RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 24th February, 1992/ 5th Vhalguna, 1913 (Saka)

The House met at twenty-one minutes past one of the clock, Mr. Chairman in the Chair.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS-LAI'D ON THE TABLE

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 24th February, 1992. Placed in Library. See No. LT 1284/92

[Text of the Address delivered by the President (Shri R. Venkataraman) in English]

HON'BLE MEMBERS,

I welcome you to this first session of Parliament in 1992 and wish you the very best for the successful completion of the budgetary and legislative business ahead. I extend a special welcome to the new members from Punjab.

Government had given assurance that elections would be Punjab in February, 1992. Many serious problems, assurance has been fulfilled. Rs are aware that the State of Punjab has been facing terrorist violence for the past decade and many innocent lives have been lost. The brave people of Punjab deserve to be congratulated for the courage they have displayed in re-affirming their faith in the democratic process and in the abiding values of secularism and nationhood. The Government is committed to finding a just and amicable solution to all the outstanding issues in Punjab. The Raiv-Longowal Accord was a step in this direction. The presence of elected representatives will strengthen a meaningful dialogue and the participation in the process of all sections in the State.

The involvement of forces across the border in aiding, arming and providing logistic support to the terrorists in Kashmir is now well known. Pakistan has continued its massive propaganda and disinformation campaign to defame India and to divert world attention from its overt and covert support to terrorism. Terrorist action has taken a heavy toll of innocent lives. For over two years the normal life of the people in the State has been dislocated. A section of the population has been forced to flee the State and take shelter outside. No doubt all efforts are being made to take care of the needs of those who have migrated, but the solution to the problem lies in their return to their own homes where they can be resettled safely.
Government has launched a massive operation against the terrorists with the help of the Army. Action, though belated, on the ground by Pakistan and diplomatic moves by the Government succeeded in meeting this grave threat. Some groups of terrorists have surrendered along with their arms. Discussions have been held in different fora to activate a meaningful interaction with the people. The Government is, at the same time, continuing its efforts at increasing the pace of economic development in the State and expanding employment opportunities. An Advisory Council has also been set up at the State level. Government would be willing to consider any dialogue within the framework of the Constitution to restore normalcy.

In the eastern part of the country, the Army had to be deployed in Assam from September, 1991 to restore peace and normalcy. The security forces have apprehended a number of ULFA activists and seized their weapons. Some activists also surrendered voluntarily. ULFA has released all hostages and has unilaterally declared the suspension of its agitation. ULFA has shown willingness to hold negotiations with the Government to find an amicable solution to the problems of Assam within the framework of the Constitution. The army operations in Assam have been suspended, pending a dialogue with the ULFA.

Harmony to take care of children of families affected by communal violence. One of the commitments of the Government was to establish a composite Rapid Action Force to quell communal riot. All necessary decisions in this regard have been taken. The Force has been raised.

It would be recalled that in the last session, Parliament has met a long standing demand of the people by enacting legislation to give the Union Territory of Delhi a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers. Government has initiated steps for delimiting constituencies with a view to holding early elections.

In my last address, I had spoken of the need to take hard decisions to overcome the grim economic situation confronting the country. The Government has moved swiftly to deal with the crisis. The balance of payments problem has been successfully handled. Our reserves of foreign exchange today stand at over Rs. 10,000 crores. We have redeemed the gold we had pledged, and arrested the outflow of capital. International confidence is being restored. At the same time, the Government has initiated steps to restructure the economy for greater productivity and growth. Changes have been made in industrial, fiscal and trade policies. This process of change will continue and will have to be extended to other important sectors of the economy.

The new industrial policy aims at consolidating the gains of the past decade, and imparting a fresh impetus to Indian industry for enhancing its efficiency and productivity. The policy has already shown significant results. In the period after the policy changes were a ced the number of investment proposals have doubled compared to the same period last year. A for foreign investment and collaboration also show a trend. Along with changes
industrial policy, a policy package for support to small scale industry has been announced. The small scale and tiny sector will continue to play an important role in providing employment and contributing to industrial output. With the changes that have been brought about in the industrial policy, the State Governments have a major role to play in promoting industrial development. The Central Government will continue to interact with them to ensure that the benefits of the liberalised policy reach all corners of the country.

We place great emphasis on exports. Despite an unavoidable import compression of about 20% exports, to General Currency Area countries have shown a modest growth of 6% in dollar terms. External obstacles on exports to Rupee Payment Area have, however, affected overall export growth. Efforts are being made to restore trade with the Republics of the former Soviet Union, and some-work agreements are being entered into with all of them.

The Government is fully conscious of the need to protect the interest of all those workers who may be affected by restructuring as contemplated by the new policies. A programme of retraining and re-deployment will be taken up, for which necessary funds will be provided. The strength of India lies in its working class. A standing Tripartite Committee has been constituted to examine the impact of the New Industrial Policy on Labour and make recommendations from time to time on labour related problems. The National Commission on Rural Labour submitted its report last July and made a number of recommendations for 799 R8—2

The rise in prices is a matter of grave concern. Inflation is being caused to a large extent by the fiscal deficit. Once the fiscal deficit is reduced and brought under control inflation can be expected to come down to reasonable levels. Other possible administrative steps like dehoarding measures and increase in release of foodgrains have been taken. The inflation rate has come down from over 16% in August, 1991 to about 12% at present. The Government will continue to monitor prices and take steps to reduce these further.

The economic policy changes initiated recently will form the basis for the Eighth Plan which envisages a growth rate of 5.6%. This growth target is to be achieved by a proposed total outlay of Rs. 400,000 crores. The foremost objective of the Plan will be to generate increased employment. Other priorities of the Plan are eradication of illiteracy, universalisation of elementary education and providing drinking water and primary health facilities. The emphasis will be on people's involvement and in reaching out to the poorest and the most needy sections of our people. The Eighth Plan will also focus on strengthening infrastructure. The Policy approach for the 8th Plan has already been endorsed by the States at the recent meeting of the National Development Council and Government is confident that the economy will soon be on a sustainable and stable course of development.
Growth rates have been encouraging in several critical infrastructure areas like electricity, coal, steel and cement. Government is committed to further strengthening infrastructure. Every effort will be made to step up power supply and make it more available. The development of atomic energy and non-conventional energy sources will receive high priority. The importance of effective communication system for the country’s development cannot be overestimated. These will be strengthened. Every effort will be made to increase the capacity and transport capability of the railway network. A new shipping policy is being initiated. A major restructuring of Indian Airlines and Air India is envisaged which will include modernisation of the fleet and support facilities. The network of telecommunication services, particularly in the rural areas will be substantially extended.

