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ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മി. സ്പീക്കർ, നിയമസഭാംഗങ്ങളെ,

നിങ്ങളെയെല്ലാം നിയമസഭയുടെ ഈ സമ്മേളനത്തിലേക്ക് സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്യുവാനും, നിങ്ങൾക്കും നിങ്ങളുടെ മുമ്പേ കേരളത്തിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കും എന്റെ അഭിനന്ദനങ്ങളും ശ്രദ്ധാശംസകളും നൽകുവാനും എനിക്ക് അതിയായ സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്.

ഇന്നത്തെ മന്ത്രിസഭയും നിയമസഭയും അവയുടെ കാലാവധിയുടെ അഞ്ചാമത്തെയും അവസാനത്തേതുമായ വർഷത്തിലേക്ക് പ്രവേശിക്കുകയാണ്. കേരള സംസ്ഥാനപ്പിറവിക്കുശേഷം സംസ്ഥാന ചരിത്രത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു സംഭവം മുമ്പ് ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. കൃതിച്ചുകയറുന്ന സാധനവിലയും, അവശ്യ സാധനങ്ങളുടെ ദുർലഭ്യവും, തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയും, മറ്റു വൈഷമ്യങ്ങളും നിമിത്തം രാജ്യം മുഴുവൻ വളരെയേറെ ക്ലേശങ്ങളിലും വിഷമതകളിലും കൂടി കടന്നുപോകുകയാണ്. മേൽപറഞ്ഞ പ്രശ്നങ്ങളിൽ കേവലം ഒരേണ്ണം ഏതൊരു ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെയും സുസ്ഥിരതയ്ക്ക് ഒരു ഭീഷണിയായിത്തീർന്നുവന്ന സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ മന്ത്രിസഭയും നിയമസഭയും അഞ്ചാം വർഷത്തിലേക്ക് പ്രവേശിക്കുകയെന്നത് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധേയമാണ്. ഈ പ്രശ്നങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും ഗവൺമെന്റിന് സുസ്ഥിരത കൈവരിക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചു എങ്കിൽ അത് ഗവൺമെന്റിന് ന്യായമായും അഭിമാനിക്കാവുന്ന ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്. സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ സാമ്പത്തിക വികസനത്തിന് ഈ സുസ്ഥിരത നന്മ കൈവരുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. സന്തോഷകരമായ ഈ നേട്ടത്തിൽ നിങ്ങളെയെല്ലാം അഭിനന്ദിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു.

