RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 19th February 1973, the 30th Magha 1894 (Saka).

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

PRESIDENTS ADDRESS

SECRETARY: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 19th February, 1973.

(Text of the President's Address in English)

Hon. Members, you have assembled to perform the exacting tasks which lie ahead of you. Not only have you to transact the formal legislative business but also to take stock of the problems that the nation faces and give guidance to the Government and the people.

Barely had the country overcome the extraordinary challenges of 1971, when we were confronted with fresh problems. The after-effects of the influx of refugees and the war were aggravated by drought in several parts of the country. Our hearts go out to all those who have been affected by drought and in certain other areas by cyclone and floods. Works on a large scale have been undertaken in all affected areas to provide employment and relief. Our buffer stock of foodgrains, along with the strengthening of the public distribution system, enabled the Government to meet the situation. In 1972, about 10.6 million tonnes of grains were distributed through the public system.

Inevitably, the drought led to a fall in food production, particularly in the areas of rain-fed cultivation, and this, in turn, influenced prices, which have registered a sharp increase since May last year. This has been a matter of grave concern to my Government. In addition to strengthening the public distribution system, as mentioned above, an emergency programme was launched to increase rabi and summer foodgrains production to offset the loss of kharif output. We expect a good rabi crop this year. None the less, we must husband all available food resource and avoid waste.

Prices of food articles can be brought under check and the interests of the common people safeguarded by taking over the surplus of wheat and rice, by eliminating wholesale traders and by organising distribution of foodgrains, especially to scarcity areas and the vulnerable sections of the population. The wholesale trade in wheat will be taken over from the coming wheat marketing season. This will be followed by the takeover of wholesale trade in rice. The success of this programme calls for
the whole-hearted co-operation of surplus as well as deficit States.

* The emphasis on credit policy continues to be one of restraint, consistent with the need to maximise production, meet priorities and attend to hitherto neglected sectors. The Government's programme of market borrowings during the year was designed to absorb the surplus liquidity of the commercial banking system.

The relatively sluggish rate of growth of industrial production in 1970 and 1971 gave place to an upward trend in 1972. Industrial production increased by over 7 per cent during the year. It would have been still higher but for the shortage of power in most parts of the country. Government is taking short-term and long-term measures to improve the generation, transmission and distribution of power.

Government has recently clarified its Industrial Licensing Policy of curbing monopolies and the concentration of economic power, consistent with the objectives and the priorities of production during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Several measures which should stimulate investment on a wide front have been announced. The larger number of applications and approvals for licences, capital goods, finance from industrial financing institutions, registration of companies and capital issues—all indicate a gathering tempo of industrial activity. Government is also laying emphasis on the active implementation of industrial licences already granted and is devising practical measures to increase the pace of implementation.

Government has devoted attention to the problems of textile and engineering units which have been lying closed or are facing serious difficulties due to mismanagement and failure to re-invest surpluses and to modernise the plants. The management of a number of these units has been taken over this year in order to revive production and ensure continuous employment. With the restoration of law and order in West Bengal, industrial recovery is gaining momentum under a 16-point programme.

In our steady march towards socialism an increasingly wide segment of economic activity has been brought under public ownership and management. This covers a major part of transport and communications power, coal, steel, heavy engineering, banking, insurance and important segments of external and internal trade. As a result of the vigorous steps taken by Government, a definite improvement was discernible in most public sector units last year. Ultimately, production and the quality of service to the people in all these fields depend on the dedication and sense of involvement of managers and workers. In the changed context both managers and workers have to give up the traditional concept of their roles. Management has to develop new attitudes and look upon workmen as participants in the service of the people. Workers should not allow trade unions rivalry to prevent them from fulfilling their historic role of being in the vanguard of socialist transformation by making our public enterprises successful and models of service to the people. On its part, Government recognises the central role of the worker in the economic process and will do everything in its power to ensure that his legitimate rights are protected. I appeal to workers, particularly in vital industries and sectors, to place the country first and keep in mind the conditions of the vast multitude of the low paid and the unemployed.

Government will continue its efforts to bring about consensus among trade unions on the critical problems of uninterrupted production increase in productivity, wages and participation in management.

Government has been considering methods of improving the perfor-
formance of public sector undertakings. Some of these need to be restructured as holding companies so as to combine entrepreneurial vigour with effective public accountability. The Steel Authority of India Ltd. has been set up to reorganise the steel industry on these new lines. Further improvements in management practices and general administrative procedures are under examination.

The Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan has been approved by the National Development Council. The Approach indicates the effort necessary to attain the twin objectives of self-reliance and the removal of poverty within a reasonable period. A number of programmes proposed to be taken up in the Fifth Plan—the National Programme of Minimum Needs, the Employment programme, the accent on the development of backward classes and backward regions and the reorientation of the pattern of production with emphasis on goods of mass consumption—are designed directly to attack the problem of poverty. The Approach is based on Government's considered view that growth and social justice are interlinked. Social justice needs growth to be meaningful and growth needs social justice to be sustained and durable. The quality and content of growth are more important than growth by itself.

The new directions given to the Fifth Plan and the magnitude of its targets call for major efforts on the part of all sections of our people. We have to sustain and transfer the unity, morale and confidence which we demonstrated in meeting external danger to the fields of economic and social transformation of the country. I have no doubt that the people will respond to this challenge. It will be the privilege of this fifth Parliament of our Republic to give shape to the Fifth Five Plan and make it the turning point in our advance towards economic independence.

A number of programmes intended for the benefit of rural masses have been in operation for the last two to three years—the small and Marginal Farmers' Programme, the programme for Rural Employment, Drought Prone Areas Programme, provision of house sites to landless labour in rural areas and the Nutrition Programme. A special programme to provide employment opportunities for 5 lakh educated persons in the coming year has been formulated. These schemes for the provision of house sites to landless labour, creation of rural employment as also provision of water supply and electricity to rural areas will be further accelerated. The implementation of land reforms will be expedited.

Simultaneously, a programme of advance action for the Fifth Plan has been prepared. It is proposed to increase the production of pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane and cotton, and to accelerate irrigation projects, improve the working of power stations and hasten the commissioning of those which are nearing completion. The production of steel and fertilisers is also being increased.

Realising the significance of education, both for social transformation and economic growth, Government has decided to take steps, in concert with State Governments, for programmes of educational reconstruction and development in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

A Science and Technology plan, which will form an integral part of the economic plan, is being prepared. This will help us to harness science and technology in a more purposive way for self-reliance and economic growth. At the same time, we must take measures to preserve the quality of the natural environment.

A new Department of Space and a Space Commission have been constituted to utilise fully the benefits that can accrue to the country as a result of the peaceful uses of outer space.
Government has been deeply concerned at the recent developments in Andhra Pradesh. The problem in that State has a long history. We view with grave anxiety the resort to violence in an attempt to settle this problem. Such violence is opposed to the basic values we cherish; it has resulted in the loss of valuable lives and extensive damage to public property. I express my sympathy and sorrow for these who have suffered. There is no problem for which a through calm and rational discussion, through clam and rational discussion • Government's sole consideration is to safeguard the interests of all sections of our people. I appeal to the people of Andhra Pradesh to co-operate fully with the Government in finding a peaceful solution.

I now turn to relations with neighbours, near and far. We have desired the establishment of mutually beneficial and friendly relations with Pakistan. We signed the Simla Agreement as the first step towards the establishment of durable peace. The Agreement lays emphasis on bilateralism for the solution of differences by peaceful means and excludes outside agencies and third party involvement. I am glad that India and Pakistan have been able, through bilateral negotiations, to determine a line of control in Jammu and Kashmir which is to be respected by both sides. Similarly, both sides have withdrawn their troops to the international border; in the process, India has vacated about 5900 sq. miles of Pakistan's territory. This by itself is concrete evidence of India's friendly intentions towards Pakistan.

The prisoners of war of the Western front have been exchanged. It is hoped that Pakistan will create the necessary conditions which would enable the three parties to the conflict in the Eastern theatre to hold discussions for the repatriation of the prisoners of war who surrendered to the joint command of India and Bangladesh Forces. The Simla Agreement holds promise not only of improving and normalising relations between India and Pakistan but also of establishing durable peace in the subcontinent as a whole. This will enable the countries of the subcontinent to devote their energies and limited resources to the urgent task of furthering the economic and social well-being of their peoples.

Our friendship with Bangladesh has taken concrete shape in the historic Treaty of Friendship Co-operation and Peace and in Agreements on various matters of mutual interests. Bangladesh has made remarkable recovery from the ravages of the liberation struggle. Within a year, Bangladesh has adopted a Constitution and is about to hold her first General Elections. Seldom has a nation which has been through so harrowing an ordeal progressed so rapidly on the road to political stability and economic recovery. We hope that Bangladesh, which has been recognised by 95 countries, will take her rightful place in the United Nations. We share Bangladesh's concern for her nationals who are detained in Pakistan and hope that they will soon be released.