The progress made by the country in the field of science and technology is a matter of pride. To cite only a few, the indigenous fabrication of the second generation INSAT-2 series of satellites is proceeding according to schedule. INSAT-2A is expected to be launched next month. With the planned launching of Satellite Launch Vehicles, in the next one year, India will join the ranks of those few countries which have their own launch capability. The limitless potential of biotechnology which is of direct relevance to areas as diverse as agriculture, pisciculture and health will be exploited to the full. The exciting possibilities of electronics will be followed up so that it brings tangible benefits to our people. The development of the new contraceptive pill is yet another example of the benefit to be reaped through scientific-advance. Even while reaching out to frontier areas, scientific and technological research must, in the final analysis be closely linked to improving the quality of life of our masses.

While doing everything possible to accelerate the pace of progress, there must be environmental accountability all round—on the part of Government, industry and people. A scheme of financial incentives and disincentives would supplement the normal regulatory measures to achieve this purpose. It is proposed to take up during the Eighth Five Year Plan, a scheme of associating tribals and rural poor in afforestation of degraded forests on a usufruct-sharing basis. The Wastelands Development Programme launched in 1985 will be strengthened and it is proposed to take up the integrated development of micro-watersheds in 50 districts in the country. With the experience gained in the cleaning of the river Ganga, the Government proposes to take up the cleaning of the major tributaries of this river and the grossly polluted stretches of other major rivers under the National River Action Plan. India looks forward to the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and will work towards ensuring that the Conference safeguards the interests of the developing countries.

One of the world’s worst industrial tragedies took place in Bhopal on 2nd December, 1984. The arter, a death has scarred the lives of thousands of people. The Government of India had taken upon itself the responsibility to secure compensation for those affected and provide them relief. The legal processes have been completed by the directive of the Supreme Court on 3rd October, 1991. Government will ensure maximum relief to the victims.

The tourism sector has emerged as one of the largest foreign exchange earners providing employment to many. Government has launched a major initiative to accelerate growth of tourism in cooperation with the State Governments, travel, trade and hotel industry. This has
already started yielding results and the tourist arrivals have picked up, recording the highest level of international tourist arrivals in December, 1991. The Government's tourism Action Plan includes tourist facilitation at international airports, liberalised charter policy, creation of special tourism areas for integrated development and intensive marketing of select destinations along with a major thrust to the promotion of domestic and low budget tourism. Our people must be provided with adequate facilities so that they get to see and know their own country better. With this in view Government will focus on youth tourism.

The foundation of our future security and progress lies to a great extent in agricultural growth. The dramatic progress we have made in agriculture, including in food crops, horticulture, fisheries, animal breeds and poultry, has a lot to do with progress in our research laboratories, but more than all else. It is the story of the Indian farmer, his grit and determination. 1990-91 was the third agricultural year in succession when a new record in foodgrains production was achieved. During 1991-92 the South-West monsoon was erratic in its temporal and spatial behaviour, and some area in production is likely. While our researchers are now producing technologies to set the vagaries of weather, more intensive efforts have to be organised in the long term for improvement of land and productivity in rainfed areas since 70% of India's agriculture is based on rainfed farming. The Government has already taken up a massive programme for improving the productive potential of rainfed land through improved crop practices, effective pest control, prevention of soil erosion and better in situ moisture conservation. During the Eighth Plan, horticulture, animal husbandry, livestock development and agro-processing will be given high priority. Cooperative and research efforts will be intensified in the sheep, poultry and piggery sectors. Processing and marketing facilities in these and other areas will be strengthened, in order to create the right conditions for an increase in rural incomes. Research emphasis will be on increasing productivity of oilseeds, pulses and cereals, and diversification of agriculture for income and job generation, specially in the rural areas.

Recently, issues associated with the sharing and allocation of waters between States have been generating passions and tensions. It will have to be ensured that water, one of nature's precious gifts, is shared in an equitable manner in the larger national interest. Water is a flowing entity, variable in quantity from year to year and season to season. It should be managed in a harmonious manner in a spirit of understanding and cooperation between the areas served by it. Rivers should be a binding force for the people of different regions rather than a matter of discord. Every effort should be made to resolve through dialogue all disputes relating to the use of waters of any inter-State river. Should this not be possible. Government will ensure expeditious settlement of the disputes through the adjudication machinery set up by law for the purpose.

Effective measures are being taken to generate greater employment opportunities for the most disadvantage sections through the Integrated Rural Development Programme and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Special efforts will be made to expand employment opportunities for Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women. No effort would be spared to provide safe drinking water to our people, on which depends the state of their health. All identified 'no source problem villages' will be provided with a drinking water source by the end of 1992-93. In recognition of Shri Rajiv Gandhi's commitment to provide safe drinking water to
the remotest of remote % villagers, Government have re-named the Technology Mission on Drinking Water for Rural Areas as the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. Rural housing will receive special attention by improving the quality of implementation of the Indira Awas Yojana. Government, is committed to the strengthening of the Panchayati Raj institutions so that effective political power rests with the people themselves. To this end, a Constitution Amendment Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha in September, 1991.

Poverty is no less acute in the urban areas. Employment generation and poverty alleviation schemes in the urban sector will be continued. A new National Housing Policy is on the anvil. The main objective of the new policy will be to create an enabling environment for housing activity and to assist people, in particular the vulnerable sections to secure for themselves affordable shelters through access to developed land, building materials, finance and technology. Government is committed to the eradication of the dehumanising practice of manual scavenging through low cost sanitation schemes through a time bound programme. Schemes for conversion of dry latrines into low cost sanitation units have been already approved for over 740 towns in the country. Rehabilitation of those engaged in the practice of scavenging is also being undertaken. Government has decided to bring a legislation under Article 252 of the Constitution making the practice of engaging manual scavengers an offence. A Constitution Amendment Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha with a view to strengthening urban local bodies so that they are able to provide better facilities and services to the people.

The Government is actually conscious of the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In respect of repeated incidents of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a special conference of Chief Ministers was held in October 1991 in order to focus on the need for the State Governments to pay special attention to deal with this problem. The State Governments have also been advised to identify tension-prone areas and to take special administrative measures to deal with them. In the context of job opportunities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Government has been taking measures to increase their representation in Government departments, public sector undertakings and banks. With this objective in view the third special recruitment drive is under way at present. In accordance with the commitment given in my Address last year, a National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation has been set up with an authorised paid up capital of Rs. 200 wares to promote the economic development of the socially and educationally backward classes.

