RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, 23rd January, 1980/the 3rd Magha, 1901 (Saka)

The House met at fifteen minutes 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 23rd January, 1980.

[Text of the President's Address in English]

Honourable Members, it gives me pleasure to welcome you to this first joint session of the Seventh Parliament. I extend my felicitations to the members of the new Lok Sabha.

The Sixth Lok Sabha was elected in March 1977. But it could not last its full term and had to be dissolved less than half-way through. After its dissolution, the governance of the country had to be carried on for some months without a Lok Sabha. Hap-ly the uncertainty of these last few months has been resolved. The people of India have through the democratic process unambiguously rejected philosophies based on regional, linguistic, sectoral or communal differences and have chosen to be governed by those who derive their mandate from all parts of the country and all sections of the population. The result of the elections has made it possible for the country to look forward to a period of stable government at the Centre.

It is a matter of regret that today we do not have amongst us here representatives from a number of constituencies of some of the North-Eastern States. The problems of this region, and more especially of Assam at the moment, require to be dealt with urgently and in a spirit of understanding and mutual accommodation on all sides. The Government will spare no pains to secure speedy solutions to these problems and to put an end to violence. Government appeals to all sections of the people to help in creating conditions conducive to this.

Anti-national forces have become active on our borders posing a fresh threat to our security. Communal and other divisive forces have also reared their ugly heads in different parts of the country causing serious prejudice to our ideals of national integration and national unity. The confidence of linguistic and other minorities, Harijans and weaker sections of the society has been seriously eroded. Increase in crime and inadequacy of measures to detect and prevent crime have created a sense of insecurity in the minds of law-abiding people. Disrespect for law and widespread indiscipline have slowed down the wheels of productive endeavour.

The economic situation which the present Government has inherited is a matter of grave concern and anxiety. The last year has witnessed a vicious
inflationary spiral with prices registering a rise of about 20%. There has been a severe setback in agricultural production while industrial production has remained stagnant. The breakdown of infra-structure, particularly in certain parts of the country, has led to sharp reduction in output in key sectors, such as steel and cement. This has necessitated costly imports from abroad while domestic capacity built at considerable cost has remained idle. There has been virtually no increase in the production of coal. The rate of growth of exports has slackened and the balance of trade is seriously in deficit. Lack of effective management has resulted in a deterioration of the national economy. There has been a worsening of industrial relations and a loss of morale in the entire industrial sector.

The massive and broadbased confidence reposed by the people in the new Government reflects a keen desire that the deterioration in the law and order sector as well as in the economy should be halted and reversed. The Government would like to assure the people that this is indeed what it proposes to do with determination and speed.

The Government will do its utmost to put down lawlessness and restore confidence amongst all people, especially those belonging to the weaker sections. The law enforcement agencies at the Centre and in the States will be activised, so that problems are dealt with promptly and effectively.

Honourable Members, the new Government has taken charge just over a week ago. The Budget will be presented in the next Session when the socio-economic measures proposed to be adopted in the furtherance of Government's broad objectives will be spelt out. However, there are certain matters which require to be mentioned.

The Government would like to reaffirm its commitment to planning as an essential tool for engineering social and economic change. The great task of nation-building will have to be resumed with redoubled vigour so that coming generations can hope for a fuller and better life.

The Government will devote immediate attention to restoring the economic health of the nation. Measures for the control of prices will be initiated. Stringent action will be taken against anti-social elements such as smugglers, hoarders and black-marketeers.

The Government is conscious of its duty to the weaker sections of society. The 20-point economic programme, which had proved a boon to the poor, the landless, the artisans, handloom weavers, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other socially backward sections, will be revitalised and implemented in a dynamic manner. The minimum needs programme started during the Fifth Plan will once again be accorded high priority, with special stress on education and health.

Agriculture and rural development, with special emphasis on assistance to small and marginal farmers as well as agricultural labourers, will receive the highest priority in the Government's strategy. Immediate attention will be given to alleviate the distress caused by the widespread drought. All assistance will be extended to the farmers to achieve maximum production by ensuring proper and timely supply of inputs like fertilizers, credit, water, electricity, diesel kerosene etc. For this the co-operation of the State Governments will be secured in full measure. It will be the Government's endeavour to ensure proper remunerative prices to the farmer for his produce. While providing for sustained growth of agriculture the Government will devote greater attention to the production of commodities such as oilseeds to eliminate our dependence on foreign sources *n* such vital necessities.
Infra-structural facilities which had deteriorated leading to transport bottlenecks, and inadequate supply of crucial inputs like steel, cement, coal and power will be strengthened and given very high priority. The efficiency of movement by railways and by ships as also prompt clearance of goods at ports will be ensured by close monitoring and timely remedial action.

