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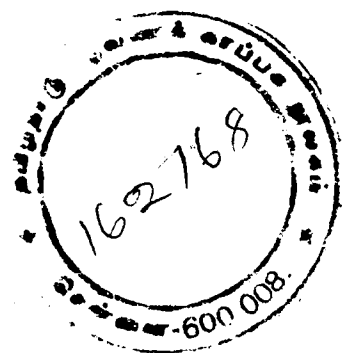
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VOL. I

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No. 9

RESOURCES FOR THE SECOND PLAN†

SHARAD S. MARATHE.*

AT THE outset, we must bear in mind that the Second Plan forms a part of a longer process of economic development. Authors of the First Plan were aware of this and had pointed out that 'it is necessary to visualise the problem of development over a period of 25 or 30 years and to view the immediate five-year period in this broader context.' During the years of the implementation of the First Plan the broader context had occasionally tended to be somewhat obscured. But in discussing the Second Plan it is very necessary to view it as a link in the chain rather than as a piece by itself. If this is accepted, the question of resources has to be viewed from two points: (a) the question of resources for the Second Plan, and (b) the extent to which the Second Plan can or should be used for ensuring still larger resources in the third and subsequent Plan periods. There are thus two distinct planes on which the question of resources needs to be discussed, although there is, as always, an organic inter-relation between the short-term and the long-term considerations. A great deal of confusion will be avoided if it is made clear as to whether an argument applies to the short or the long run.

For instance, in the first article of this series, it has been argued that 'resources are not, considered dynamically, a set of data but are themselves part of the operational variables in the planning system.' This is, of course, true. But its relevance is much more limited when we consider, as is done in the following paragraphs, the specific question, viz., resources required for implementing a plan of given size and composition, the extent to which resources would be available on the basis of present trends and the ways and means by which they can be augmented. In the context of the Second

Plan the position briefly would appear to be that the investment content of the Plan, including the public and the private sectors, would be Rs. 5,600 crores or possibly Rs. 5,950 crores, in case the allocation for industry in the private sector is to be raised to Rs. 750 crores. The rate of investment will, therefore, have to be stepped up from about 6½% of the national income to 11%. As far as the public sector is concerned, the total requirements, current and capital, developmental and non-developmental, of the central, state and local Governments, would be of the order of Rs. 8,800 crores. As against this, the visible resources, inclusive of Rs. 400 crores of external assistance, amount to Rs. 6,800 crores, thus leaving a gap of about Rs. 2,000 crores. The question is, how is this gap to be filled?

The answer to this question usually is that we are unduly concerned about financial resources; that what really matters is ultimately real resources. This no doubt is true. But it is not commonly realised that some allowance is made for this in the calculation of resources available when provision is made for deficit financing of the order of about Rs. 1000 to 1200 crores. This provision is based on the assumption that within the period of the next Plan it should be possible to utilise 'the new and untapped resources' on a scale large enough to counter any inflationary potential implicit in reliance on deficit financing. If anything, there are grounds for the fear, particularly if the increase in production in small-scale or household industries does not come up to expectations, that this order of deficit financing may tend to generate inflationary pressure. It would therefore be unwise to use this argument of real resources beyond a certain limit.

† This is the third and the concluding article in the series. Two other views were published in the two preceding issues of the *Indian Affairs Record*.

* Mr. Marathe is Assistant Secretary, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry. The views expressed herein however do not necessarily represent the views of the Federation.

There is also another point which does not usually receive adequate attention. It is not enough that real resources are available in the sense that there are unutilised supplies of factors of production including labour. It is necessary that these factors should be in a utilisable form and that they become available at the right time, at the right place and in right combinations. In other words, the extent to which under-employed resources can be further utilised depends ultimately on the ability to organise—itsself a relatively scarce factor in an under-developed economy—and on the availability of other co-operating factors which again are in short supply. While a great deal can and should be achieved through voluntary and co-operative effort in the form of *shramadan*,* it is also well to pause and consider the extent to which it can augment the investible resources during the next five years.

Another curious feature of present discussion about resources is that foreign exchange is scarcely mentioned as a limiting factor to the process of development. And yet a careful scrutiny of the projects included in the plan-frame would show that shortage of foreign exchange is not unlikely. Further, the imbalance in the foreign exchange budget will get worse if for any reason inflationary pressures develop within the country. One has to recognise, that however inconvenient it may be to the bold planner, there is no method by which he can print other countries' currencies with the same facility with which he can his own.