In my last Address I had Mentioned that steps would be initiated for the effective implementation of the 15-Point Programme for the welfare of minorities which seeks to ensure that minorities are protected and that they are not discriminated against in the matter of employment in public services and benefit from development schemes. To realise this objective the 15-Point Programme is now being recast to make it more effective.

The Government has decided to confer statutory status on the Rehabilitation Council of India. The Council sets the standards for manpower training for rehabilitation of the disabled. Government has also decided to introduce legislation for setting up a National Trust for the welfare person suffering from mental retardation and cerebral palsy. Government will give very high priority to the needs of children and women, the most vulnerable of
groups in our society. Government will expand the ICDS programme during the 8th Plan so as to cover the entire country. The girl child will receive particular attention with focus on her nutrition, health and educational needs. Government is aware that mere legislative, administrative and judicial protection of women is not enough. The ultimate answer to the question of women’s equality lies in their empowerment through organising them to defend their social and economic rights and in the creation of better income and self-employment opportunities. Government therefore would implement the Indira Manjula Yojana. Towards this end Government has constituted the National Commission for Women.

Government attaches the highest priority to ensuring that no uncertainty whatsoever exists in the people getting their basic daily necessities. To this end, Government will make all out efforts to strengthen the Public Distribution System. The cornerstone of the Government’s policy here would be vigilance and supervision over distribution at the village level involving local initiatives and entrustment of those responsibilities to women in particular, in order to fight leakages and malpractices. While efforts to improve the functioning of the Public Distribution System all over the country would receive attention, priority would be given to implement the revamped Public Distribution System in about 1700 blocks spread over the remotest and most backward areas of the country, such as those covered by the Integrated Tribal Development Programmes, the Drought Prone Areas Programme, the Desert Development Programme, the Designated Hill Areas and Urban Slums. To ensure doorstep delivery of essential commodities to fair price shops, infrastructure and credit facilities would be improved and strengthened. Coin-modified coverage in the Public Distribution System would be broadened. Measures in this direction have already been initiated in close cooperation with the State Governments. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 is being strictly enforced against hoarders and black-marketeers to enhance and sustain affordability of essential commodities and this drive will continue. The Government looks upon the Public Distribution System as the centre of a new social development focus to be imparted to its various anti-poverty programmes. Appropriate linkages will be forged with other programmes like the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the ICDS. All out efforts are being made to protect and promote the rights and interests of the consumers. At present 28 State Commissioners and 360 district forums are functioning in the country under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The Chief Ministers have been requested to set up the remaining State Commissions and district forums and to ensure that they function effectively. 82% of the 33,851 complaints filed before the district forums have been decided in favour of the consumers. Government has recently received the Report of the High Power Working Group constituted to suggest amendments to the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The Report is presently under examination. The recommendations of the Working Group on the amendments required to make the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 more effective would be discussed in the Central Consumer Protection Council shortly.

Government is implementing 14 National Health Programmes including the Malaria Eradication Programme, Leprosy Eradication Programme, Control of Blindness and AIDS Control Programme. Kala Azar is being reported year after year and in recent times it has assumed epidemic proportions in Bihar. This needs to be tackled on a war footing. There is also the emerging problem of AIDS.
Government has already prepared a programme to deal with this menace taking into account, among others, the crucial factor of blood safety. There has been a dramatic reduction in the prevalence rates of leprosy and improvement in the discharge of patients. A comprehensive programme is proposed to be taken up to permanently upgrade ophthalmic facilities at the District and Community Health levels. There has generally been a declining trend in the incidence of vaccine preventable diseases. Polio-myelitis cases have significantly declined. Declining trends in the case of whooping cough and diphtheria are also significant.

The rate at which our population is growing will put tremendous pressure on our resources. The Government has taken steps in recent months to evolve an integrated and holistic approach to achieve a marked decline in the birth rate. Towards this end an Action Plan has been drawn up which seeks to improve the quality and outreach of services. It is now proven that birth rates have remained high in areas with low female literacy, low age of girls at marriage and high infant and maternal mortality. It is in these areas that special efforts will be concentrated under the Action Plan. Particular attention will be given to 90 districts in the country which have a crude birth rate of over 39 per thousand. The Action Plan was scrutinized and endorsed by the National Development Council and at a meeting of State Health and Family Welfare Ministers. The National Development Council has also set up a Sub-Committee of Chief Ministers on Population Control to act as the focal point for all the measures under this Action Plan. The problem of population is not a concern confined to the Central and State Governments. Elected representatives, voluntary organisations, others leaders of public opinion—indeed each one of us, cutting across all sections of society—will have to participate in the efforts. It national concern, on this is the need; of the hour and Parliament has to take the lead in this matter.

A National Policy on Education was adopted by Parliament in 1986 and its implementation commenced soon thereafter. Several developments in the sphere of education; and the Report of the NPE Review Committee, made it necessary to examine the need for modifications in the Education Policy. The process of examination is soon to conclude and I am confident that the uncertainty in respect of the Policy will now be set up at rest reiterating the main trusts of the 1986 Policy. The National Literacy Mission, which was launched by the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi in May 1988, has made significant strides. I share with you a sense of pride in the fact that all the districts of Kerala and Pondicherry, as well as several in other States, have succeeded in eradicating illiteracy. Total Literacy Campaigns are at present being implemented in nearly 70 districts in the country. The campaigns in these districts will cover nearly 30 million illitrates in various age groups and would cost Rs. 210 crores. The campaigns are being implemented with the active cooperation and support of voluntary agencies. We, however, still have a long way to go and need to commit ourselves to the great and challenging task of freeing all parts of the country of illiteracy particularly in the 15—35 agegroup, by the end of the VIII Plan. We have simultaneously to work towards universalisation of primary education—comprising universal access, universal participation and universal achievement of minimum levels of learning. The formal system of primary education has been strengthened by a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Operation Blackboard, which is designed to provide necessary infrastructure. 3.8 lakh schools out of a total of...
5.7 lakhs in the country have already been covered. More than 785,099 additional teachers have been appointed. Assistance from the Central Government to the tune of Rs. 620 crores has already been provided. In addition, to provide learning opportunities to those diverted who are not in a position to avail of formal school facilities, 2,45 lakhs centres of Non-Formal Education are being conducted by State Governments. Another 27 thousand are being conducted by 410 voluntary agencies. Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 203 crores has been provided towards these efforts. We also need to effectively delink degrees from jobs and to give to the entire educational system a work and vocational orientation. A decision has already been taken to set up a Central Institute of Vocational Education under the National Council of Educational Research and Training. The Institute will actively promote the vocationalisation of education. The need to persist with attention to improvement of technical education is obvious. It is essential to create conditions for much greater rigour in teaching and research and to enlarge the number of institutions pursuing standards of excellence.