On the industrial front emphasis will be laid on the rapid increase in industrial production through better utilization of existing capacity, improved labour relations and better management particularly of public sector undertakings. Efforts will be directed to systematic expansion of our exports through better management of both the agricultural and industrial sectors.

The country is faced with a massive energy crisis. We are entering a period of rising energy costs and likely shortages in supplies. The Government proposes to evolve a comprehensive national policy on Energy with emphasis on fuller utilization of renewable energy sources, both traditional and non-traditional.

The steady deterioration of the environment threatens the present and future well-being of the country and the people. Afforestation, flood control, soil conservation, preservation of flora and fauna, proper land use planning, water and air pollution controls, and judicious location of industries must be undertaken urgently. The Government is setting up a specialized machinery with adequate powers to incorporate in all planned development measures to maintain the ecological balance.

The role of Science and Technology will be strengthened. Steps will be taken to ensure that research and development get their due place in all important sectors of national endeavour.

The Government reiterates its commitment to the freedom of the Press. It believes in providing all possible encouragement for the development of small and medium newspapers including those in regional languages.

An independent judiciary is a necessary concomitant of the democratic process. The Government is anxious that our legal system should provide speedy justice and that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities. Measures for this purpose and other allied matters are proposed to be initiated.

The Government is committed fully to secularism and will take steps to ensure that the minorities, while preserving their distinct cultural identities, enjoy a sense of full and equal participation in all spheres of national life. Legislation for assuring the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University will be introduced in the next Session.

In a polity like ours, healthy relations between the Centre and the States are essential for effective functioning. It will be the endeavour of the Central Government to maintain and foster such relations.

In international affairs, the Government will follow the path of non-alignment. India has always stood steadfast in the independence of its judgement in the making of her foreign policy and the Government intends to promote our essential goals without fear or favour. The Government will pursue a dynamic, positive and unifying policy. It will endeavour to narrow the gap between the developed and developing nations so as to ensure enduring peace and equitably distributed prosperity. On the basis of sovereign equality mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs, it will maintain and strengthen friendly relations with all countries.
The intervention of outside forces and the induction of armaments in the region as well as in our neighbourhood have created a dangerous situation not only for ourselves but for the entire area. Recent developments in Afghanistan highlight the re-emergence of the cold war. This is a matter of grave concern. The countries of the region should be allowed to devote their energies to the promotion of regional stability and co-operation with one another. The resources of the region are enormous and should be utilised for the welfare of the people there. To subject these countries to Big Power rivalries is totally unacceptable to us. The Government intends to initiate consultations and action to foster co-operation for the well-being of the entire region.

With our neighbours, the Government intends to follow a policy of co-operation and friendship. With Pakistan our relations are in the process of normalisation and the Government proposes to continue on the course set in motion by the Simla Agreement of 1972. We hope that the Government’s policy will be reciprocated in ample measure.

Sino-Indian moves towards normalised relations, a potentially stabilising factor, were inevitably affected by the Sino-Vietnam conflict. India remains willing to discuss all issues with China including the boundary question in search of a peaceful solution based on equality. We hope to progress also as regards bilateral exchanges.

Our friendship with Vietnam remains a constant factor in our policy. We stand for a Kampuchea able to seek its own destiny free of outside pressure. We intend to continue to improve our relations with ASEAN for whose members we have goodwill and understanding. The need in South East Asia is for mutual confidence and relaxation of tensions.

Distance has been no bar to our forging close and friendly relations with the countries of Latin America, the far-flung countries of the Commonwealth. Our relations with Japan and the countries of Europe are comprehensive in nature and are mutually satisfying.

With our brethren in Africa we have stood shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against colonialism and racialism. Our solidarity with the Arab cause is based on principles and we believe that a solution to the problems of West Asia cannot be found without conceding the legitimate demands of the Palestinians for their homeland.

Our relations with the Soviet Union have expanded, based on an abiding friendship which demonstrates the virtues of reliability and mutual understanding. We intend to deepen and extend this co-operation.