Our friendly relations and close cooperation with Nepal continued to grow during the year. In April-May 1972, we had the pleasure of receiving the Prime Minister of Nepal, the Right Honourable Shri Kirti Nidhi Bista, as our guest. Our Prime Minister paid a visit to Nepal earlier this month and a useful exchange of views took place during the visit. These visits have helped to further strengthen the already close, friendly and mutually beneficial relations between the two countries.

In the death of His Majesty Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, Bhutan lost a great statesman and India, a dear friend. The news of his demise in Nairobi was received in India with a deep sense of shock and sorrow. We extend our cooperation to the new King, His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuk and are confident that during his rule the existing ties of close friendship between Bhutan and India will be further strengthened.
We are happy that the long-delayed peace agreement in Vietnam has been concluded and that the terrible war that raged for a whole generation, causing great suffering and hardship to the people, has ended. We hope that the cease-fire will lead to a durable peace which will enable the people of Vietnam to address themselves to the tasks of reconstruction. We hope also that peace and order will come to the neighbouring States of Laos and Cambodia.

We have strengthened our ties of friendship, mutual understanding and co-operation with all countries. It is gratifying that with many of them our trade has also registered an increase. We value our close ties with the Soviet Union and will continue to strengthen them.

It is our earnest desire to improve understanding and co-operation with the United States of America.

The emergence of a new Western Europe, following the entry of the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland into the enlarged European Economic Community is a major development. It is our hope that this bigger European Community will look outward rather than inward and pursue a helpful approach to the problems of the developing countries.

We welcome the positive trends in the international situation which have created an atmosphere of detente. My Government would like to normalise relations with China. We view the moves towards reconciliation between the United States of America and China, Japan and China, and between North and South Korea as positive steps in favour of the relaxation of tensions. In Europe, the acceptance by the Federal Republic of Germany of existing frontiers has led to relaxation of tensions between the Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic, in particular, and other European States in general.

We shared with the Zambian people their shock and anger when Rhodesia closed its border with Zambia and stopped the transit over Rhodesian soil of all Zambia's imports and exports. We have offered to help the Zambian Government with such assistance as we can give. We regret that because of the situation created by the Rhodesian action, the Zambian President, Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda, could not pay his State visit to India last month.

The expulsion of Asians from Uganda has been a matter of serious concern to the Government as it has led to the uprooting of several thousands of people of Indian origin who had made Uganda their home and had contributed to its development. During my visits to Ethiopia, Tanzania and Zambia, I found how these actions had embarrassed enlightened opinion in African countries which are striving for rapid economic development and racial equality and tolerance. We continue to make common cause with the people of Africa who are fighting against colonialism, injustice and oppression. I am happy that our technical and economic co-operation with African countries is rapidly increasing.

We regret that there has been no progress towards a solution of the problem created by Israel's occupation of Arab territories. Our stand on this critical issue is based on principles which we have again supported in the last resolution in the United Nations calling on Israel to vacate these territories.

Hon. Members, the correctness of our internal and external policies and the basic vitality of our economy, our institutions and our people have been proved time and again whenever the country has had to face grave situations. I am sure that our present difficulties are temporary and that we shall overcome them and emerge more united and disciplined. We shall have to work with clarity of vision and unity of purpose to meet these challenges.
During your present Session, you will be dealing with the Demands for Grants for the next financial year as well as with legislative business. Government will bring before Parliament a Bill to replace the Coal Mines (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1973. Government also intends to bring before Parliament a Comprehensive Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill. In addition, legislation to regulate foreign contributions and to establish a Newspaper Finance Corporation for rendering financial assistance to small and medium newspapers as well as Bills to amend the Election Law, the Cinematograph Act and the Delhi Development Act will be among "the measures that will be brought before Parliament.

Hon. Members, I summon you to your new endeavours and wish you well.

(Text of the President's Address in Hindi)
1972 में, विचार की प्रमुख स्थिति कत्तूत अवस्था और विदेशों की भागी नहीं होती और उपाय के लिए सार्वजनिक विचार से बदल गई। वरिष्ठ देश के प्रभारित भागों और विदेशों की समीक्षा नहीं है। उन्होंने देश की परिस्थितियों को लेकर विवरण दिया है। वास्तव में, इन शोधों में, हमारे विचार और विचार स्थापना का वर्तमान बाल और विचार में सुधार के लिए प्रयास दे रहे हैं।

सरकार का उत्साह और सहयोग, भागी, मनोरंजन, वारीत, आदि के लिए सार्वजनिक धारणाओं के लिए बनावट दी गई है। उन्होंने विचार और विचार स्थापना के लिए विचार की भावनात्मक विविधता की नीति से मुख्य हो।