Events on the world scene have continued to unfold at an amazing pace since I last addressed Parliament in July last year. The intervening period has been an extremely active one in India's foreign policy.

The Government's foreign policy priorities are to maintain the unity and territorial integrity of India to ensure our geo-political security by creating a durable environment of stability and peace in our region and to build up a framework conducive for the economic well-being of our people by encouraging a healthy external economic environment. Within this overall framework of priorities, we are of course not only conscious of our geographical location, but are aware that our destiny lies in Asia, more specifically in South Asia. The very fact that the First Asian Relations Conference was convened by India as early as 1947 bears witness to the fact that this has been the central pillar of independent India's foreign policy from the very beginning. India's policies are geared to be a part of resurgent Asia as it is our hope that the 21st century would be an Asian century.

Strengthening relations with our neighbors on a bilateral basis as well as through the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is of the highest priority. The recent SAARC Summit held in Colombo last December should hopefully impart economic content to growing cooperation amongst the South Asian countries within the SAARC framework.

The recent visit of the Prime Minister of Nepal has ushered in a qualitatively new era of relations between the two countries resulting in opening very important areas of cooperation which will fortify the unique closeness of our ties, strengthened by the emergence of multi-party democracy in Nepal.

The recent visit of the Chinese Premier has been an important milestone in the further development of our relations. We have enhanced our mutual understanding through exchange of views on bilateral, regional and international issues at the highest level.

We are keen that the traditional friendly relations with Bangladesh are further expanded in the changed context with the advent of democracy in Bangladesh becoming an additional bond between the two countries.

We are committed to the strengthening and consolidation of bilateral relations with Sri Lanka in keeping with the traditional and historical ties between the two countries. The voluntary return of
[Shri R. Venkataraman] Sri Lankan refugees back to their homeland, based on assurances received from Sri Lanka Government, commenced on 20 January, 1992 and is continuing.

Our close relations with Maldives are being further consolidated with a number of exchange of visits at high level between the two countries during 1991.

Periodic high level exchanges have helped maintain and strengthen close understanding and cooperation in our excellent relations with Bhutan.

Pakistan's negative approach towards India and its support to terrorism in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir continue to be the main impediments to normalisation of relations. The dangers inherent in its actions in violation of the Simla Agreement and universal accepted norms of inter-State conduct have been repeatedly pointed out to Pakistan. We have nevertheless continued with our efforts to carry the confidence building process and bilateral dialogue forward. Unfortunately, in the recent past, the Government of Pakistan and the Pakistan National Assembly have chosen to associate themselves with statements and actions that have vitiated the atmosphere. We hope that the Government of Pakistan will join us in serious endeavours to establish tension-free and good neighbourly relations between the two countries.

On 26th December, 1991, we announced our decision to accord formal recognition to the Russian Federation and to all the other Republics of the erstwhile Soviet Union. Russia has assured the role of a successor State and has taken over the seat of the erstwhile Soviet Union in the United Nations Security Council. We have sought to maintain our traditionally close relations not only with Russia but with the other republics as well. In addition to our Embassy in Moscow, we plan to open Embassies in Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus and upgrade our Consulate General in Tashkent in Uzbekistan. A high level delegation recently visited Russia and Ukraine to establish a new framework of political relations with these independent republics and to review arrangements for maintaining our long standing trade and economic links with them. Several leaders from the Central Asian republics have visited and are expected to visit India during the next few months. During these visits, we shall seek to conclude appropriate agreements to promote our political, economic, commercial and cultural ties with these countries with whom we share historic bonds of friendship.

The values of democracy, individual liberty and respect for human rights which we share with the United States of America provide a strong basis for close cooperation between the two largest democracies of the world. Our expanding consultations in both bilateral and multilateral fora encompass a wide range of issues including peace, security and threats emanating from terrorism and drug-trafficking. The United States is our largest trading partner and a major source of technology. It has been supportive of our efforts to overcome our temporary economic difficulties and launch a far-reaching programme of economic reform. We look forward to a long-terra and mutually rewarding economic partnership with the United States. The Prime Minister had a very useful meeting with President George Bush in New York during the recent UN Security Council meeting. There was a strong mutual interest expressed in further consolidating and expanding our bilateral and Multidimensional ties.

We attach special importance to our relations with countries of West Asia and North Africa. We have over the years extended consistent and unequivocal support it?
the Arab cause particularly to the Palestinian struggle for their just and inalienable right. India has welcomed the reactivation of the West Asian peace process and the ongoing dialogue between Arab States and Israel to find a just and equitable settlement to the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Given the changed political realities in the region, India has decided to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. We look forward to establishing a comprehensive and multifaceted relationship with Israel.

India enjoys an enormous fund of mutual goodwill with African countries because of our consistent and effective support to the anti colonial struggle in South Africa. We are proud that the liberation struggle in South Africa against apartheid has led to tangible reforms since 1990.

We have played a catalytic role in efforts to resolve the Cambodian conflict. India was among the countries specially mentioned in the Paris International Conference on Cambodia for facilitating the peace process.

We have demonstrated our support against attempts to institutionalise racial discrimination in Fiji by taking up the matter at the UN General Assembly from 1987 onwards and by opposing there-entry of Fiji into the Commonwealth.

Japan's position as an economic super power in the present world draws us closer to enlarge ma bilateral cooperation on a wide range of matters of mutual concern. which we believe is an important factor for peace and progress.

We have enjoyed age old cultural and bilateral ties with the countries of South East Asia. This is a region which has made rapid progress in a very short time. The economic initiatives taken by the Government will create fresh opportunities for strengthening our economic interaction with this region. The Government attaches high priority to strengthening our relations with ASEAN and its member countries. We look forward to initiating our sectoral dialogue with ASEAN soon.

Europe's emergence following the Maastricht Summit meeting last December as a stronger political and economic entity in the modern world is of great significance. The European Community is our major trading partner and an important source of investment and we are keen to expand and strengthen further our cooperation. Our Prime Minister's first visit abroad was to Germany where he discussed with German leaders a wide range of subjects of mutual concern and cooperation between the two countries. We have also had a useful dialogue with other major European countries like the United Kingdom, France and Portugal.

