RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 20th February, 1978/the 1st Phalguna, 1899 (Saka)

The House met at half past twelve of the clock, Mr. Chairman in the Chair.

PRESIDENT’S ADDRESS

SECRETARY GENERAL: 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 20th February, 1978.

[Text of the President's Address in English]

Honourable Members, I welcome you to this first session of Parliament in the current year which is also the first that I am addressing since I assumed the Office of President of India. While there are many things that claim our attention on this day, my thoughts go out to the people who lost their lives and property and to their kin who survived the devastating cyclones which struck Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Pondicherry and Lakshdweep. My Government has treated this as a national calamity and has rendered all possible assistance and has fully cooperated with the concerned State Governments in organising relief measures. People from every part of our country have spontaneously and generously made contributions and I should like to place on record my sincere appreciation of their help.

In the eleven months that have elapsed since the general election, Parliament and Government have gone ahead with speed in restoring the people the freedoms and protections guaranteed by the Constitution in their original plenitude. The Courts have regained their powers. The Press is free. The citizen is no longer in fear of arbitrary restrictions on his freedom. Step by step, the promise of re-establishing a just balance between and among the legislature, the executive, the judiciary and the citizen is being fulfilled. In fact the process is nearly complete except for the constitutional amendments that have to be made.

One of the first tasks to which the Government addressed itself in terms of its mandate was the removal of the authoritarian provisions that had been introduced into the Constitution. The Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Bill, which has been passed by both the Houses of Parliament, is now before the State Legislatures for ratification and it does away with the various restrictions on the jurisdiction of courts. After detailed discussions with leaders of the Opposition Parties, a comprehensive Bill to abolish the distortions introduced by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, has been drafted and will be introduced during the course of this session. I hope it will receive the full and early cooperation of all sections of the two Houses so that the Constitution can be restored to its true form by removing the dark spots. In particular, there is need to build bulwarks against any possible future bid to use the Constitution itself to negate and subvert the basic principles of democracy.

Several changes that had been introduced in the electoral laws vitiating the equality before law, altering the concept of corrupt practices and abridging the power to appeal to the
courts have been repealed. Another Bill is before you to repeal the amendments made in the Representation of Peoples' Act in 1974 and in 1975 so as to restore the democratic elements which obtained prior to these amendments. While undemocratic intrusions are thus being removed, there is need for basic reforms in electoral laws and procedures in order to make the electoral process more equitable and less susceptible to pernicious influences. Government is studying this question in detail and will place its proposals before the political parties very soon.

The people earnestly yearn for cleaner politics and cleaner administration at all levels. Unless there is faith in the probity of the holders of high office, the future of constitutional Government will not be secure. The Commissions constituted to enquire into the excesses of the Emergency and the allegations against certain individuals who had misused their positions are engaged in their onerous tasks. The Lokpal Bill designed to provide for practical and reliable safeguards against corruption and misuse of power by the elected representatives of the people is before you. Government will also be introducing a Bill to provide that all Members of Parliament should declare their assets, liabilities and business interests.

An alert public opinion is the best guarantor of rule of law and of honest and efficient democratic Government. By repealing the Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matter Act and reviving the Parliament Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, Parliament has enabled the Press to function once more as a watchdog of liberty of the individual and well-being of the community. Government has taken the initiative to end any kind of control over news agencies. Assessment of the performance of the Press should be left to professional organisations, like the Press Council, which I hope will soon be revived.

In order further to facilitate the growth of sturdy and independent newspapers and news services in the country, Government proposes to appoint a Press Commission to make suitable recommendations.

The facilities given to all political parties to broadcast over the radio and the television during the elections to State Assemblies in June, 1977 opened a new chapter in the annals of our media. Government has made it very clear not to use the official media for partisan purposes and is awaiting the report of the Working Group which is studying the question of giving greater autonomy to Akash-vani and Doordarshan.

