात्र पर तथा जीवन में गहरी, अध्यात्मिक, जीवन और देशवासियत का बर्तन की थी। मैं यहाँ इन देशों के साथ समय-व्यय और मिस्र का बदले में व्यावसायिक स्थित हुई।

हम शाखा के लिए काफिल रहे लेकिन हमें उन स्वतंत्र जीवन में अपनी रहने की भविष्यवाणी रखने का अर्थ है। हमारी राष्ट्रीय संगठन की समस्त के माध्यम से आत्म-निर्भर म.visibility दूरी है। स्वातन्त्र-
PROCLAMATION UNDER ARTICLE 356 OF THE CONSTITUTION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under clause (3) of article 356 of the Constitution, a copy of the Proclamation (G.S.R. No. 236) issued by the President on February 16, 1970, revoking the Proclamation issued on July 4, 1969, under the said article, in relation to the State of Bihar (in English and Hindi). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2516/70].

SHRI SUNDER SINGH BHANDARI (Rajasthan): Sir, before you proceed I object to the laying of these papers before the matter is clarified.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I overrule this point of order. Under article 356 clause (3) it is only the Proclamation which has to be laid on the Table. No other document need to be laid on the Table.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI: But there are two letters on the basis of which this Proclamation has been issued. I beseech you; they should also be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot ask the Government to do something which is not required by the Constitution.

SHRI RAJNARAIN RAYA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, there were 16 persons of the whole who had been hanged, and the Government had not proposed anything in this connection.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI: But in this case the Government has not taken any steps.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is out of order.

SHRI AWADESHWAR PRASAD SINHA (Bihar): May I request you to expunge what he had said?