With the sweeping changes brought about by recent events at the end of the Cold War and issues connected therewith, the new configuration is bound to assume a new North-South complexion, in the framework of a non-confrontational context and methodology. The developing countries of the world will need to gear themselves for this new odyssey of development, aimed at the attainment of equitable prosperity all over the world. World peace and comprehensive disarmament would make an important contribution to his ultimate vision of a happy and fulfilled humankind. India will work towards the realisation of this vision.

At the multilateral level our participation has similarly been
[Shri R. Venkataraman] within our overall framework of priorities. The Non-aligned Movement is readjusting in a dynamic manner to the breathtaking pace of global developments. We have re-affirmed our faith in its continued relevance. The independence of national decision making that is enshrined in its philosophy is today more relevant than ever before. In other multilateral fora such as the G-15 and the Commonwealth Summit, the Prime Minister not only articulated our views on important issues but re-emphasised the need to restore the centrality and criticality of development issues on the multilateral agenda. The Uruguay Round of negotiations has reached a crucial stage. We shall continue to defend our vital interests and seek improvements as we work towards the establishment of a fair and balanced multilateral trading system.

Environmental issues are fast moving to the forefront of international concern and attention. We are actively participating in multilateral cooperative efforts and supporting the forging of a global partnership which seeks to integrate the developmental needs of the developing countries in solutions to environmental problems.

We believe that given the global reach of nuclear weapons we need to follow a global approach with regard to nuclear disarmament issues. Partial or piecemeal measures such as Limited Nuclear Weapons Free Zone, therefore, seem to be of little utility and could even detract us from our ultimate goal.

The Summit level meeting of the UN Security Council on 33 January 1992 served to highlight the new and effective role that the UN has assumed in the wake of the momentous changes in the international situation. Our Prime Minister set forth at the meeting, our position on some vital issues such as a new international consensus on a global non-proliferation regime, harmonisation of the defence of national integrity with respect for human rights and a just and fair world economic order. The meeting provided an opportunity for world leaders to exchange ideas on the future of the United Nations and to pledge their support to the new-Secretary General.

India is on the threshold of taking rapid and purposeful strides into the future. Conditions are being created so that there is an acceleration in the pace of development, our people can enjoy a better quality of life and India can hold her own in rapidly changing world. The present is full of challenges as well as opportunities. Let us convert the challenges into opportunities. Let us not shy away from treading new paths. Let us be bold and innovative in our approach. The hardships of the present are only the harbingers of a brighter future. But even as we move into the future, let us be disciplined and resolute in our approach. Let us shun acrimony for dialogue, violence for amity lest we be deflected into the by-lanes of history.

Honourable Members will be called upon to consider in this session important legislative business and other matters of great national importance. Your deliberations will I am sure, be informed by reflection and wisdom. I now commend you to your tasks and wish you all success.

Jai Hind
राष्ट्रपति ( धीरेंदुर्योक्ति के)

प्रमुख सरदार, 

वर्ष 1992 में संसद के द्वारा 200 चुने गए। वे नया गांधी वादियों के बावजूद इस बालक का फ़ूल किया था। सदृश इस बाल के प्रथम राज्य फ़ूलकार है। पंजाब का बहुपुरुष जनता ने वे जीवनाधिक प्रावधान तथा जनमत-प्रदर्शन एवं राजनीति के व्यवस्थापक मूल्यों में प्रथा धारा का नहीं। वह बोलते थे वें सब साधन का परिवर्तन किया। उनके लिए वें वादार के पार है। सरदार पंजाब ने सभी बहुपुरुषों को शिक्षा एवं शीर्षगुण्य समाधान निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था की। राजीव-लौजवान सबसे बड़ा मिश्रित एवं हिंदू-मुसलमान संगठनों के लिए व्यवस्था की।

क्षमा में प्रत्येक व्यक्तियों के शासक का ध्यान और उल्लेख देने वालों संबंधों का सम्बन्ध देने में सीमा पार के बिलों के द्वारा के व्यक्ति का व्यक्ति होना यह अस्तित्व तथा पाकिस्तान के भारत की बन गए कर अस्तित्व तथा भारत के बन गए कर। भारत ने पाकिस्तान के बन गए कर। पाकिस्तान के बन गए कर। 

है। इस वर्ष से भी धर्मायत तथा धर्मायत तथा धर्मायत तथा धर्मायत का समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-जब समाधान जब-
राज्य गणराय-दल गठन विवाद से उच्चार किए गए थे। यह नीति को समेकित करता था। भारतीय गणराय की तारीख वर्ष या या वर्ष या नीति में नीति को समेकित करता था। यह नीति को समेकित करता था। भारतीय गणराय की तारीख वर्ष या या वर्ष या नीति में नीति को समेकित करता था। यह नीति को समेकित करता था। भारतीय गणराय की तारीख वर्ष या या वर्ष या नीति में नीति को समेकित करता था। यह नीति को समेकित करता था। भारतीय गणराय की तारीख वर्ष या या वर्ष या नीति में नीति को समेकित करता था। यह नीति को समेकित करता था। भारतीय गणराय की तारीख वर्ष या या वर्ष या नीति में नीति को समेकित करता था। यह नीति को समेकित करता था। भारतीय गणराय की तारीख वर्ष या या वर्ष या नीति में नीति को समेकित करता था। यह नीति को समेकित करता था। भारतीय गणराय की तारीख वर्ष या या वर्ष या नीति में नीति को समेकित करता था। यह नीति को समेकित करता था। भारतीय गणराय की तारीख वर्ष या या वर्ष या नीति में नीति को समेकित करता था। यह नीति को समेकित करता था। भारतीय गणराय की तारीख वर्ष या या वर्ष या नीति में नीति को समेकित करता था।
है। इसलिए 1991 में मुलाक़ात करने वाली बूढ़ी योजना का प्रतिभाग होने वाले बूढ़ी योजना की विकास दर वह 5.6% रही थी। विकास के संकेतों को 400,000 करोड़ रुपये के प्रतिवर्ष में 9.3% की दर से पूरा किया गया। योजना का प्रमुख उद्देश्य था जीवन में दोषी-फूल को पूरा किया गया। योजना का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य था—निर्माण का उल्लंघन नहीं, आर्थिक विकास का आयात नहीं और गोदाम का पानी तथा आर्थिक स्वरूपी उपलब्ध करना। इस बात पर वह दिए जाएंगे कि उनसे इतना विकास नहीं लगा उतने और वर्तमान स्तर से दूर तथा आर्थिक हानि व्यवहार की सुधार करने के लिए यही सिफारिश करती है। सरकार ने ऐसी चीजों का अभ्यास कर रही थी।