നിങ്ങൾക്കറിയാവുന്നപോലെ ഭക്ഷ്യപ്രശ്നമാണ് ഈ സംസ്ഥാനം അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കുന്ന ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട പ്രശ്നം. ഖരീഫ് വിളവുകാലത്ത് ഉണ്ടായ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കവും അതിനുശേഷം വടക്കു-കിഴക്കൻ കാലവർഷത്തിന്റെ അഭാവവും നിമിത്തം നടപ്പുവർഷത്തിൽ അരിയുടെ ഉൽപ്പാദനത്തിൽ വലിയ തിരിച്ചടി ഉണ്ടായി. കേരളത്തിന്റെ നെല്ലറയായ കൂട്ടനാടു പ്രദേശത്തെ ഒരു വെള്ളക്കയറ്റവും, തൽഫലമായി നെൽക്കൃഷി ക്ലേശയേർപ്പെട്ടതും സഹായകരമായ ഗുരുതരമായ പ്രതിസന്ധിയിൽ എന്റെ ഗവൺമെന്റ്, ഡിപ്ലാർട്ടുമെന്റ് പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്കുപുറമെ, തണ്ണീർച്ചെങ്കൽ, ബണ്ട് നിർമ്മാണങ്ങളിലൂടെയും ഒരു ഭാഗം ജില്ലാകളക്ടറുടെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷതയിലുള്ള കർഷകരുടെ ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയെ ഏൽപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചു. അവരുടെ ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും അകമഴിഞ്ഞതും നിർദ്ദോഷമായ സഹകരണമാണ് ലഭിച്ചത്. ബൃഹത്തായ മനുഷ്യപ്രയത്നത്തിന്റെ ഫലമായി 300 മീറ്റർ നീളത്തിൽ മണ്ണുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ഒരു ചിറ വേമ്പനാട്ടുകായലിന്റെ നടുമുഴുത്തിൽ കേവലം 20 ദിവസം കൊണ്ട് നിർമ്മിച്ച് ഒരു റിക്കാർഡ് സൃഷ്ടിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. മണ്ണുചുമക്കുന്ന തൊഴിലാളികൾ, വള്ളക്കാർ, മരപ്പണിക്കാർ, ടഗ്ഗർ, ഡ്രൈവ്ജർ എന്നിവ പ്രവർത്തിപ്പിക്കുന്നവർ, എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർ, കമ്മിറ്റി അംഗങ്ങൾ എന്നിവർ ഉൾപ്പെടെ എല്ലാ ആളുകളും പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ച ഉൽസാഹവും, അർപ്പണബോധവും സഹകരണമനോഭാവവും നമ്മുടെ സംസ്ഥാന ചരിത്രത്തിൽ അത്യുജ്വലമായ ഒരു സംഭവമായിരുന്നു. സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ മുഴുവൻ ജനങ്ങളും അവരോട് ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ കടപ്പാടുള്ളവരാണ്. അവർ 30,000 ഏക്കർ വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ള നെൽപ്പാടങ്ങൾ സംരക്ഷിക്കുകയും അങ്ങനെ ഉദ്ദേശം 4.25 കോടി രൂപ വിലവരുന്ന 45,500 ടൺ നെല്ല് നഷ്ടപ്പെടാതെ രക്ഷിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. എനിക്ക് മലയാളത്തിൽ കുറെ സാവധാനമായി മാത്രമേ സംസാരിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുകയുള്ളൂ എന്നതുകൊണ്ടും ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട അംഗങ്ങളുടെ ക്ഷമയെ കൂടുതൽ പരീക്ഷിക്കാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കാത്തതിനാലും, എന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തിന്റെ ശേഷിക്കുന്ന ഭാഗം ഞാൻ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ വായിക്കാൻപോകുകയാണ്.

During the course of the year the State Government placed Rs. One crore at the disposal of the Electricity Board for energising pumpsets intended to irrigate food crops. With this, about 1500 pumpsets which were lying idle for want of electric connection were energised. There are hundreds more to be energised. Committee at the District level with District Collector as Chairman and District Agricultural Officer, Executive Engineer, Electricity Board, Executive Engineer, Irrigation, etc., were constituted to supervise the implementation of schemes of food production. The committees have been directed to meet once every month and review the progress of schemes.

Our State along with the rest of the country had to face a difficult situation on the food front during 1974. The wide spread pest attacks on paddy crops affected paddy production in the State and consequently reduced the total availability of foodgrains. Nevertheless, my Government was able to maintain the public distribution system without breakdown throughout the year. However, due to the reduced availability of rice in the Central Pool from September, 1974 onwards, that allotment was considerably reduced. Though this reduction was matched by a corresponding increase in the allotment of wheat, the low level of availability of rice gave rise to difficulties to the people. My Government has been strongly pressing the Government of India to increase the allotment of rice to this State. From 2nd February, 1975, 3 oz. of rice and 9 oz. of wheat are being distributed in the State.