After taking credit for a safe amount of deficit financing, there is still left a gap of about 800 to 1000 crores which will have to be filled by additional taxation and/or borrowing and/or foreign aid, and it is here that the sharpest differences arise, depending largely on one's political affiliations. For instance, the Communist Party's view would appear to be that not much reliance can be placed on deficit financing in an economy where 'commercial and speculative capital plays a predominant role and the strategic sectors are yet firmly in the grip of private interests.' At the same time that Party would look with disfavour on the suggestion of the Taxation Enquiry Commission—now endorsed by the Panel of Economists—that the bulk of new taxation will have to be by

* Voluntary Contribution of Labour.

way of indirect taxes. Having ruled out additional indirect taxation, the specific measures for augmenting resources are said to be: more taxes on classes who are obviously in a better position to pay; compulsory freezing of profits in private industry and the diversion of the excess to the exchequer; larger income from State enterprises by extending the sphere of State activity in fields like foreign trade, nationalising British concerns and also by suitable price policy for State enterprises. There are also supplementary suggestions such as that people must be assured of substantial and permanent improvement in the living standards in the not too distant future, and that a thorough-going and effective land reform is a pre-condition for creating incentives among the peasantry.

I am not here concerned with the merits or implications of each of these measures. Some of them like nationalising British enterprises or State monopoly of foreign trade are primarily elements of communist political strategy. But there are two points which need to be mentioned. Firstly, there is the question of the time-element. What we need is more resources for implementing the Second Plan and they have to become available in the coming five years. Even assuming that some of the proposals may lead to increased resources for the State—and not all of them will do so—it is by no means certain that this would happen within the period of Second Five-Year Plan. Further, it would be taking a very limited view of development, if the resources available to the public sector are to be secured only at the expense of the resources likely to be invested in the private sector.

It has been argued that 'it is impossible to ride both horses of an expanding private sector and an expanding public sector at the same time. It is necessary to choose between them. A choice in favour of private capitalism implies a slow rate of development and no co-operation from the people. A genuinely socialist choice, on the other hand, will enable rapid development and draw by far the greater part of its capital from the enthusiastic co-operation of the people, with labour and sacrifice inspired by a new outlook on life. By its eagerness to secure the advantages of both

these conflicting worlds, the plan-frame seems destined to gain neither.' This calls for two comments: Firstly, it is purely rhetorical at this stage to talk of a choice between private capitalism and socialism. In no country in the world, and much less in India, does undiluted private capitalism flourish today. And in any case, to juxtapose the two systems, as if it was a choice between black and white and to suggest that those who favour a combination of the two do so only on account of vested interests or outright perversity, is not likely to advance constructive argument. Secondly, even assuming that there was no private sector, a given scale of development will involve raising the rate of investment within the community, and this under any system is liable to involve a burden.

In a country like ours these burdens have to be borne not only by the relatively better off who are few, but by the many and, in

fact, a wider sharing of burdens is made possible by the process of development itself. The diversion of a certain part of the additional income is the only way in which the investible resources in the community can be augmented. One may choose to vary the percentage of such diversion from one section to another or one may choose to do it through price policy of State enterprises or by allowing a general rise in the level of prices or by taxation or by borrowing either at home or abroad. Each of these methods, or any given combination thereof, has certain political and economic consequences and the particular combination chosen will depend partly on one's judgment of economic trends and partly on political convictions. But to argue, as is often done, against indirect taxation and at the same time support a pricing policy in State enterprises which is aimed at making monopoly profits, may be politically expedient but economically puerile.

THE PUNJAB PROBLEM†

AN AKALI VIEW

HUKAM SINGH*

OVER six million in number, and patriotic to the very marrow of their bones, the Sikhs have played a very important role in the history of their motherland. For about 100 years prior to 1947 the history of the Sikhs had been the history of the Punjab. Since partition the problem of the Sikhs has been the problem of this border State. Their importance has never been judged by their numbers.

During the emancipation struggles the Sikhs were always in the vanguard. As early as 1870, 15 years before the Indian National Congress was founded, sixty-six Sikhs of the Namdhari Sect were blown up from the mouth of cannon by the alien rulers, as they were guilty of loving their country too

passionately. The heroes of *Kamagata Maru* the veterans of the *Ghadar* party, the insurgent ratings of Karachi, the patriotic soldiers of the Indian National Army, as also the victims of Jallianwala Bagh, including, of course, S. Udham Singh of Sunam (now in Pepsu) who was hanged in 1940 for shooting dead Sir Michael O'Dwyer in London, were all in a major proportion Sikhs. This less-than-two per cent minority of the Indian people contributed more than 80 per cent of the total number who were hanged for their patriotism. Even in the matter of courting arrest and suffering privations, the share of the Sikhs was much larger than their numbers warranted.