A thorough review of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act has been made by Government and a Bill has already been introduced for the repeal of MISA and for amending the Code of Criminal Procedure. Government has seen to it that while retaining the minimum necessary legal sanctions in the interest of security and defence of India, maintenance of public order and all services and supplies essential to the life of the community, necessary safeguards, including review by boards of judges nominated by the Chief Justice of High Courts, are provided to prevent any kind of arbitrariness in the exercise of such powers.

In some areas of national life, the suppressed feelings of the people have found expression in various forms of protests and agitations. At the same time, the removal of restrictions has been utilised by some sections to indulge in acts of violence, intimidation and sabotage. There have also been acts and threats of terrorism against our personnel and property abroad. While any aggrieved section is welcome to seek redress of its legitimate grievances through constitutional channels open to it, the Government cannot obviously permit law-
lessness and violence. Stringent deterrent action will be taken against those indulging in them. The police in the country has to be transformed into an effective instrument of public service not only to maintain law and order but also to protect the rights of citizens, especially the weaker sections. Government has issued detailed directions to the Administration in this regard. Since the Indian Police Act was enacted in 1861 and the last Police Commission was set up as far back as in 1902, the Government has appointed a National Police Commission to examine and recommend on all the major issues pertaining to police administration in the country.

The Government attaches highest importance to the enforcement of the rights and safeguards for Minorities Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. The Government feels that standing institutional arrangements are necessary to enable these sections to participate effectively and freely as equal members in the national mainstream. The following Commissions are, therefore, being set up:

(1) The Minorities Commission is being set up for the enforcement of constitutional safeguards and the protection of laws passed by the Union and the State Governments; and

(2) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission is being set up to investigate all matters pertaining to the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution and laws.

A Backward Classes Commission is being set up to go into the problems of the backward classes and make recommendations to improve their conditions.

Due to proper management of the economy in the past year, it is today well placed for making a rapid advance in the coming year. The rate of growth of the economy has risen to 5 per cent this year as against less than 2 per cent in the year prior to the assumption of office by this Government. Agricultural production has made up the ground lost last year and food-grain production is expected to be above 118 million tonnes. The production of commercial crops also is much larger during the current year. The balance of payments continues to be strong in spite of a deceleration of export earnings and our foreign exchange reserves have continued to rise significantly. Procurement has been large in spite of the removal of the zonal system and food stocks are currently about 17 million tonnes even though the offtake from the public distribution system is larger.

Inflationary pressures have been brought under check. While the price rise in the previous year was about 12 per cent, the current level of prices is no higher than the level at the end of March, 1977. The growth of money supply which had been as high as 20 per cent has been brought down substantially in the current year. However, since the inflationary potential in the economy is considerable Government does not view the price situation with complacency. All available instruments will be deployed to maintain reasonable price stability during the next year.

This Government inherited an economy in which poverty and unemployment were acute, particularly in the rural areas, and in which the development of the past 30 years had not benefited large numbers. To rectify this neglect of the rural areas as well as to solve the chronic problems of poverty and unemployment Government decided to re-orient the strategy of development. Therefore, the Fifth Five Year Plan is being terminated this year and a new Five Year Plan is being started from April 1978, which will incorporate fully the new thinking of this Government regarding the strategy of development. The primary objectives would be the removal of unemployment and substantial under-employment in the
shortest possible time, increasing the availability of basic goods and services to the people in the lowest income groups in the same period, a significant reduction in disparities of income and wealth and a steady progress towards technical self-reliance. The next Five Year Plan will, therefore, give particular emphasis to agriculture and allied activities, cottage and small scale industries irrigation and power, adult education, universalisation of elementary education, rural water supply and rural roads. The production of basic goods necessary for the economy, such as oil, coal, metals, fertilizers, cement will also be emphasised.

Government has announced a new Industrial Policy which lays emphasis on the development of cottage and small industries widely dispersed throughout the country. This should help in achieving our goal of rapidly increasing employment. This policy which also covers the role of public sector and large industries, indigenous and foreign technology, foreign investment, workers’ participation and related matters, will go a long way in removing any uncertainty in this regard and lead to a revival of investment.