My Government also took vigorous steps during 1974 for procuring foodgrains on a State to State basis, and were able to obtain a sizeable quantity of foodgrains from outside, especially wheat. The price of wheat in the open market in Kerala today is one of the lowest in the entire country and this in turn has helped to keep under check the price of rice also. A significant development during 1974 was the formation of the Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation. The Corporation has already played a very useful role in purchasing food grains from outside the State. It has been able to build up a buffer-stock on our own so as to supplement what is held on the Central Government account in Food Corporation of India godowns. With this we have started distributing 1 kilogram of rice at Rs. 2.50 a kilo to each family in 31 centres in the coastal areas of this State, over and above the normal ration. In the cities maida is being sold through Wholesale Co-operatives and Departmental Stores and a certain quantity of pulses also. With all these the food situation at present in the State is more satisfactory than at any time during the last 2 years. For distribution of controlled cloth the State Co-operative Marketing Federation has built up sales outlets in almost all panchayats in the State through Service Co-operative Societies.

The Ela Programme which has proved to be very popular and successful would be extended to more areas during the coming year in accordance with the plan to set up five hundred new units during the Fifth Plan period. One hundred new Elas are being taken up immediately.

One of the most significant steps taken during 1974-75 to combat the attack of pests is the organisation of a comprehensive Plant Protection Service under which one hundred Pest and Disease Surveillance Units have been established. During the next year more such units will be established to give a better coverage and will include not only paddy but all major crops. The Agriculture Department is also stocking pesticides and chemicals worth about Rs. 50 lakhs for supply to cultivators on a no-loss no-profit basis.

My Government are seized of the problem of production and marketing of coconut which is one of the most important of our commercial crops and which plays a vital role in the economy of this State. Proposals for setting up a Coconut Board and a Coconut Corporation which would best subserve the interests of Kerala are under active consideration. My Government have also undertaken a massive scheme for increasing the production of T x D coconut seedlings to support an ambitious replantation programme. It is expected that by 1977 the actual production of TxD coconut seedlings would go up to 6 lakhs and that a production target of 20 lakhs seedlings would be achieved by 1980.

A subsidiary of the Plantation Corporation of Kerala will be set up shortly to undertake cultivation of oil palm on plantation basis. The scheme launched by the Agriculture Department for the development of cashew in small private holdings has also met with considerable success. An area of 33,000 acres is already covered under the scheme and it is proposed to cover an additional area of 30,000 acres in 1975-76. The scheme will go a long way in increasing the indigenous availability of cashew for the cashew industry.

My Government intend not only to conserve and protect our forest resources but also to shift to production oriented forestry, keeping in view the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture. The Kerala Forest Development Corporation has been registered with headquarters in Kottayam. The Corporation will undertake a massive programme of raising Eucalyptus and other quick-growing species required by industry over an area of 53,380 hectares, besides maintaining the existing Eucalyptus plantations. The setting up of this Corporation would go a long way in solving raw material problems of industries based on forest produce and attract new industries to the State. My Government have also decided to set up the Forest Research Institute which will undertake forestry research on a broad basis having regard to the special problems of the State and the development plans in this sector.

The survey of the forests which have vested in the State under the Kerala Private Forests (Vesting and Assignment) Act is proceeding apace and steps for assignment of the lands to landless agriculturists, Harijans, tribals and other categories contemplated in the Act will be taken up as soon as the survey and demarcation are over. Rules for the distribution of cultivable land from private forests and for setting up the Vested Forest Fund and the Agriculturists Rehabilitation Fund, have been published and brought into force.

Last year my Government had to face serious financial difficulties and resources to cover a deficit of about Rs. 55 crores had to be found. With determined efforts to improve tax collections, reduce expenditure

and organise additional resources, my Government have been able to achieve considerable improvement in the situation. The collection under sales tax alone has reached Rs. 52.12 crores by the end of December, 1974 as compared to Rs. 36.66 crores upto December, 1973. The special campaign to mobilise Small Savings has also been very successful. It was also possible to effect savings to the tune of about Rs. 2 crores as a result of the recommendations of the Deployment Cell which was constituted in February 1974 with a view to economise on administrative expenditure. In spite of the above steps, frequent revision of D.A. of the employees is the major factor which upsets all the financial forecasts made by the State. Present indications are that the State may have to face severe stresses and strains on the financial front in the coming year also.

The Annual Plan for 1975-76 for Kerala was finalised recently at Rs. 90 crores. Topmost priority has been given in this Plan to the core sectors, namely, Agriculture, Irrigation and Power which account for 57% of the total allocation.