Inside the legislatures too, the Sikhs

† The present article puts forward the viewpoint of the Akali Party on the problem of the Sikhs and the Punjab. There are other sections among the Sikhs holding different views, a large number also owing their loyalty to the Congress Party. Next time we shall publish an article giving another view of the problem.

* Mr. Hukam Singh is a prominent member of the Akali Party and member of the Lok Sabha.

collaborated with the progressive forces, and threw their full weight on the side of the Congress whenever any national emergency arose. The election of Mr. Mavlankar as the Chairman of the Central Assembly in 1944 was due to all the 3 Sikhs voting with the Congress. Upto 1945 all elections were fought together and the membership of the Akali Dal was considered enough qualification for enrolment in the Congress registers. It was for the first time in 1945 that the Akali Dal sponsored its own candidates as it felt convinced, after Rajaji's formula, that the Congress would surrender to the demand of the Muslim League for the partition of the country. It was considered disastrous by the Sikhs. But even after winning 23 seats out of 33, the Akali Dal continued to lend its support to the Congress in all diplomatic talks during the Wavell Conferences and Cabinet Mission parleys. When regardless of the Sikhs' vehement opposition, it was decided to partition the country, in spite of the ruin that it wrought to them, they submitted to it in the larger interests of the country.

The Sikhs suffered most during the partition. They were the special target of the Muslim frenzy and vandalism. The Sikhs lost about 70% of their property in the form of rich and fertile lands in the canal colonies of the West Punjab. Half of their population was rendered homeless and had to migrate, leaving their sacred shrines which they held so dear. A community under such a strain required a sympathetic treatment, and a considerate, humane approach. The Congress had given them many assurances and made many promises. At the Lahore session, during 1929, the Congress had assured the Sikhs that 'no solution in any future constitution will be acceptable to the Congress that does not give full satisfaction to the parties concerned.' In 1946 Pandit Nehru, while clarifying the position of the Congress, had declared that the Sikhs could have a sub-Province, if they did not feel *secure**. Again during August 1946, the Congress had appealed to the Sikhs to send their representatives to the Constituent Assembly, and had promised to support their legitimate demands therein. The Sikhs readily responded to it. After the partition

Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava declared unequivocally that the Governor and the Chief Minister would not belong to the same community, and that there would be equal representation of Hindus and Sikhs in the Punjab Cabinet, including the Speaker. The Gurdwara Act VIII of 1925 was a compromise measure and a convention had grown that there would be no changes except when the Government and the S.G.P.C. agreed mutually. All these conventions have been set at naught, the pledges broken and the assurances that were given treated as if written on sand. The blunt reply is that conditions have changed!

Soon after the declaration of the Radcliffe Award on 17 August 1947 there were large-scale killings and abductions in the East Punjab as well. People ran amuck. The Sikhs' reprisals were but natural. The Muslims, out of sheer diplomacy spared the Hindus, and laid the whole blame on the Sikhs' shoulders. There was bound to be a strong reaction to the wave of frenzy and so after the cessation of the massacres everybody felt ashamed of what had happened and tried to shift the blame to others. The Hindus—Jana Sanghis, Maha Sabhites and even Congressmen—turned puritan and virtuously assigned the whole guilt to the Sikhs, though they had been claiming a greater share in the killings during the terrible days of carnage on either side. The Sikhs had no publicity resources nor did they disown or minimise what had happened. Inside the country, and even outside, the Sikhs were being painted as 'brutes'. The Pakistanis took full advantage of this weakness of the Hindus, for their purpose was fully served even if the Sikhs alone were held responsible for it, as they, too, were Indians. The Pakistani propaganda machine utilised this opportunity and the Hindus, including some representatives in foreign lands, co-operated in the sinister move.

The Punjab Government issued a circular on 10 October 1947, which was produced before the Chief Justice of the Punjab in an inquiry against S. Kapur Singh, I.C.S., directing all District Magistrates to keep a strict watch on the Sikhs, as they were supposed to have committed murders and abductions, and consequently, they were to

* Reported in the Daily Tribune of 5-4-1946.

be handled sternly. This was the first step which geared the Government machinery against the Sikhs. Since then the heads of the Districts had been influenced in their policies by the spirit underlying this directive. The Sikhs complain that upto that day they had done nothing to deserve such discrimination. At that time several convoys numbering lakhs were moving towards India to join their brethren with rosy hopes and aspirations for the future.