In the sphere of foreign trade, India's exports have made further advance during the year. The Government has adopted a deliberate policy of minimising the social cost of our exports and has regulated the exports of essential items such as sugar, rice, oil, oilseeds, fresh vegetables and cement. The adverse impact of this on export earnings has been more than made good by encouraging the growth of exports in the dynamic sectors.

Long years of shortages of domestically produced commodities and imports have led to a host of controls and regulations through the economy. Government is keen that those that have outlived their utility should be removed so that the enterprise and initiative of the people have full play in determining economic activity. The current state of the economy is such, that such a policy can be effectively pursued. Already the policy and procedures regarding exports and imports and industrial licensing have been examined with this objective in mind. A committee has been constituted to study comprehensively the entire systems of controls and make recommendations to reduce and streamline them.

Industrial unrest will lead to loss in production and this will not be in anybody's interest. I appeal to employers and employees and others concerned to ensure harmonious industrial relations so that growth is not affected. In this context, I would like to refer to the study group set up by Government to examine this difficult subject. I hope the recommendations of the study group will help in the evolution of a rational wage and income policy.

My Government attaches great importance to the need of overhauling the educational system with a view to meeting the challenge of development as well as providing opportunities of public service to the students. The problem of illiteracy on such a large scale as prevails also requires to be given priority attention. We have thus to think of educational policies in terms of not only academic but also adult education. In fact, if the country is to make accelerated progress towards the goal we have set before it, the spread of literacy on mass scale is indispensable. Various avenues of consultation with educational authorities have been explored by the Ministry of Education and as a result, guidelines in respect of different fields of education, namely university education, secondary education and primary and adult education have been prepared and enhanced provision is being made in the Central and State plans.
Government attaches the full importance to the promotion of science and technology in order to improve the quality and content of the lives of our people and be conducive to increasing employment. Research effort is being stepped up and made more relevant to our immediate problems in natural resources survey, in agriculture and industry and in energy sources. Government has taken up the implementation of a National Satellite Project. Through this project significant improvement in communications, meteorological and disaster-warning services will become available to the country.

I must refer now to a matter of great importance to our future well-being. The family planning programme has suffered a setback this year as a reaction to the excesses committed during the Emergency. We cannot afford to allow this trend in this vital matter. The fact that we are keen that family planning should be wholly voluntary requires that there should be a much greater effort towards education and motivation. I appeal to the State Governments and to all people to recognise the importance of the programme and to assist in the measures to achieve the national targets.

Another subject of vital importance to family welfare and to the discharge of a constitutional responsibility is prohibition. As decided in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Ministers held last year, prohibition will be introduced throughout the country in a phased manner during the next four years. The details of the phased programme are being worked out in consultation with the States.

Hon'ble Members, I now come to our relations with other countries. My Government has spared no effort in striving to make our sub-continent an area of peace and cooperation, through a series of initiatives in our bilateral relations with neighbouring countries. Agreement was reached with Bangladesh on the sharing of the Ganga Waters. We have approached our relations with other neighbours like Bhutan, Nepal, Afghanistan, Burma, Sri Lanka and Pakistan in the same spirit, based on equality, mutual respect and appreciation of each other's sensitivities and aspirations.

Although differences relating to the border remain unresolved, we are gradually improving bilateral relations with China on the basis of the Panchsheel. My Government has recognised the importance of developing close relations with the countries in South-East Asia. We have made significant strides in beginning to build bridges of cooperation with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and other States of Indo-China and with the Commonwealth countries in this region. For the first time, the Commonwealth Heads of Governments of the region met together recently and discussed methods of increasing mutual cooperation. With Japan, there is a deeper understanding and realisation that Indo-Japanese relations can be a contributing factor in achieving peace and promoting development in Asia.

The Government has based its relations with the Great Powers on the firm belief in a commitment to genuine non-alignment beneficial bilateralism and furtherance of constructive international cooperation. We are confident that the many-sided cooperation and understanding which we have built with the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries will be strengthened and enriched. We have achieved cordiality and friendship in our relations with the United States of America and Western democracies with whom we share a common belief in the democratic system of Government. It is our hope that notwithstanding the differences which
we may have had in the past, we can now foster these relations to a new level and quality of mutual confidence which will transcend differences on specific matters and enlarge the area of understanding and faith in each other.