यह उपर्युक्त विचारों को लेकर, हमारे विचार और विचार स्थापना के लिए प्रयास कर रहे हैं।
राष्ट्रीय विधान परिषद् ने पांचवी पंचाय़ती योजना के दृष्टिकोण पर स्थायी तौर पर निर्धारित कर दिया है। इस प्रक्रिया में उन प्रावधान के लिए विभिन्न वयस्कों को दो-चार सालों के दौरान प्रमुख स्थायी तौर पर निर्धारित किया है। सामाजिक व्यवस्था का राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय रोजगार एवं उद्योग के लिए कार्यक्रम, सामाजिक व्यवस्था के लिए इस प्रकार का कार्यक्रम, 5,00,000 सहभागियों को रोजगार देने का एक विशेष कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया है।

प्रचार और प्रवक्ता के लिए आयोजित किया गया है। सामाजिक व्यवस्था के लिए इस प्रकार का कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय रोजगार एवं उद्योग के लिए कार्यक्रम, सामाजिक व्यवस्था के लिए इस प्रकार का कार्यक्रम, 5,00,000 सहभागियों को रोजगार देने का एक विशेष कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया है।

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प्रशंसा के लिए बृहस्पति उद्योग तो के साथ मैं ज़ाकरें। पर साथ ही ऐसे कदम भी उठाने हीं जिसे प्रतिकृति परिवेश की स्थलाका को रखा हूँ गया।

बाहर प्रदेश के शांतिपूर्ण प्रयोगों का श्रीके को लाभ उठाने के लिए एक नया श्रद्धालुक विभाग का स्थापना का ग्रहित है।

प्रशंसा प्रदेश की हालांकि के प्रशंसकों को सरकार की कार्रवाई किए हुए हैं। इस समय का एक बनाम इतिहास है। हमें ऐसे भी किया जाता है कि इस समय का यूनानी में हिस्सा का धार्मिक नियम जा रहा है। इस प्रकार को दिल्ली से हमारे धार्मिक यूनानी की धार्मिक हृदय पहुँचता है। इसके प्रशंसक को चाहिए साहसी हृदय है। ऐसी कोई समस्या नहीं है जिसका शांत के द्वारा विचार-

श्रवण करने के लिए यह देखा जा रहा है कि इस प्रकार का बुद्धिमान निकलने से असर पर उठाने सरकार का कुछ शायद है।

मिर्गा, सह्योग तथा शांति के एर्लिन्स धरती के बिन्दु यात्राओं की चेता प्रत्याशा है। हमारी इच्छा के पर उसे अत्यधिक करने यह है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ धार्मिक नियम अपने बृहस्पति प्रयोगों के साथ स्थापना हो। हमें स्वार्थी शांति की राह पर पहले कदम के

यह समझाता है कि इस प्रकार का बुद्धिमान निकलने से हमारी इच्छा के पर उसे अत्यधिक करने यह है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ सह्योग तथा शांतिक अपने नियमों के साथ स्थापना हो।
नेपाल के साथ हमारे बिल्कुल संबंध बेहतर बनाए रखें हैं। ब्रिटेन-महाराजा 1972 में हम नेपाल के प्रधानमंत्री, समानान्तर भी कोर्टेन्स हिन्दी का बयान देगा देश में स्वागत करने का कुछ समय निर्मल। 

हमारी प्रधानमंत्री ने हम शरीर में भारत में नेपाल को यात्रा की जिसके दौरान महानगर विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा। इन यात्राओं के दौरान देशों के बीच पहुंच से वर्तमान दिनों के निकटे निकट से यहाँ शरीर धार्मिक हित के संबंधों का धार्मिक महत्व रखते हैं।

महामहिम जिसके दौरान वास्तुकू रे निजी निपटने के प्रमुख स्थान का परम्परा है। नैसर्गिक स्थलों के मूड भरा है। नजर रेखा महामहिम जिसे साचे वायुक्षेत्र का हमारा पुरा संतुष्ट धार नमूना लेना है। हम विश्वास है कि उनके थानों-काल में भूमि हार्दिक धार्मिक रूप से बाँधते हैं। संबंध धार के बीच निकट द्वारा के संबंध धार धी मुड़क रहे होंगे।