The National Development Council has accepted in principle the adoption of an area approach for accelerated economic development of important regions. The Western Ghats area has been identified as one such region and the Centre has allocated a sum of Rs. 38 lakhs during the current year for the above development programme. With these funds, a dairy development scheme is being implemented in Idikki and Attapady. Government are at present engaged in formulating proposals for establishing a comprehensive Dairy Project covering parts of Trivandrum and Quilon Districts, on the pattern of the famous Kaira District Milk Co-operative.

My Government have implemented several schemes during the current year under the Half a Million Jobs Programme sponsored by the Government of India. It was possible to provide employment to nearly 16,000 persons, which included Engineering graduates and Diploma holders, Medical graduates and Agricultural graduates. Self-employment schemes are also being considered for implementation with Government of India funds under the Employment Promotion Programme.

For the utilisation of rural man-power on a massive scale and to relieve rural unemployment, a scheme known as Labour-cum-Development Bank has been taken up and one such bank has commenced work in Ernakulam District on an experimental basis.

On the labour front my Government's policy has been to promote industrial peace and harmony and to ensure unimpeded production and a fair deal for labour. The historic Kerala Agricultural Workers Bill passed by this Assembly in March, 1974 is a milestone in the progress of this State. The rules and the scheme under this Act are being finalised and it is expected to be implemented shortly.

My Government have been able to achieve much in the field of health services. The ambitious scheme for establishing at least one dispensary in every Panchayat has achieved its target. A net-work of 250 dispensaries were started during the year. The State has already achieved the national norm of one hospital bed for every one thousand population. Based on the bed-nurse ratio, the required number of nursing staff was appointed. A massive scheme has been drawn up for the construction of 1250 pay-wards covering 72 hospitals for economically utilising the available space. Of these the pay-wards attached to Calicut and Alleppey Medical College Hospitals have been commissioned. A Food Adulteration Mobile Squad was formed for the effective control of the meance of food adulteration.

Industrialisation is a pre-requisite for rapid economic development. My Government have taken many steps for the diversification and expansion of production capacity of companies owned by Government in the large and medium sectors. In the Central Sector, a news-print factory, ship building yard, printing machine manufacturing unit of H.M.T. and a unit for the manufacture of electronic exchanges by the Indian Telephone Industries are under various stages of implementation. In the State Public Sector, the Kerala Drugs and Pharmaceuticals at Alleppey has gone into production on schedule. When this unit achieves its full installed capacity, it is expected to meet at least one-third of the demand of medicines in the State hospitals. The Steel Industries Limited, Kerala, is a major project taken up by the State Government during this year with the objective of setting up four large units for the manufacture of various engineering items required for railways and other industries. License has been received for the establishment of a new spinning mill by the APEX Society at Quilon and three more mills by the K.S.I.D.C. at Alleppey, Trivandrum and Malappuram. The old Sitaram Mills which was being run on a depleted capacity will be expanded into a full-fledged Textile Mill. The Appollo Tyre Factory in the private sector involving an investment of more than Rs. 20 crores will come up in the Trichur District within the next 18 months.

Along with the large scale industries a systematic effort has also been made by my Government for the development of the small scale and traditional industries. A separate organisation has been formed wholly devoted to the development of small industries headed by the Small Industries Development Commissioner. I hope this will give a much needed boost to the development of thousands of small scale industrial units in the State. Steps are also being taken to meet the slump in the marketing of handloom products by capturing the growing market in foreign countries for ready made handloom garments. Two ready-made garment units, one in Cannanore and another in Trivandrum, will be started for this purpose.

The coir industry is being reorganised in the co-operative sector and the programme aims at the coverage of 2.4 lakh workers out of 4 lakh workers in the spinning sector by organising 600 primary societies with 400 workers each to be completed in 5 years' time. The Lapidary Industry in Trichur is being reorganised on a co-operative basis on the pattern of the Dinesh Beedi Society. Twelve primary co-operative societies with one Apex society are being formed. About three thousand five hundred workers scattered over various localities in Trichur District will be organised into co-operatives, in the first stage.