Tensions still beset specific areas of the world, particularly in Southern Africa and West Asia. We have continued to support the African countries and their liberation movements in the struggle against colonialism and racism and have pledged our political and material support to the liberation movements in Namibia, Zimbabwe, and South Africa. We cannot over-emphasise the need for unity amongst the African leaders in dealing with the common enemy of racism and colonialism. In West Asia, we continue to hold the view that a just and lasting settlement based on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied territories, and in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations which secure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and security for all States of the region, is essential for durable peace in that region.

My Government has strengthened India's constructive participation in international forums—in the United Nations, in the non-aligned world, in the Commonwealth and in the conference on International Economic Cooperation.

We are convinced that the enormous problems facing both the developing and the developed countries can be solved only if there is peace and stability in all parts of the world. In order to bring this about, it is essential that the major nuclear powers arrive at an early agreement on test ban, on reduction and ultimate elimination of all nuclear weapons, and on peaceful exploitation of atomic energy on the basis of respect for sovereignty, equality and non-discrimination.

Nuclear disarmament is a matter of foremost concern to all the countries of the world and we hope that at the Disarmament Conference proposed to be held later this year the major nuclear powers will be able to announce an agreed and time-bound programme of disarmament. For our part, we have reiterated our solemn resolve to use nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes and have also made it clear that we will unilaterally desist from making nuclear tests. We are, however, opposed to any form of discrimination in this vital sector.

Hon'ble Members, during this Session you have to consider the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure and the Demands for Grants for the coming financial year which will determine the new direction in which the country will progress in the coming years. You will have to finalise the legislative measures already pending with you and also deal with the new ones that will be presented, to some of which I have earlier made mention. Many of these measures are of far reaching importance in strengthening our democratic polity and economy. You thus have a very heavy agenda before you. I would not therefore detain you any longer. I summon you to your endeavours and wish you all success.

JAI HIND.

(Text of the President's Address in Hindi)
बाद बनावट के बाद इस महीनों में संघीय और सरकार में संविधान में दी गई व्यवस्था को जनता को दिखाने के लिए रूप हो रही है। समाचार स्तंभ हैं। नागरिकों को उसकी स्थिति में मानना रोक-टोक मानने का शब्द छोड़ दिए गए हैं। बाधावृद्धि, कार्यालय का और न्यायालय के बाहरी संबंधों में और वे यह तरीके के संबंधों में फिर चल गए सजावट करने के बाद को क्या निर्धारित कर रहा है।

दरअसल, संविधान में लिए गए व्याख्यान दुर्भाग्य संबंधों को हो जाए, वहाँ काम के लिए व्यवस्था में जोड़े गए निर्देशन के संविधान को हटाना आए। बाधावृद्धि (सामाजिक संबंध) विश्वास के संस्थापक दोनों सदनों में पाप कर दिया है और यह यह राज्यों के विधानसभा के पास भ्रष्टाचार के लिए में रहा।

इसके नागरिकों के अधिकार-क्षेत्र पर बाहरी बढ़-धड़ की पाबंदितता हुर हो जाती है। विरोधी दलों के नेताओं के साथ वित्तर के बच्चों के बाद, संविधान (बिखारी संबंध) प्रभावित के बाद संविधान का जो हुआ था उसे ठीक करने के लिए एक व्यवस्था विश्वास को संबंधित धारण कर लिया गया है। यह विश्वास इस सब के दौरान प्राप्त विवाद जाएगा। 

कार्यों की निवारण में चर्चावत के निर्देश को दूर करने के लिए एक अंतर्दिवस का एकांक तैयार कर दिया गया है। व्याख्यान विश्वास के बाहर संबंध जो तरह है इस दोनों सदनों के समीक्षा का हम यह सब के दौरान प्रचार था। नॉटिस के नीचे व्यक्ति को राज्य उत्तरदेश के लिए संविधान का दृष्टि रन करने का निर्देशन करने की नीति व्यक्ति की संभावना न रख सकता है, इसके दौरान उपयोग करने की काम जारी है।