We have many-sided relations with the United States. These will be further consolidated in the context of the common values we cherish as sister democracies. We hope we can both co-operate in our efforts to establish peace and stability with development and co-operation in our region.

President Zia-ur-Rahman of Bangladesh has just concluded his visit to India. President Valery Giscard d’Estaing of France will be our Chief Guest at the Republic Day celebrations this year. Chancellor Kreisky of Austria and President Castro of Cuba are visiting us shortly. We are confident that such exchanges significantly strengthen our relations with other countries.

Honourable Members, the present Session will be a short one. You have to attend to urgent legislative business, the most important being the Amendment of the Constitution to continue reservations in the legislatures in favour of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indians.
During the course of your five year tenure, many issues will come before you for consideration. A healthy and functioning parliamentary democracy proceeds according to well laid down rules of the game. Mutual respect has to be shown by the Government and the Opposition for each other. The harmonising of differing points of view in a spirit of accommodation and conciliation rather than conflict and confrontation is a necessary condition of democratic functioning. I urge all sections of the House to lay the controversies and conflicts of the past behind them and approach the urgent tasks confronting the nation in a spirit of cooperation and harmony, keeping in mind the need to serve the people and to uphold all that is in the national interest. I wish you all success in your efforts.

JAI HIND. (Text of the President's Address in Hindi)
भारतीय गवर्नर गन्न के सामने पापे हैं। इस कारण हूँ मनुष्य धर्म करने पहुँचा है जब कि भारतीय गवर्नर गन्न के सामने पापे हैं। कोई, अर्थात् यदि मेरे हाथों में भी धर्म नहीं है तो बताओ।

मेरे जीवन में बुद्धि की जरूरत नहीं है और सत्याग्रह करने पहुँचा है।

गवर्नर देश की धर्माधीन विद्यालयों के ख्यात स्नातकों को बोधा देना चाहता हूँ।

जानकी वास्तव जिद्दी तथा अपने समय में बिखरे करने वाले देश के समय में विश्वसनीय निर्माण करने वाले कलाकारों को सम्मान देना चाहता हूँ।

सरकार का ध्यान प्रथम होगा कि अत्यंत लापरवाही का दमन किया जाए और सभी लोगों के, प्रशासकों के कमानों के अलावा, उच्च ज्ञान की दास्तां को अपना रखने का लाभ लें। वर्तमान राज्यों के स्तर पर राजकीय एवं अन्य संस्थाओं की सहमति जताया जाएगा।

माननीय सदस्यवादी, नई सरकार ने कोई अनौठा हुआ है काफी समय भर तक नहीं किया है।

सरकार देश की धर्माधीन विद्यालयों के ख्यात निपटने वाले देश के स्नातकों को बोधा देना चाहता हूँ।

इसलिए भारतीय गवर्नर गन्न के सामने पापे हैं।
पत्रकारण के नगदार दुर्भाग होने में स्वा खाने वीर भविष्य में देख और कार्य दोनों की भूमिकाओं के लिए खातरा वीरा हो गया है। निर्देश प्रशिक्षण, आदेश, सूचना, वितरित और जीवन-जनन की सरकार, भूमि के उचित उपयोग की व्यवस्था, खाने और वादु द्वारा नियंत्रण, खाने उपकरणों की सभी स्थानों पर समान देर और बदलावादों पर माल की निकासी शीघ्र हो।

सरकार के स्वतंत्रता के प्रति प्राप्त बदलाव की जुड़ताता है। वह सभी छोटे और मध्यम समाजशास्त्र के निर्देश के लिए हुई संवाद प्रसारण देने में विश्वसनीय रहता है। इसमें आदेश-विधि भागिदारों के समाजशास्त्रीय भावनाओं में उपचार स्थान सिले।

सरकार धर्मनिरपेक्ष के प्रति पूरी तरह से व्यक्तिवाद हो और वह यह सुनिपोर्याप्ती वीरा दोनों के सामने उपयोग की शीघ्र हो।
भारत-नीति संबंधों का सामान्य रूप स्वतंत्रता के लिए बहुत जरुरी है। जानिए कि इस दिशा में की गई कोशिशें चौथे गुलाब के परिपक्वतत्व बढ़ाए गए हैं। चौथे के साथ सोमवारियाँ सहित कल्पना अथवा मानव संस्करण पर विवरण करने के लिए भारत सब्भीत फ़िर से पैदा होने का स्पष्ट संकेत देती है। यह संबंध कमलदार का शिकार है। इस शरीर के देशों को इस बात की स्तम्भा होती है। जानिए कि ये शरीर शक्ति को ओरों स्वयंसेवा स्वाभाविक करने और परंपरा बदलने वाले देशों में तथा सरकार का बातचीत होगा कि ऐसे शरीरों संबंध बनें धोर गुढ़ हो।