Almost simultaneously Master Tara Singh held a Press Conference and assured his countrymen that the Sikhs wished to engage themselves in the reconstruction of the country. This attitude of Masterji had been appreciated and quoted with approbation in the Government publication 'Minorities in India', which was published early in 1948. The questions of development of Punjabi as the regional language, removal of discrimination between the Hindus and Sikhs so far as Scheduled Castes were concerned and security in the Services to Sikh public servants, had already been discussed. The Sikhs had expressed their apprehensions even before the Sapru Committee in 1945. When Mahatma Gandhi was unfortunately assassinated on 30 January 1948, there arose a strong feeling in the country that separate communal organizations should not function. It was only the Sikhs who readily responded to this appeal and the Akali Dal allowed its representatives to join the Congress Parties in the Centre and in the Provinces. In fact the Akali Dal almost liquidated itself, so far as its political activities were concerned.

The Sikhs waited for two long years—May 1948 to July 1950. During this long period the Constitution was adopted and the President's order promulgated. The Sikhs were segregated, though for the last 100 years in all social legislation Hindus and Sikhs had always been clubbed together. There were numerous complaints of discrimination in public services. The regional language was openly disowned, and the Sachar Formula, arrived at as a compromise, had been put in cold storage. There were clear indications of interference in religious affairs. The Sikhs began to protest but nobody listened. The Sikh members in the legislatures were found helpless,

as they were under the strong rod of discipline. Finding no other remedy and failing to get redress, the Akali Dal called on their representatives by a Resolution dated 30 July 1950 to come out and form a separate bloc in the opposition. This did not suit the Congress high-ups. Sardar Patel was keen that Dr. Gopi Chand should continue as the Chief Minister, and the withdrawal of the Sikh members' support would have tilted the balance against the ruling section of the Congress. In order to keep Dr. Gopi Chand in the saddle, Master Tara Singh was arrested and several scores of Sikhs detained. To save the Sikh members supporting the Congress from public odium they were boosted up and turned into heroes. This was the beginning of the cleavage between the two sections of this minority. On the one hand, there were those who supported the Congress and defied the call of the organization that had sponsored their candidature and thus were glorified as 'Nationalists' and on the other, there were those who opposed the Congress and ventilated their legitimate grievances and were dubbed as 'Communalists'.

The Congress had pledged itself to the formation of provinces on linguistic and cultural basis. After independence this desire assumed the form of a movement. The Dar Commission did not consider the case of North India. The J.V.P.* report added insult to injury by observing that the case of North India shall not be considered 'for the present' whatever the merits. The movement, however, gained momentum after the Jaipur Session when top leaders like Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya raised their voice. The determination of the Andhra people gave further encouragement to others. During the Census of 1951 the majority of the Hindus disowned their mother-tongue. They spent money and exercised influence and pressure over the Backward Classes in the Jullundur Division and induced them not to own Punjabi as their mother-tongue. The official records were falsified, and incorrect returns were made. The Government was forced to give up the attempt of collecting data regarding the mother-tongue. All this was perplexing to the Sikhs. They wondered if the Punjabi language

* Report by a Committee appointed by the Indian National Congress in 1948. The Committee was composed of Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

and culture could be saved. They tried to stick to it on other grounds as well. Their religion was intertwined with the regional language and had its roots in the Punjabi culture. They naturally apprehended that it was an indirect curb on their religion. The Sikhs conceived that they could only be secure if a Punjabi Zone was formed wherein this language could be the administrative vehicle and educational medium. This demand appeared to them to be in consonance with the democratic and secular principles enunciated in the Constitution and at the same time in conformity with the avowed pledges of the Congress. Moreover this demand was being pressed in other parts as well. Consequently, the Sikhs pinned their future hopes on this demand and concentrated their energies on it. But the vocal majority community, with greater resources, misrepresented them and denounced them as communalists. The Sikhs were, as it were, ostracised, and those of the Hindus who supported this demand (and there is a large number of them) receded into the background for fear of being denounced by their co-religionists who wielded power and influence. The Sikhs consequently appeared to stand aloof, apart and alone and thus were open to the charge of having separatist tendencies, and were painted as enemies of the country. It is a happy coincidence that the Haryana Prant has, in its own interest, lent support to their demand. The Haryana Prant wants to secede from the Punjab, while the Jullundur Division Hindus want to keep them tagged on for exploitation. The Sikhs in Jullundur Division and the Harianwis in Ambala are common victims and are united on the issue. Those in power are apprehensive of any tilting of balance and so they want to suppress every dissenting voice. The Haryana people are poor and backward and rent with factional groupings. The Sikhs are better-knit and better organised. Their history and traditions help them to face difficulties and trials. They would not yield easily to injustice and discrimination. They have borne much, very much for the last 8 years. The ban on linguistic slogans by the Punjab Government came as the last straw on the camel's back. The resentment and frustration found expression in the recent *morcha* when about 12,000 volunteers defied the ban and courted arrest. It is