कोई भी नीति के परिवर्तन संबंधी भाषण की योजना का प्रधानमंत्री भारती योजना का प्रभाव होने वाले भारती योजना की विकास दर के खास 5.6% रही थी। विकास के इस स्तर को 400,000 करोड़ रुपये के प्रतिवर्ष में 9.3% की दर से पूरा किया गया। योजना का प्रमुख उद्देश्य था—निर्माण का उल्लंघन नहीं, आर्थिक विकास का आयात नहीं और गोदाम का पानी तथा आर्थिक स्वरूपी उपलब्ध करना। इस बात पर वह दिए जाएंगे कि उनसे इतना विकास नहीं लगा उतने और वर्तमान स्तर से दूर तथा आर्थिक हानि व्यवस्था की सुधार करने के लिए ही इसी विद्यमान धारा योजना हो जाएगी।

विजली, कोयला, इस्तान एवं सीमा जैसे प्रमुख स्थलों के भर संरक्षण के लिए विभिन्न प्रदेशों में विकास करने का उपाय की गई थी। सरकार आवश्यक बांट के घरे योजना के लिए प्रयास की गई थी। नीति को दूसरे बांट देश उसे इतना से आगे विकास नए नए के लिए प्रतिवर्ष विकास की गई थी। विभिन्न रूप से आवश्यक संरक्षण के लिए विकास की गई सरकार भारतीय योजना की विकास दर के खास 5.6% रही थी। विकास के इस स्तर को 400,000 करोड़ रुपये के प्रतिवर्ष में 9.3% की दर से पूरा किया गया। योजना का प्रमुख उद्देश्य था—निर्माण का उल्लंघन नहीं, आर्थिक विकास का आयात नहीं और गोदाम का पानी तथा आर्थिक स्वरूपी उपलब्ध करना। इस बात पर वह दिए जाएंगे कि उनसे इतना विकास नहीं लगा उतने और वर्तमान स्तर से दूर तथा आर्थिक हानि व्यवस्था की सुधार करने के लिए ही इसी विद्यमान धारा योजना हो जाएगी।

मोदी, कोयला, इस्तान एवं सीमा जैसे प्रमुख स्थलों के भर संरक्षण के लिए विभिन्न प्रदेशों में विकास करने का उपाय की गई थी। सरकार आवश्यक बांट के घरे योजना के लिए प्रयास की गई थी। नीति को दूसरे बांट देश उसे इतना से आगे विकास नए नए के लिए प्रतिवर्ष विकास की गई थी। विभिन्न रूप से आवश्यक संरक्षण के लिए विकास की गई सरकार भारतीय योजना की विकास दर के खास 5.6% रही थी। विकास के इस स्तर को 400,000 करोड़ रुपये के प्रतिवर्ष में 9.3% की दर से पूरा किया गया। योजना का प्रमुख उद्देश्य था—निर्माण का उल्लंघन नहीं, आर्थिक विकास का आयात नहीं और गोदाम का पानी तथा आर्थिक स्वरूपी उपलब्ध करना। इस बात पर वह दिए जाएंगे कि उनसे इतना विकास नहीं लगा उतने और वर्तमान स्तर से दूर तथा आर्थिक हानि व्यवस्था की सुधार करने के लिए ही इसी विद्यमान धारा योजना हो जाएगी।
Ordinances Promulgated [RAJYA SABHA] by the President

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[बी जीवन वंद्याकाल]

हमारे देश में विवाद और प्राकृतिक के क्षेत्र में जो प्रतिष्ठ की है यह गर्व जो विवाद है। उदाहरणस्वरूप इसलिये 2 उदाहरण के देश में स्वाधीन निर्माण निर्धारित कर्तव्य का लागर नियन्त्रा का चालू है। इसके लिए यह विवाद और प्राकृति के क्षेत्र में जो हमारे देश की संस्थान है। इसके लिए यह विवाद और प्राकृति के क्षेत्र में जो हमारे देश की संस्थान है। इसके लिए यह विवाद और प्राकृति के क्षेत्र में जो हमारे देश की संस्थान है। इसके लिए यह विवाद और प्राकृति के क्षेत्र में जो हमारे देश की संस्थान है। इसके लिए यह विवाद और प्राकृति के क्षेत्र में जो हमारे देश की संस्थान है। इसके लिए यह विवाद और प्राकृति के क्षेत्र में जो हमारे देश की संस्थान है। इसके लिए यह विवाद और प्राकृति के क्षेत्र में जो हमारे देश की संस्थान है। इसके लिए यह विवाद और प्राकृति के क्षेत्र में जो हमारे देश की संस्थान है।

नीचे दिए गए साधन के विवाद और प्राकृतिक के क्षेत्र में हैं। इससे जो हमारे देश की संस्थान है।

राज्य सभा

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भविष्य में हमारी सुंदरता और प्रतिभा का समार कहीं हुई तक हार के विकास पर निर्माण करता है। इससे, जिसंदे भावना, वास्तविक, समस्त उदाहरण, पूर्व प्रदेश तथा मुख्य पत्तन शामिल है। के क्षेत्र में इसके जो नवीन प्रभाव की है, उसका यह हमारी प्रसंगकार्य प्रसंगकार्याद्वारा मुझे हुई प्रभाव की है, किन्तु इस व्यक्ति की फलनों ने भी एक श्रम से हार नहीं हो सकता समय हारी है।

1986-89 का यह समय एक शीर्ष श्रेणी व्यक्ति रहा, जब मीनार, उदाहरण से, भावना स्थापित किया गया। वर्ष 1991-92 के रूपांतरण भावना-प्रशासन शाषक तथा स्थापित का भविष्य का प्रशासन हो सकता है, उसके बारे में कुछ निर्देश बांटने की प्रामाण्य है। इसके बारे में अनुसंधान भावना की उनी तकनीकी तौर पर रखी है, जिसके सारण सम्बन्ध में कुछ निर्देश बांटने की प्रामाण्य है। इसका व्यवहार का विवरण होने की प्रपेश व्यवहार के लोगों को जोड़ने की शक्ति होना चाहिए। विद्यार्थियों का विवरण होने की प्रतिष्ठा व्यवहार के लोगों को जोड़ने की महत्त्व करते हुए करने का हुर संपन्न प्राप्त किया जाना चाहिए। फिर मुख्य नहीं हो पता है, तो सरकार इस उद्देश्य के लिए, भविष्य हर से संभवतः उपयोगी और उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं।
[भी आरो बैंकिंग]