कान्नू की विवाद में बहराही के निर्देश को दूर करने के लिए एक अंतर्दिवस का एकांक तैयार करने के लिए जनता का प्रवर्तित करने के लिए यह लाभ मानने में कई परिवर्तन कर रहा था। जब उन्हें निर्देश दी गई गई है। जन-सत्ता विश्वास प्रभावित में 1974 तक। 1975 में लिए गए संविधान को हटाने के लिए एक विश्वास धारक के साथ-साथ संविधान को हटाने के लिए इस संबंध की वह उल्लघन में गई थी। उन्हें बहाल किया जा सकता है। इस तरह गैर-नीति-विश्वास हटाने को दूर करना आ रहा है, लेकिन चुनाव कान्नू और कांग्रेसवादियों में विवाद नहीं सुधार करने की अस्वीकृत। बड़ी हुई है। ताकै चुनाव-विश्वास को प्राचीन न्यायसंस्था तथा नृत्याभ्यास प्रभावों के प्रति यथेष्ठ बहवात बनाना आ सकता है। सरकार इस मात्रा पर वितर कर रही है और तब यह विवाद हो जाने पर लाल राजनीतिक दलों के सामने देख करेंगे।

जतना सच्चा मन यह चाहती है कि राजनीतिक धारा सबी तरहों पर प्रादर्श ढानक स्वच्छ हो। जब तक उन्हें पदों पर धारण की व्यक्तियों की ईमानदारी में विवाद नहीं जवाब, तब तक संविधान-विश्वास सरकार का धर्म शुभर होगा। बाधावृद्धि
वृद्धि की जानकारी के पात्रों ने यह स्वीकार किया कि वस्तु के विनिमय में एक नवीन बाजार बनाया जा रहा है। सरकार ने यह बात साफ-सटो बताया है कि सरकारी संस्थाओं का व्यवहार नहीं होगा क्योंकि वस्तु की बिक्री की अधिकता को प्रबंधित करने के लिए दृष्टि रखना चाहिए।

सरकार द्वारा बांटने वाली धन क्षेत्र, उक्ति और वस्तु की विविधता के लिए सरकार आदेश देता है। इस आदेश के अनुसार, सरकारी संस्थाओं का व्यवहार में नवीनता के प्रयोग का समर्थन किया जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए सरकार आदेश देती है।

राष्ट्रीय समिति के लिए यह विवाद का विवाद नहीं होगा क्योंकि वस्तु की बिक्री की अधिकता को प्रबंधित करने के लिए दृष्टि रखना चाहिए।

गुड़, 1977 में राष्ट्रीय समिति के लिए यह विवाद का विवाद नहीं होगा क्योंकि वस्तु की बिक्री की अधिकता को प्रबंधित करने के लिए दृष्टि रखना चाहिए।
President's Address [20 FEB. 1978]

The President's Address was delivered on February 20, 1978. The address was in English and contained several key points about the state of the country and its development. The address was delivered in front of a large audience, and the text was written in a formal style.

The address began with a statement about the importance of democracy and the role of the President in the governance of the country. The President highlighted the achievements of the government in various fields, including education, health, and infrastructure.

The address also mentioned the challenges faced by the country, such as poverty and unemployment, and the government's efforts to address these issues. The President urged the people to work together to achieve the goals of the nation.