यहूदी प्रशासन का और अधिक निर्देशित रहेगा भारत हुआ है। इस बात पर थोड़ स्वतंत्रता है कि शरीर की निर्देशन-घरी का निर्माण करने में यह चाहें ही विशेष भाव से काम देने के लिए स्वतंत्र है। दोस्ती बनाने वाली हिंदुओं की पूर्व के राजस्व से हमको कोई भी बदले या प्रभावण नहीं हुए पाए हैं। हमारी सरकार का उत्तर देने कि वह इस दिशा में साधनों पर कल्पना हुए हुआ हिंदुओं मुल लोगों को प्रभाव के माध्यम से ही कितना ढर या व्यक्त के गर्म आल्त। शरीर की निर्देशन, सरकार की देशों को बनाई गई विवाद संबंधी देशों के बीच की बाई को सम किया जाए ताकि स्वतंत्र शरीर स्वाभाविक हो और विश्व की मुख्य में सभी को समुदाय सहित सिल्सि सल करे। सार्वजनिक समानता, पारंपरिक समानता तथा एक-हृदय रेनेन का सार्वजनिक मांसांक में सरकार न करने की नियत के बाद शरीर पर, वह तीनों देशों के साथ मृदा संबंध बनाने रखेंगे धोर उन्में मुड़ करेंगे।

वर्तमान के राजस्थान के राजस्थान भारत का बातचीत होगा और अधिक निर्देशित रहेगा भारत हुआ है। जानिए कि इस दिशा में की गई कोशिशें चौथे गुलाब के परिपक्ववृत्ति प्रभावित हुई। चौथे के साथ सोमवारियाँ सहित कल्पना अथवा मानव संस्करण पर विवरण करने के लिए भारत सब्भीत फ़िर से पैदा होने का स्पष्ट संकेत देती है। यह संबंध कमलदार का शिकार है।
हम प्राण करते हैं कि दिनभरी भारत-प्रदेश के अंतर्गत में भी हम बने बुद्धि।

विभिन्न संस्थाओं के साथ हमारी में हमारी नीति का एक ऊष्मा तरल रही है। हम चाहते हैं कि कम्युनिस्ट वाही नवाब के स्वागत हमारे भवन चक्रवात में किसी ने हमारे के साथ-साथ फाइल का रचनात्मक करे। दलित-पूर्वी एवं इस्लामी राज्य संगठन के दलित-राजस्थान के साथ हमारे गत में सामाजिका बौद्धिकीय सीमाएं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि उन संस्थाओं में बौद्धिक विकास का बढ़ाना तथा उनको का धीमा होना नाशक है।

लेटिन अमरीकी देशों ने बौद्धिक राजवंश-बिंदुक के दृष्टि-प्रती देशों के राष्ट्र पर निरीक्षण शाही-पूर्वी संघ स्वागतमण्डल करते हैं। भारतीय देशों में हमारे हमए लिखित वाद की वृद्धि है। जापान और यूरोपीय देशों के साथ हमारे संबंध व्यापक और एक-दूसरे के लिए सत्यमेवज्ञात है।

उपनिवेशशासी और जागरूकता के विश्व संस्थों में हम रहे संयुक्त राज्य-भारतीय देशों के साथ हमारे के प्रति संयोग लिखित नहीं है। राष्ट्र भारतीयन के साथ हमारी विश्वासों में हमारे गति-प्रवाहित हैं। जापान के यूरोपीय देशों के साथ हमारे संबंध व्यापक और एक-दूसरे के लिए सत्यमेवज्ञात है।

शोधियत संस्था के साथ हमारे संबंध बढ़ते हैं। ये संबंध ऐसी गति-प्रवाहित है जो भरोसे हमारे वाही महाकाव्य की धरातल को साक्षर करती है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस संबंध वाही बढ़े ही हम फल-पूरे हैं।

संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के साथ हमारे शांतिपूर्व शांतिपूर्व हैं। दक्षिण देशों के लोकतांत्रिक होने के कारण हम कुछ समान मृत्यु का भाग करते हैं। इससे हमें हमें हमें भी सुनु बोलना होगा। हम प्राण करते हैं कि हम की जान्म देश अवधारणा में विश्व वाही महाकाव्य का संबंध साधित वाही नाशकलित करते हैं। अवधारणा में एक दूसरे के नाशकी आत्मा होगा।

बंगाल के राजपूत बंगाल-उर्दू में प्रथम भारत प्रति प्रति संयुक्त है। देश के राजपूत बंगाल और देश के संयुक्त समण्डल में हमारे मृत्यु विश्वास होगा। वास्तुकाल के अनुसार धन विश्व के राजपूत कालों की शीघ्र हमारे यहां आते हैं। हमें विश्वास है कि दी वाही के भारतवर्ष के अवधारणा प्रसार प्रभावों के साथ हमारे संबंधों को धीमा तौर पर से मजबूत बनाना है।

माननीय संसद, कार्यालय संयुक्त वाही नाशकलित होगा। व्यापारी व्यापार की नाशकलित संयुक्त विश्वास वाही का संयुक्त करता है जिसमें अनुप्रस्तुत महाकाव्य, अनुप्रस्तुत अनुप्रस्तुत धन और राष्ट्रीय महाकाव्य के लिए विश्व-भारत देशों में भारतवर्ष जाँचे खटे के लिए विश्वास में संसद से अधिक महाकाव्य-पूर्ण है।

प्रथम पांच वर्षों के कार्यकाल के अनुसार देश के नाशकलित वाही के लिए कई मुद्दे शामिल हैं। एक व्यापार तथा विश्वासी व्यापार नोकर हो रहे हैं। सच्चाई है विश्वास के साथ प्रसरण बाबाजी का भाग होना ज़रूरी है। लोकतन्त्र की सफलता के लिए यह व्यापार क्षेत्र न हो के व्यापार दुनिया समाज का वाही महाकाव्य और मेहरान बने भाषाओं की भाषा है। न तो परम्परा विश्व वाही मुकाबले की भाषा है। सदा के सभी
MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of two eminent personalities of our times, Lord Louis Mountbatten and Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, and also to the passing away of Shri Sanda Narayanapppa, Shri Abdul Ghani, Shri R. K. Bhuwalka, Dr. (Shrimati) Seeta Parmanand and Shri A. M. Tariq, ex-Members of this House.

In the death of Earl Mountbatten of Burma, the world lost a great leader who distinguished himself in war as well as in peace. His death "was more poignant because of the tragic circumstances in which he died. He was one of the best friends of India in England and had enormous goodwill and love for this country.

Though born in a royal family of England in 1900, Lord Louis Mountbatten worked his way up in life. Joining as a cadet in navy in 1913, he joined a most distinguished career in the Royal Navy. He saw action in the two World Wars. At the young age of 43, Lord Mountbatten became Admiral in the Royal Navy and was the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia Command, during the Second World War. He was awarded an Earldom and chose the title of Earl of Burma for his counter actions against the Japanese in Burma.

In February, 1947, the British Government announced its decision to transfer power to Indians by June, 1948 and in March, 1947, appointed Lord Mountbatten as Viceroy of India to hand over the reins of Government to the Indian people. He came to India with a high reputation and played the key role of bringing about the transfer of power to Indian hands on the 15th August, 1947. It was his irresistible charm, his indomitable energy, perseverance, optimism and above all, his unwavering friendship for India that prompted the Indian leaders to invite him to become the first Governor-General of free India. His profound understanding of the strength and sincerity of purpose of the leaders of the Indian freedom movement enabled him to bring about one of the greatest reconciliations of history in the field of Indo-British relations which removed all the rancour and ill-will generated by decades of freedom struggle from the yoke of British rule.

On relinquishing the office of the Governor-General of India on 21st June, 1948, Lord Mountbatten returned to active naval service. In April, 1955, he was appointed the First Sea Lord, and in 1958, "the Chief of the Defence Forces in the United Kingdom, from which he retired in 1965. He continued to take close and active interest in India and was a frequent distinguished visitor to this country.

Lord Mountbatten was a man of manifold abilities and had distinguished himself almost in all spheres of life. He was credited with so many accomplishments that historians have difficulty in pin-pointing his single greatest achievement. Lord Mountbatten will always be remembered in India not only as the First Governor-General but as an Englishman who had great love, affection and admiration for this country.