now over and the prisoners have been released. But the causes of the discontent are still there. The Chief Minister of Punjab has announced the language policy. The inordinate delay in implementation of the formula for six long years and his fresh assurance to implement it is responsible for the hysterical hue and cry against it. But the greater is the cry against this policy, the stronger becomes the case for a Punjabi-speaking state. The Sachar Formula was signed by 74 out of the total strength of 80 members in the Punjab Assembly in 1949. It was signed by the Governor and received the approval of Sardar Patel and Paudit Nehru. This was a compromise. Even if this is not acceptable, then the joining of contiguous areas in Punjab and Pepsu, where Punjabi is the regional language, is the only remedy for all the ills.

It is the narrow outlook of the majority that is responsible for the present problem of the Punjab. If there had been no discrimination there would have been no problem. So long as this narrow-mindedness continues, there could be no solution and no peace or tranquillity in the Punjab.

It is very unfortunate that even their legitimate grievances are not being given dispassionate and cool consideration. Their cry out of anguish has been often decried as born out of fissiparous tendencies. The Sikhs are not separatist. They opposed the partition of India upto the last, and even now they do not desire any further vivisection of their motherland. They are not sorry for having thrown in their lot with their Hindu brethren. They yield to none in their desire to see the integrity of India kept intact, and, in spite of any differences with the majority, shall spill their last drop of blood to maintain its freedom. But they are sorry to find that innocent utterances are twisted, and honest motives misconstrued to paint them black in the eyes of their countrymen. In order to isolate the Sikhs, and deny them even a respectable living as equal citizens of India, some interested individual organizations have maliciously accused the Akalis of having some truck with certain foreign countries. The Akali Dal has repudiated that charge every time. It has now asked the Prime Minister to make enquiries into these allegations and tell the country what the result is. The Akali leaders have offered to suffer the

severest penalties, if there is any truth in these wild allegations. Otherwise, once for all this mischievous propaganda should be exposed. It is not known what the Prime Minister would do in respect of this request. But the Akalis challenge such persons to

place the material in their possession before the public to judge what that is worth. If there is nothing, it is very unfair to the minority and such people should desist from these nefarious activities. This is no service to the country.

NOTES OF THE MONTH

LEGISLATION

TWO important Central Acts—*The Industrial and State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1955* and *The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Amendment Act, 1955* came into existence during the month. The former Act which received the assent of the President on 10 September, 1955 amended the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 and the latter which received the assent of the President on 12 September, 1955 amended the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950.

In sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Act) the words 'except the State of Jammu and Kashmir' were omitted. After section 10 of the Principal Act, a new section—10 A—dealing with the salary, allowances and functions of the Chairman of the Board, was inserted. A new section named—40A—by which the Board can delegate powers to the Chairman or any officer of the Corporation was also inserted.

In *The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Amendment Act, 1955* a new section—23A—was inserted which deals with the special provision for the disposal of certain proceedings by the Chairman or a member of an industrial tribunal. This Act repealed the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Amendment Ordinance, 1955.

State Acts

Some of the important State Acts which came into existence during the month are as follows:

The Madras City Tenants Protection (Amendment) Act, 1955 which received the assent of the President on 10 September, 1955 replaced the Madras City Tenants Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955 with a view to protecting the interests of the tenants. The two other Madras State Acts which came into existence were *The Madras Buildings (Lease & Rent Control) Amendment Act, 1955* and *The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955* which were assented to by the President on 20 and 24 September respectively. The former was enacted to regulate the letting of the residential and non-residential buildings and to control the rents of such buildings and to prevent unreasonable eviction of tenants therefrom in the state. The latter seeks to protect the tenants from unjust eviction, for a period of one year.

The West Bengal Land Development and Planning (Amendment) Act, 1955, which received the assent of the President on 20 September, 1955 seeks to enact the provisions of the West Bengal Land Development and Planning (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955. Another Act—*The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Andhra Amendment Act, 1955* received the assent of the President on 26 September. The Act deals with the residential and non-residential buildings in Andhra State. *The Madhya Bharat Accommodation Control Act, 1955* which received the President's assent on 26 September deals with the control of letting of both residential and non-residential accommodation and prevention of eviction of tenants therefrom.