Overall, the address was a tribute to the nation's achievements and a call to action for the people to continue working towards a better future.
बेरोजगारी थी, बात इतर से बातर्कियाँ केवल, आई प्रभावकर व्यक्ति को बनाए 30 साल में हुए, विफल का नाम नहीं मिला था। इस संयुक्त में बातर्कियाँ की उलझान के बुरे करने के लिए, बात गति दी गई। बेरोजगारी इस पूर्वी तेजस्वी का मुझे देखने के लिए सरकार ने विनियम का कोई नहीं दिया देने का निर्देश किया है। इस तौर पर, वर्तमानी पंचवर्षीय योजना को इस साल समाप्त कर दिया, 1978 से एक नई पंचवर्षीय योजना शुरू की जा रही है। 

बेरोजगारी इस योजना में विकास के लक्ष्य निर्धारित संबंधी सरकार की नई चर्चा-खाला का समाप्त होगा। बेरोजगारी बहुत प्रत्याशित पर बहुत रोजगारी को कम से कम समय में बुरा करता, इसी संघीत में निर्धारित प्राप्त बनाने के लिए निर्धारित किलों में बाह्यविकास कराने के साथ एक नया श्रेणी दीजिए। इस योजना के पादश्रेष्ठ उद्देश्य होगे। इत्यादि, सरकारी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ बड़े प्रयोजन संबंधी निर्धारित होगा, विद्युत बौद्धिक, विभिन्न तैयारियों, विद्युत बौद्धिक, विद्युत बौद्धिक, बाह्यविकास, बाह्यविकास, बाह्यविकास और अन्य संबंधी बाह्यविकास का उद्देश्य होगा। 

अवस्था के लिए बाह्यविकास का राष्ट्रीय संबंधी जेल उल्लेख, बाह्यविकास, बाह्यविकास और अन्य संबंधी बाह्यविकास का उद्देश्य होगा।

सरकार ने नई बाह्यविकास नीति की ठोसगाम की है जिसमें बुधदेवी बड़ी लहर उद्योगों के बाहर को पूरे देश में प्राप्त करने के लिए बुधदेवी दो डूंगे बनाने पर बुधदेवी दिया गया है। 

इस रोजगार के बाहर से जीवन होने के हार्ड लघु को प्राप्त करने में महत्वपूर्ण भी मिली। इस नीति के प्रातिपदिक सरकार के बड़ी विद्युत उद्योग, बुधदेवी बौद्धिक, बुधदेवी बौद्धिक, बुधदेवी बौद्धिक, कामधुरी की प्रभावशाली बौद्धिक उन्नयन संबंधित मामले भी ध्यान हैं और इसके इस दिशा में विद्युत बौद्धिक के दिनतित्वकर को दूर करने में बौद्ध बौद्ध ने पूरी तरह से निर्माण करने में काफी सहायता मिली।
इस संस्करण में 21 कठिन विषय पर सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये शासक के चर्चा ध्यान दिखाने वाला है। मूल नियुक्त है कि इस विषय में द्वारा समर्थन के अभाव में सरकार की ध्यान दिखाने वाला है। इस से नीति और ध्यान की देखभाल करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

विवाद की आम्लता का सामना करने तथा विवादास्पदों का जन-सेवा के अभाव का उल्लेख करते हुए सरकार नियुक्त प्रशासन को पूरे तौर पर उन्नति की ध्यान देने की अवस्था को बढ़ाने ही महत्व देता है। इसलिए बड़े पैमाने पर कैप्टन श्री राजाराम नाम का समूह की उद्योग भी प्रारंभिक स्तर से ध्यान देने की अवस्था है। इसके लिए हमें निषेध संबंधी नीतियों के माध्यम से प्राप्त कर्मियों की देखभाल के क्षेत्र में अवस्था ही प्राप्त होगी। उन्हें बड़े पैमाने पर साजस्थित के प्रशासन के नियुक्त पर उन्नति का ध्यान देने ही नहीं लेकिन इतना ही तरह का ध्यान देने ही चाहिए। अवश्य उनके कर्मचारियों के लिए युद्ध योजना के लिए नामांकन की आवश्यकता दायर रखते हुए सरकार के नियुक्त निर्माण करते हुए निर्माण निर्माण उद्योग को उन्नति की अवस्था ही जीवित होगी।

पारित स्थिति की ध्यान देने के लिए श्री नवोपवन के विशेष क्षेत्र को ताकत देने के लिए सरकार की ध्यान देने की उम्मीद को पूरा महत्व देता है।