हमें इस बात को प्रस्ताव है कि वित्ततावर शिक्षा के बाद शारीरिक संबंध हो गया है। यह धारावर कुँड़ा जिसमें पूरी एक परंपरा को विदेश करवाने, धार धीमें लोगों को बहुत कठिनाइयों को कारण करना पड़ता, सामान्य हो गया है। हम तो भारत करते हैं कि इस सुधारवर के बाद धार्मिक शारीरिक धार विकास की जनता पुनर्निर्माण के कार्य में नष्ट करें। हम यह भी धारण करते हैं कि इसके पहली राज्य योजना को कमबंदी में शारीरिक धार व्यवस्था सामान्य हो गई है।

हमें सभी देशों के साथ भिन्नता, धार्मिक समझौता धार नामकरण के सम्बन्ध में बताते हैं। यह अंतर्जाति के बाद है कि हमें इसमें से कई देशों के साथ हमारे व्यवसायों को कैसे बढ़ाए जाएगा?
21 राष्ट्रीय मूल के रूप में कई शहर लोग ब्रेक हुए जिनकी उपयोगीता की जानता पर विश्वास था द्वारा उसके बिना में योग दिया गया था। मैं इसी लिये, सरकारिया। भीरू जानकारी की जानती पता में पता है इससे उन योगीयों के को सार्वजनिक बिकास, जातीय समाजों उन सहीतुता के लिए प्रयास के है, उंहार बिकारों के समूहों का काफी है। उन्हें बिना लाइवेज, ज्ञान और व्यक्तियों के विनाश में हम समाज की सामाजिक सहयोगी से निकल रहा है।

हमें संदेह है कि भारत के प्रशासन और प्रशासन के आधार पर स्वतंत्रता की दिन पर कोई विश्वास नहीं है। इस नाटक स्वतंत्र में हमारा रखना उन विनाशों पर भाषण नहीं है जिसका हम अंत में राजनीतिक के नियंत्रण में फर्जी संरचना है, जिसमें इंडियन देश से यह कहा गया है कि वह हमें देशों से हट जाए।

मानव समाज, हमारो व्यवस्थक और बाहुल्य नीतियों के दृष्टिकोण तथा हमारी व्यवस्थापन, हमारी संस्थान और हमारे जनता का सम्बंध है। वर्तमान और घटनाओं के साथ समस्त चार लोगों के साथ मिलने का समान करना पड़ा है। मृदा विश्वम है कि हमारी व्यवस्थापन कार्यवाही से और हम इसका सत्यता बुझाने के लिए हमें स्वतंत्र दृष्टि और एक ही रूप से काम करना है।

इस व्यवस्थापन विचारों में यथोर्जु संगठन के साथ विस्तार की मांग पर तथा विस्तार का कार्य पर विचार करने के साथ, सरकार संसद के समाज को सहयोग 1973 के स्मरण पर एक विशेष में लेन संगठन। सरकार संसद के समाज एक व्यवस्थापक कर सिद्ध (मस्तीज़-निवेदक) भी पेश करना चाहिए है। इसे सरकारियां, विवेक पंजीयों की स्वतंत्रता करने के लिए नूतन बनाना दे, नए और मध्यम समाजवाद को विशेष महामाया देने के लिए एक समाज-पत्रिका विभाग सिद्ध का स्वयंगत करना का विवेचन का बुद्धिमत्ता और विद्युत्पीड़ित नूतन पुस्तक विकर्ता की अन्याय से संयुक्त विपणन संसद में पेश किये जाने चाहिए।

समाजीय सद्भावन ! भारती नूतन कामकाजों के साथ हम नए प्रशासनों के लिए बाहरी विकास करता है उन।

हाँ भाई महाबीर (दिनांक): समाप्ति जी, इस भाषण मुझे इंडियन देश में सरकार का ध्यान एक बिना बनाने के लिए सच्चाई तथा नूतन बनाने वाले सब नीतियों से एक वैकल्पिक और समाज के साथ समझौता में या नहीं लगा।

भी समाप्ति: मैं इंडियन पुरुषों ने बिना देश के बीच।

हाँ भाई महाबीर : सारण जनम जस्ते अगर जीता जाना जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मैं उनके पहले यह वात कह कर दूं कि सरकार सारण मान से नहीं नूतन समाज के सबराम पेंट दुर्घट है।

भी समाप्ति: यह माँगा नहीं है। मेरे ध्यान में यह है।

हाँ भाई महाबीर: तो इसके लिए प्रशासन क्यों बनाए? भी समाप्ति: ध्यान मूल में बनाने द्वारा बाहर बनाना कर लेता। उसके लिए यह बनता नहीं है।

भी जनतवी व्यवस्था द्वारा (विहार): जो बाहर बनाना की है वह भी बाहर करते?