Policy re Goa

Clarification of the Government of India's policy re Goa was made by the Prime Minister in Parliament in the course of the debate on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Nehru refuted all suggestions that there had been a reversal of policy and said that the Government's policy was consistent throughout, although there might have been sometimes a varying emphasis and sometimes a certain laxity in enforcing that policy. Enunciating the basic elements in the Government's policy he said: 'First, there must be peaceful methods—let us be clear about that...any person who thinks that methods employed in regard to Goa must be other than peaceful—it is open to him to have that opinion—but there is nothing that I can debate with him or argue with him, because we rule out non-peaceful methods completely.' Admitting that the Government might be charged of vacillation for a time in the matter of entry of Indians into Goa, he said: 'It may be justifiably said against us that we were not quite clear, not about the basic policy but about certain developments, certain minor aspects of that policy and therefore, the people generally might have not been clear in their minds as to our policy... Anyhow we felt that now it was not right or fair to the public or to ourselves or to anyone who was thinking in terms of going to Goa that we should leave the slightest doubt in our minds; and in the present context we, therefore, came to the conclusion that no satyagraha, even individual satyagraha, should be permitted.' Referring to the future policy re Goa, now that satyagraha—mass or individual is ruled out—Mr. Nehru said: 'We can take economic action in various ways. We have done that not today, but progressively, during the last six or eight months. It takes a little time to take effect. One great advantage flowing from that, of course, is that Goa, which used to be a hope of smugglers, has ceased to be so... I am not prepared naturally to prophesy or give a guarantee to this House or to the country as to when this particular problem will be solved. I am no prophet. But I think I can say with some confidence that forces are at work, all kinds of forces, national, international, economic and other,

which are bringing that solution nearer and which ultimately will undoubtedly solve this problem.'

In conclusion Mr. Nehru said: 'I submit therefore that the policy pursued by the Government in regard to Goa is the correct policy and in fact is the only policy which fits in with our larger policy and even with the narrow view of the future of Goa and what will be good for Goa. Any other policy would have the widest reaction certainly on what we have said in the past and the present about international relations. It would be bad, I think, even for the future of Goa. It will produce conflict internally in Goa and a trail of bitterness will follow.'

India and Recent World Events

India's views on some current world developments were expressed by Mr. Nehru during the month in the course of his speeches in the Parliament debates on Foreign affairs. Speaking with cautious optimism on the post-Geneva atmosphere, Mr. Nehru said in the Rajya Sabha (6 September): 'I do not mean to say that we can rest content and imagine that war is ruled out, but I think it is a major change in the atmosphere of the world in that this realisation which is being given expression to by responsible people in various countries—that war should not be invoked to settle questions—has come about... A tremendous change has come over the thinking of the world and if I may say so with all respect even of Foreign Ministers and the like.' Dwelling on the same topic in the Lok Sabha (17 September), the Prime Minister said: 'The guns are still loaded but the fingers are not on the triggers... Again I repeat that I do not wish to appear to be too optimistic, because there are danger-spots all over the world and there are still many people who believe, perhaps they have said so, in war-like methods to solve them. But an ever-growing number of people in all countries look towards peaceful methods and have turned away from those people who think in terms of war.'

Among specific problems, Mr. Nehru specially dealt with the problem in Indo-China and reiterated the need for all concerned, to implement the Geneva Agree-

ments. 'It should be fully understood by everybody' he said in the Rajya Sabha, 'that it is only on the basis of the Geneva Agreements that we function there and if that basis goes, then we cannot function and I do not quite know what might happen, what developments might take place there, but those developments can hardly be fortunate ones.'

He also made special references to Algeria and Morocco and describing them as the 'Dark Spots' said: 'What is happening in these countries in North Africa has deeply moved people in the whole of Asia and Africa... All we can hope is that this is the end of this tragedy and that some way out to freedom for these countries will soon be found.' (Lok Sabha). Among other things, Mr. Nehru also referred in his statements to the situation in Africa south of Saharas, the problem of Indians in Ceylon and the question of Indo-Pakistan relations. On the issue of Pakistan's attitude to Goa, the Prime Minister said in the Rajya Sabha: 'I regret that, so far as I know, no clear indication has been given of following the Bandung line in regard to Goa by Pakistan. In fact there have been some tendencies in the other direction which we have noted with regret.'