इस समस्या को निर्माण में बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार की ध्यान देने की उम्मीद को पूरा महत्व देता है।
President’s Address

संबंधों में भी जबनाई है। विशेष रूप से ईरान के साथ हमारे विवादों में उलझीनी सुधार हुई है। यह एक दूसरे को समझने के लिए, प्रभुदास दृष्टिकोण और दृष्टिकोण से ही संबंध हो सकता था।

हालांकि सीमा के सफायत महाने मुद्दा नहीं पाए हैं फिर भी हम चीन के साथ पंजीकृत के प्राधान्य पर विवादों संबंध और-दौरे सुधार रहे हैं। ये दोनों देशों के साथ निकटता के बढ़ते हुए संबंधों के महत्व को नामा है। जनताविक समाज के वित्तपत्तन और दूरदर्शन के अनुसार दोनों देशों और इस क्षेत्र के राजपूतानी देशों के साथ सहयोग के दौरे के निर्माण की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति है। इस शेष की राष्ट्रवादी संरचनाओं के प्रमुख चिन्हों पर जोली बांटने का उद्देश्य के लिए दोनों देशों के साथ सहयोग बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य के लिए अन्य अवसरों का उद्देश्य के लिए तभी करना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा दूसरे शेष की वार्ता है, यद्यपि इस कार्य के अनुसार संबंध हो सकता है। बाद भी इस शेष के लिए एक विश्वमूर्ति उद्देश्य के लिए अन्य अवसरों का उद्देश्य के लिए तभी करना चाहिए।

अगर आपने हमारे संबंधों का वार्ता है, उसे सरकार ने सच्ची गृहमंत्रीता की नीति में भाषा, लाभदायी विद्यालयों और राजनीति अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग के प्रसंग में दूर विवादों पर आधारित निष्ठा।

हमें पुरा अनुमान है कि हमारी भाषा और प्रभुदास देश संबंध के अनुसार दोनों देशों के साथ हमारे भाषा और सहजता में विवाद हुआ है। इसके कारण हमारे देशों के साथ संबंधों के महत्व पर आधारित निष्ठा।

शंतराजीवी मंचों, जैसे संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ, विश्वविद्यालय विवेचन, राजनीतिक और अंतरराष्ट्रीय विश्वास संबंधी समस्याओं में नीति संरक्षण के भारत की राजनीतिक सह-भावना का समाप्त किया है।

हमारे यह दूर अर्थ है कि यह विवाद, विवाद अंतरमस्त्र, विवादविद्या और विश्वविद्या के साथ समाज कर रहे हैं, जब तभी हम की जा सकती है जब विवाद के सच्चे भाषाशी विवादों में संयुक्त और विवाद को स्वरूपित किया।
MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri A. D. Mani, Shrimati Lilavati Munshi, Shah Mohamad Umair, Shri G. Sankara Kurup and Sardar C. S. Angre, ex-Members of our House.

Shri Mani, born in 1910, was educated at Wesley College and Presidency College, Madras. He was an eminent journalist and has left his indelible mark in journalism. He started his journalistic career as a freelance contributor on foreign affairs to 'The Hindu' in 1930, and also worked under eminent persons and journalists like Dr. Annie Besant, Shri B. Shiva Rao and Shri A. Rangaswami Iyyengar. He joined 'The Hitavada' as Assistant Editor in 1933 and became its Editor in 1936, which position he occupied for 35 years. Shri Mani was closely associated with the Press Trust of India and the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference. He was General Secretary of the All India Editors' Conference from 1949 to 1952 and its President from 1952 to 1956. He was a member of the Indian Delegations to the U.N.O. in 1952 and 1955. Shri Mani was also closely associated with the activities of the Servants of India Society and many other social and cultural organisations in the country. He was a Member of the Rajya Sabha from 1960 to 1972. Soft spoken and mild mannered, Shri Mani was an active Member of this House and during the debates, especially on foreign affairs and defence matters, his views were always appreciated.

Born in 1899, Shrimati Lilavati Munshi got her education at Ahme-