के श्लोक भाष्कर पैदा करने हेतु अभ्यासी उपयोग किए जा रहे हैं। बनन-भूमित जीत, अनुभूतित जन जीत तथा 
महत्त्वपूर्ण के लिए रोजयार प्रस्ताव प्रस्ताव करते हैं। लोगों को 
सुरक्षित उपलब्ध उपलब्धि मानने में कई कसरतें ऊपर खड़ी आदेशों के लिए 
उपयोग स्वाध्याय लिखित करता है। इस तरह, जय जल 
की समस्या वाले सभी गायकों के, जिनकी 
पहचान कर ली गई है, 1992-93 के 
लागू तक ये जल सोखने उपलब्ध करा 
दिया जाएगा। सुपर गायकों के पेश जल 
उपलब्धियां की हो करावी गायकी की 
विज्ञापन एवं पाठ होता हैं। तथाकथा, नेता 
नामित अलगों के लिए रेड जल संबंधी 
टेलीविजन अधिनियम को, राजगीर 
राशि रान्जी रङ्ग जल बिजली का नया 
विवरण उपलब्ध करा दिया जाएगा। 
अन्नदाता जलाशय को कार्य- 
विन्यास का उपयोग में गुजर रख कर 
शासन जनावरण जलाशय पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाएगा। 
संयुक्त पशुपति राज 
संख्या को जनावर पर 
किसी भी राजस्वली शक्ति 
प्राप्त हो सकते हैं। 
इस संख्या में सन 1991 में लोक 
शासन में एक संबंधि 
शासन संबंधि विविध के 
पेश किया गया है। 

मेरी सरकार अनुभूति अधिनियमों/अनुवर्तनों 
की समस्याओं के लिए अशांति जगगाम है। 
अनुभूति जलाशय/अनुलिप्तों के 
लोगों शरीर में 
रोजकर हो रहे नियोजकों की 
व्यवस्था के माध्यम से 
राह कर बनाया, 1991 में 
सुपर गायकों के एक विविध समावेश 
अधिनियम निकाय दिया 
तथा इस समावेश के 
संबंध के राजमो राजस्वली द्वारा 
विविध ध्यान दिया जाएगा। 
राजमो की यह भी 
सतंभ में 
शासन की 
शासन संबंधि विविध के 
पेश किया गया है।
राष्ट्रपति दूसरे शब्दों में अपनी भविष्यवाणी का पुनर्निर्देश करते हैं। इस प्रकार, राष्ट्रपति की भविष्यवाणी और अपने भविष्य की भविष्यवाणी का पुनर्निर्देश करते हैं।

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Presidents

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विन फर से हृदयी जननंशा बह रही है उसने हृदयी संजानीयों पर तथ्यात्मक दवाव पहुँचा। भीमी नर्सर ने जनन कर पर भावनी करने के सियात हाय के महत्त्व में समस्या पर भावनी मानक-कोण गणना है। इस उद्धरण के लिए एक वयस्क बनना तरीका की गई है जिसमें भावना में सुधार लाने तथा विवादों को बढ़ाने का उद्देश्य रखा गया है। वह यह साफ़ रखा गया है कि विन केंद्र में साधन महत्त्व कम होता है, विवाह के समय नर्सरों की उम्र का है और नया लिख तथा प्रश्न के दौरान महत्त्वों को मूलतः दर्शाया जाए। इस रूप बनाने के साथ-साथ इन वर्गों में विशेष प्रमाण लिए जाएं। वेंस के इन 90 वर्गों पर विशेष अध्ययन जारी कर दिया जाए। जिन वर्गों में प्रतिवर्ष जनन अग्नि 39 के भी विशेष रूप से गोरों की क्षमता में समस्या की दिखाई देती है। उन्नति के व्यापार के व्यापार इन वक्ताओं के संग्रह में इस कार्यों की विशेषता पर विचार ही केंद्रों उपनिवेश संबंधित प्रकार में साधन किया जाए।

सरकार मलिनिया उपमुख्य कार्यक्रम, कुन निर्धारण कार्यक्रम, ध्रुवा निर्माण के लिए एक निर्धारण कार्यक्रम भी है। 14 राष्ट्रीय ध्रुवा कार्यक्रम लगभग कर है। इस वर्ग के नाम को सुधार किया गया है और वहाँ हो जाए। इसका विनिर्माण में महत्त्वपूर्ण का रुप रखता है। इसके लिए वर्ष भर भी है। राजनीति की समस्या भी जोश हो रही है। सरकार ने कुछ वर्षों के साथ-साथ भरी भावना को विमल समझ का ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस वर्ग का मुक्तावृत्त करने के लिए पहले ही कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है। 120 रोग के मुख्य वर्गों में धार्मिक कभी हुई है और रोगियों को इससे शुरुआत जताते में सुधार हुआ है। जिस वर्ग धार्मिक ध्रुवा के तरीके पर नाम निर्धारित सुधारणों का सम्बन्ध के प्रदाता है। टली विवादी रोगों में हमारे समालोचनात्मक कोशिश है। रोगियों के रोग में भी उलेंद्रीकरण कभी हुई है। वाणिज्यिक मूल्य स्थानीय के रूप में भी प्राप्त कभी जाए है।
नीति पर बन बन किया जा गया है। राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन भी, विवादास्ती भी राजनीति की ओर से मई, 1988 में शुरू किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन भी, विवादास्ती भी राजनीति की ओर से मई, 1988 में शुरू किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन भी, विवादास्ती भी राजनीति की ओर से मई, 1988 में शुरू किया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन भी, विवादास्ती भी राजनीति की ओर से मई, 1988 में शुरू किया गया है।

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प्रेमल के प्रधान मंत्री की हाल की याद की बाहर से बोलने के दौरान संबंधों के एक विपरीतक नई ग्रंथि की स्वाभाविक हुआ है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप सहयोग के महत्वपूर्ण दौरे बोलने के लिए हमारे उन संबंधों की ध्यानपूर्वक निर्देशित कृत्रिम समस्याओं का प्राथमिकता होने से सुधार हुए हैं।

बीते के प्रधान मंत्री की हाल की याद की बाहर हुए, संबंधों को हंगाम किया करने के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण भीतर का प्रवर्तन साफ़ साफ़ हुई है। हमारे उन्मूलन लागत पर विविधता, जीवन और संस्कृति ध्वनि पुर्वों के शरीर में विकासों के याद-न्याय के दौरा पर उपरी राष्ट्रीय समाजांकुश का बड़ा बड़ा हुआ है।

हम बंगाली वेश में सोकंतल के पावन-भाव के कारण बदले हुए परिवहन में, दोनों देशों के बीच बोल धारकी संबंध ही जाने के परिणामस्वरूप बंगाली में देश का पार-परस्पर, मैथिली संबंधों के हंगाम का विषज्ञ के लिए बुद्धिक तरीके हैं।