Another significant achievement during this period is the setting up of the State Electronics Development Corporation, the first of its kind in India. It has already started manufacture of television sets in the Karakulam Industrial Estate. It has signed a collaboration agreement for manufacture of Electrolytic capacitors and Monolithic capacitors. The total project cost of these two schemes is Rs. 710 lakhs and their annual turnover would be worth Rs. 800 lakhs, a major portion of which is for export. The Corporation is also developing various new items for which it has already started its Research and Development Wing.

My Government are also taking steps to explore and exploit the mineral resources of the State. Systematic geological mapping and investigation of rocks in the Palode Reserve Forest has revealed a zone of graphite-bearing rocks. Sizeable deposits of graphite have also been found near Thodupuzha. The bulk sampling work on the iron ore deposits in Kozhikode District for determining the beneficiation characteristics of the ore and its suitability for sponge iron manufacture has been initiated. The work relating to the proving of limestone deposits in Walayar Reserve Forest in Palghat District to meet the requirements of the proposed cement plant is being done by the Minerals Exploration Corporation. All this will get a further fillip with the recent reorganisation of the State Geological Department.

My Government are also pursuing the schemes for the exploitation of the abundant water and power, resources of this State. The prestigious Idukki Hydro-Electric Project is expected to be commissioned during 1975 itself. The main Idukki Dam has been completed and the erection of the power station is progressing satisfactorily. This project when completed will add 1,840 million units per annum to our generating system which now has a firm generating capacity of 2,736 million units.

Kerala with its long coastline has substantial fisheries resources and potential Port facilities. Encouraged by the progress achieved by the pioneering fisheries development scheme at Pudiappa-Pudiangadi in Kozhikode District, two more schemes have been sanctioned at Vypeen and Angengo. The development of the Beypur Port is a creditable achievement of the Port Department ambitious scheme for integrated fisheries development with Vizhinjam, Neendakara and Beypur as bases is being worked out for implementation with World Bank assistance. The Kerala Shipping Corporation has been registered in May, 1974 and it is expected to be able to secure three or four ships during the course of the next year.

Two important proposals for amending the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 are now under active consideration of my Government. One proposal is to make a provision that where the cultivating tenant has opted to pay the purchase price payable by him in lump under section 72 L the balance amount of compensation payable by the Land Board under section 72 I shall be paid in lump. The other proposal is to amend the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 77 to the effect that an application for shifting of Kudikidappu under this section should not be entertained by the Land Tribunal after allowing an application for purchase of the Kudikidappu under section 80 B.

The implementation of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 is in progress. To achieve better progress the existing machinery for land reforms work has been reorganised and strengthened with effect from 1-1-1975. Block Development Officers and Land Assignment Tahsildars who were functioning as part-time Land Tribunals have been replaced by full-time Tribunals. Compensation has been paid to the tune of Rs. 1.85 crores to landlords of tenanted holding under section 72. About Rs. 26 lakhs has been given to landlords whose lands have been given to Kudikidappukars.

The Rules under the Sreepandaravaka Lands (Vesting and Enfranchisement) Act for the enfranchisement of holdings in respect of Sreepandaravaka owned by Sree Padmanabhaswamy Temple have been issued in October, 1974. The time of two years fixed as per the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Sreepandaravaka (Vesting and Enfranchisement) Act for the payment of arrears of rent by the Land-holders, has been extended to 4 years from the appointed day i.e., 1-8-1971 by an Ordinance issued in January, 1975.

An amount of Rs. 2.1 crores has so far been expended for the payment of annuity/interim annuity to Religious/Charitable or Educational Institutions of a public nature under the Kerala Land Reforms Act which have opted for vesting their rights over holdings in Government in consideration of the payment of an annuity in perpetuity from Government.