Relations with Laos

Discussions between the Prime Minister of India and the visiting dignitaries of Laos—the Crown Prince and the Prime Minister—resulted in the signing of a joint declaration by the two countries (21 September). The leaders agreed that the best guarantee for peace in the world and for friendship between countries was the *Panch Shila* or the Five Principles of recognition of each others' sovereignty, independence and integrity, of non-aggression, of equality and mutual respect and of non-interference in the domestic affairs of any country, and promotion of conditions for peaceful co-existence. Dealing with the future of Laos, the leaders upheld the Geneva Agreement and urged upon all concerned to implement it in the interest of unity and independence of Laos. An important point in the statement is the assurance given by India to Laos 'of the Government of India's desire to give such economic and technical assistance to Laos as lay in its power.'

Earlier, on 20 September, speaking at a State Banquet Mr. Nehru said: 'We look

upon this country, the country of Laos, not only as an old friend but a friend of today and I hope that our contacts which have been renewed in recent times will continue and grow closer to the advantage of both countries.' Referring to the situation in Laos he said: 'It seems to me obvious that in Laos as in the rest of the world, if there has to be a solution, a solution which does not leave trails of bitterness and conflict behind, it has to be through methods of peaceful negotiations.' In his speech the Crown Prince of Laos referred to his country's historical links with India, and reciprocated the emotions of friendship expressed by Mr. Nehru.

Ambassadors' Views

During the month under review, views were expressed by the British and American envoys on India's Foreign Policy.

Speaking at a Press Conference in Calcutta (9 September), Mr. John Sherman Cooper, American Ambassador, paid a warm tribute to Mr. Nehru as a 'force and influence for peace' and said 'he is in a position to speak and consult with what has been called the Communist bloc and democratic countries and that position does give him unlimited opportunities to give his good offices for creating a favourable world opinion.'

With regard to India's policy towards Goa, Mr. Cooper said that his country was pleased to note that India had affirmed the U.N. principles of peaceful negotiation in her dispute with Portugal over Goa. He also agreed with Mr. Nehru that national, international and economic forces were at work towards the solution of the Goa problem.

In reply to a question on Indo-U.S. relations he said that although the two countries may not agree on all things, nothing prevented them from being friends. 'We have a different economic policy and a different foreign policy, but there is no difference in our aims for peace. Both are democratic countries and we are anti-colonial and we both uphold democratic rights.' Mr. Cooper attached special importance to Indo-American friendship because 'as democratic countries—one in the Western Hemisphere and the other in the Eastern—there is a great deal our co-operation can do to world peace.'

Addressing a Press Conference in New Delhi (14 September) the British High Commissioner in India, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, said that Indo-British co-operation in international affairs was of the highest importance for world peace. He also pointed out that the two countries had very rarely differed in their policies and whatever differences there were 'had usually been complementary.' Mr. Macdonald cited the Geneva Conference on Indo-China and the Colombo Plan, as two of a number of other examples of co-operation between India and Britain in world affairs. The Commonwealth was another example of co-operation between India and Britain, who were its main architects. Making a special reference to Indo-British economic co-operation, Mr. Macdonald said that Britain would help India in every way and the British steel plant would be one of the ways she was going to assist India in strengthening her economy.

Delegation to U.N.

The Indian Delegation to the Tenth Session of the U.N. Assembly, as announced officially on 6 September, consisted of:

Representatives: V. K. Krishna Menon (Chairman), Ali Yavar Jung, Asoke Kumar Sen, J. D'Souza and A. S. Lall.

Alternate Representatives: The Maharao of Kotah, B. Khongmen, R. Venkataraman, D. K. Beroiah and A. D. Mani.

PARTIES AND POLITICS

A.I.C.C. Session

Meeting in a two-day informal session in New Delhi (3-4 September), the All India Congress Committee discussed the problems of the Second Five Year Plan, Village Industries and Party Organization. The most important part of the Committee's work during the session was that relating to the Second Five Year Plan. The background to the discussions was prepared by a note from the Planning Minister, Mr. G. L. Nanda, on the approach to the Second Plan and the plan-frame papers earlier circulated by the Government of India. Although the note of Mr. Nanda was designed to utter a note of caution in the matter of attainment of the employment and income targets of the plan-frame, the

Parliamentary Advisers: P. S. Nasker, S. Ansari and Daljit Singh.

Legal Adviser: C. R. Pattabhiraman.

Advisers: M. P. Bhargava, T. J. Natarajan, B. Rajan, R. Jaipal, P. N. Kaul and M. E. Chacko.

Public Relations Officer: V. R. Bhatt.

Assistant Public Relations Officer: Vidya Chandra.

India on China's admission to U.N.