हम शीतलका के साथ दोनों देशों के बीच धारावर्षक और ऐतिहासिक संबंधों की बनाये रखते हुए। विविधता संबंधों को सुधार और बढ़ाने के लिए उत्साहित हैं। शीतलका समाज के लिे धारक धारकात्मक प्रधान मंत्री के प्रधान भाषा पर भाषात्मक से धारावर्षक धर्मार्थ संबंधों के दौरे पर भाषाविद्वानों की स्वर्णिक स्वर्णिक शहीद शहीद। 20 जनवरी, 1992 के पुष्प ही नहीं होंगे और यह शहीदों का नाम है।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत के पश्चिम-पश्चिम के बॉम्बे और पंजाबी और जमुई-काश्मीर में भारतवास की सहयोग देता, संबंधों के साथ-साथ बनाने में मुख्य बाह्यता होती है। पाकिस्तान को उन्होंने उन्होंके से उत्साहित होने वाले उन खात्रों के बार-बार बांधा फिरा गया है और वह अपना निष्ठात-निष्ठा दौरा स्वीकारकर्ता धारक के उच्चतम दौरा कर दिया है। हमारे दौरे के बाद बांधा फिरा की गई निष्ठा इसके कारण अवश्य धारक की सामी पुरुष के विषय जारी रखी है। ।

हमें देखना चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान सरकार दोनों देशों में बीच तत्काल जुड़ा और अपने दोनों लीडर दृष्टिकोण स्थिरता करने के कारण महत्वपूर्ण माना माना माना माना माना।

26 दिसम्बर, 1991 को हमें देखना चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान संगठित संघर्ष धारकों का ध्यान-ध्यान ध्यान ध्यान ध्यान ध्यान ध्यान करने की गोष्ट है। रूप को एक उत्साहित धारक जाना मिला है और हमने सकता काली मुख्य परिक्षेन्द्र में तुरंत सोचता संबंध का प्रभाव ले लिया है। हमारे ने रोजवाला के साथ बाहर ध्यान पर आने की तैयारी की गई और हमारे संबंध पर उन्हें जुड़ा बनाने की कोशिश की है। मामलों में हमने हूँजाका के साथ-साथ वापस, क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र में भी हूँजाका तैयार होने और उच्चमूल्यता के तत्काल में धारकों का पर्याप्त महानिशिका करने बड़े बड़े की
पत्रभाषा एवं उन्नति प्रविधि के दौरे के साथ हम अपने संस्थान को श्रद्धांजलि देते हैं। हम अभ्यास के लिए, विशेष रूप से फिल्मों के न्यायिक और नाटकों के व्यवस्थित साधनों के साथ उसमें से निर्मित एवं स्थापत्य कार्य किए हैं।

भारत में पत्रभाषा एवं उन्नति प्रविधि के पीछे से बहुत करते हैं। वहाँ राज्यों द्वारा इज़राइल के बीच संबंध बनाने का उद्देश्य है।

हम इज़राइल के साथ व्यापार व्यवस्थापन से संबंधित कर्म करते हैं।

वर्तमान धार्मिक उपविवेक की धारणा में हमारे धार्मिक और धार्मिक सम्पन्न के भाग्य दिलचस्प देखने की लाभ है। हम इज़राइल के साथ एक दौरे करने की राज्यों की लाभ है। हम इज़राइल के साथ राज्यों के और धार्मिक धारणा से संबंधित करने का उद्देश्य है।

कम्बोडिया संघ को समन्वय के प्रयासों में हमने काबिज सूक्ष्मक बनाए हैं। नाटियाँ प्रविधि को जुड़ने वाले प्रदर्शन पर हम वैदिक प्रतिष्ठान सम्मेलन में वैदिक प्रदर्शन के साथ-साथ भारत का भी विभाग उल्लेख किया गया।

हमने 1987 से संघर्ष रायु महानुभवों के दिक्के के साथ की ऊष्ठा कर
राज्यसभा विषय में शासन के अंतर्गत राजनीति की कार्यवाही में सहायता की जाती है। इसलिए राज्यसभा के सदस्यों ने इस विषय में निर्धारित नीतियों की अनुरोधक विवादों को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए उपस्थिति ली है। सदस्य कई बार दूरें अपने संबंधित क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रतिष्ठित हैं। इसकी स्थापना के लिए उपस्थित सदस्यों के साथ भी उपस्थिति लेने की जरूरत है।

विशेष यूढ़ के बलन्द कारण में इस विषय में इतिहास में हुई घटनाओं और उनसे संबंधित मुद्दों के कारण हुए आयोजनों को भी निर्धारित है कि यह नया स्वतंत्र नीतियों ने भारतीय नेताओं की राजनीती में उत्पन्न संभावित बातों में एक संयोजन करने के लिए कार्यक्षेत्र कार्यरत है। विषय के सार्थकताकर्ताओं को अपने अपने नीतियों का इस नया नीति के संदर्भ में आयोजनों पर स्वतंत्र व्यापक प्रारूप लेने और जटिलताओं के निर्माण का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होगा। भारत इस स्वतंत्र नीति को सकारात्मक बताए विषय का कार्यक्षेत्र करेगा।

हेतु अभियुक्त ध्यान पर भी इसी प्रकार के अभियुक्तों को समय सार्थक में भाग लेने का संबंध होना चाहिए। गूढ़ नीतियों का संस्कार और जुबानी, जैसे संबंध के बाद बाहर निर्देशित करने के नीतियों का प्रभाव रहेगा। हमने इसी स्थापना के सार्थक नीति के प्रमुख में स्थान दिल्ली में राजस्थान निर्माण विभाग की नीतियों का प्रभाव में घोषणा की है। इसके साथ-साथ राजस्थान विभाग के भाग में स्वतंत्र नीतियों का स्वतंत्र भाग बनाने का प्रयास किया है। उसके बाद भी इसी कार्यक्षेत्र के नीतियों का संबंध मुद्दों की व्यापकता और संबंध में एक स्वतंत्र रूप से कार्य करने की अपेक्षा भी बल लिया।
OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of over two months, death has snatched away from our midst during this period Sh. S. Kumaran, Shri Mababr Prasad Bhargava and Shri Sat Paul Mittal, a sitting Member of the House.

Shri Kumaran was born in February, 1923 at Alleppey and passed away on the 24th December, 1991, at the age of 68 years. In his death, the nation has lost an upright leader and an active trade