My Government are also taking special interest in the promotion of the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A major colonisation scheme for the educated unemployed Scheduled Castes, a scheme for training Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for All-India Service Examinations and Dairy Farming Schemes in Tribal Areas are some of the important programmes included for implementation during the year 1975-76. The Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also taken up several useful schemes. The most important among them are supply of auto-rickshaws on hire purchase basis and construction of houses with loan assistance from HUDCO. One hundred auto-rickshaws have already been supplied to unemployed Harijans and it is proposed to supply another two hundred auto-rickshaws during the year 1975-76. The Corporation has also prepared a loan scheme for the construction of 2,200 low cost houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under the scheme of special recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 88 Gazetted posts and 1560 non-gazetted posts have been filled by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is in addition to the normal recruitment. In the Education Department it has been decided to recruit 362 graduate teachers and 743 Primary School teachers from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

My Government have achieved further progress in the modernisation of the Police force and in Police housing. All Police Stations in the State have now been provided with vehicles. The Crime Branch has been reorganised by bringing all serious crimes under its regular charge and special units for this purpose have been formed in all districts. A large housing programme for Police personnel has been undertaken and is being implemented in stages. An Economic Offences Wing has been set up with headquarters at Trivandrum in order to effectively control the countrywide menace of the parallel economy of black money amassed by smugglers, racketeers in foreign exchange and tax evaders. My Government have also taken steps to reorient the training of Police Officers so that they are made aware of the socio-economic problems of the day and about labour laws and land reforms in particular.

My Government are aware of the hardships faced by the Government employees due to the rising prices and scarcity of commodities and are prepared to consider their problems sympathetically within the constraints of the State's financial position. Government have finalised the scheme for retirement benefits to Private College Staff, which will be put into effect in the coming year.

The religious minorities in the State felt aggrieved by the inclusion of certain provisions in Kerala University Act and Calicut University Ordinance, intended to discipline erring Private College managements. These Communities felt that these provisions were an interference with the right of minorities to "establish and administer educational institutions of their choice" guaranteed by Article 30 (1) of the Constitution. My Government examined the question, with sympathy and understanding for the right of minorities, and I am happy to say that Government have decided to drop section 69 from both the Acts. I wish to assure all minority communities in the State that Government will ever be prepared to consider their interests and needs sympathetically.

In the last two years while sanctioning new schools, Government had, for a variety of reasons, given sanction only for Government Schools. Government are now taking steps to sanction schools in the private sector also in the ensuing academic year. The sole criterion of sanctioning new schools will be, the needs of the locality and the suitability of the agency which applies for starting a schools for running the same efficiently.

Recognising the fact that there is a very widespread feeling of heart-burn among members of forward communities, on account of the present practice of the Government in confining fee concessions only to students belonging to backward communities, my Government have decided to extend such concessions to poor students, belonging to forward communities also.

Recently, there was some unrest among the Kannada minority people of Kasaragode, due to a mistaken understanding of a recent Order of Government. It may be noted that my Government do not insist upon compulsory knowledge of the regional language for entry into Government service. Candidates belonging to minority language communities are free to write tests either in their mothertongue or English or Hindi. Therefore there is absolutely no discrimination against any minority so far as entry into public service is concerned. All language groups are treated on a basis of absolute equality. All that is insisted upon is that once a person has entered Kerala Government service he must acquire a working knowledge of the regional language in order to enable him to serve effectively the people among whom he works. If any difficulty is experienced in the actual implementation of this rule my Government would be prepared to solve all genuine difficulties.

In addition to the Bills for replacement of the Ordinances issued by me, the following important Bills among others are coming up for consideration during the Session:

1. The Jenmikaram Payment (Abolition) Bill, 1975.
2. The Kanom Tenancy Abolition Bill, 1975.
3. The Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Restriction on Transfer of Lands and Restoration of Alienated Lands) Bill, 1974.
4. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Bill, 1974.

Let me conclude by extending my good wishes to you again in your endeavours for the promotion of the welfare of our people. May I wish you all success.

JAI HIND