A strong plea for People's China's admission to U. N. was made by India at the tenth session of the U. N. General Assembly. Making a strong case in favour of admission, the leader of the Indian delegation, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon said (21 September) in the General Assembly: 'The Government of the People's Republic of China represented the people of China. They were the Government under all established canons of international law. The fact that the U. N. or any country did not recognise that Government would not wipe out China.' He also said that there was nothing more striking at the Bandung Conference than the willingness of the Chinese Government to subscribe to the principles of the U. N. Charter.

In conformity with this stand India voted against the resolution moved by the U.S.A. that the question of China's admission may be postponed for the duration of the Assembly's session. The resolution was, however, passed by a big majority. Among other nations to vote against the resolution were Burma and Indonesia.

Committee in its recommendations to the party High Command said that, if on further examination it was found that the plan-frame was inadequate to guarantee the targets of employment (of 11 to 12 million jobs in five years), its scope should be widened and the targets kept intact. According to the Committee, expansion of the State activities in the fields of banking, insurance, finance and trade would augment the resources available for the public sector. Recommending elimination of 'unsocial ways of spending', the Committee held that the amount of possible small savings was under-estimated in the plan-frame. Among other things the Committee recommended a ceiling on personal incomes, emphasis on plans to solve the problem of

educated unemployed, development of a co-operative sector as distinct from the Public and Private sectors and development of village and small industries as an integral and permanent element in the development of the country.

The Sub-Committee on Village Industries recommended a limit on mill production of cotton textiles, a ban on the expansion of large scale tanneries, closure of rice mills and increased allocation for village industries under the second plan.

The Sub-Committee on Organisation suggested several measures to strengthen the party. An imperative necessity was felt for a cadre of national workers in each district and it was felt that each village should have at least one worker. The committee also dealt with the problem of party funds and recommended to Congress members of legislatures a contribution of 10% of their salary to party funds. Executive members of P.C.Cs and D.C.Cs earning more than Rs. 500 a month would contribute one per cent of their incomes. The Committee felt that the Organization could thrive on the basis of the party's present policies as they were being adopted by the Government.

The most significant step the A.I.C.C. took, however, was its resolution on Goa. Faced with the problem of giving a lead to the nation on the issue of Goa, as it emerged in its new setting after 15 August 1955, the party clearly discouraged all attempts at entry of Indians into Goa, either as individual or mass satyagrahis. Following is the crucial part of the resolution—'The A.I.C.C. is strongly of the opinion that any mass entry into Goa in the name of Satyagraha or otherwise, is undesirable. The Government of India after the withdrawal of co-operation from the Portuguese Government, have closed and sealed the borders of the Portuguese possessions in India and, in the circumstance, any entry into Goa territory by Indian nationals would be inappropriate. The A.I.C.C. is therefore of the opinion that in the present context even individual satyagraha by Indian nationals should be avoided.'

Controversy on Goa Policy

The Congress Party's resolution on Goa banning every form of Satyagraha by Indians for the liberation of Goa did not

satisfy every section of opinion in the country as was evident from the views expressed by the different opposition parties. While all of them criticised the official stand as one likely to hamper the cause of the liberation movement, some urged the Government of India to take police action against Portugal.

Expressing themselves against the decision, eleven leaders representing the P.S.P., the C.P.I., the Hindu Mahasabha, the Jan Sangh and certain other parties in a statement (5 September) said: 'The resolution of the A.I.C.C. has taken the country by surprise. It is a matter of deep regret that when all parties were invited and were conducting the liberation movement on a national basis, the united front has been sought to be sabotaged by the ruling party acting in isolation without any reference to or consultation with other political parties.' 'The most disquieting feature of the resolution,' the statement further added, 'is that the brave people of Goa who have been fighting against Fascist dictatorship will feel suddenly let down by the ruling party.'

Some of the parties explained their own stand on the question. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of India in a resolution (19 September) called upon the Government of India to 'abandon its policy of hampering the "popular movement" for Goa's liberation' and 'render it fullest active assistance.' It felt that the ban on the entry of satyagrahis should be lifted. The resolution further said that the Government of India should 'make it clear' to the Portuguese Government that unless they were prepared to open negotiations immediately, the Government of India would be 'free to take any action in respect of Goa, including police action.'

The ban on satyagraha was also disfavoured by the rightist opposition parties—the Hindu Mahasabha, the Jan Sangh and the Ram Rajya Parishad—who in a joint statement (20 September) said: 'The action of the Government of India will demoralise people inside Goa and will be responsible for the setback of the movement.' Putting his party's stand the P.S.P. member, Mr. Asoka Mehta, said in Lok Sabha (17 September) that it was not proper on the Government's part to tell Goans that they would be primarily

responsible for the liberation when thousands of them were already arrested in Goa. In view of the heavy concentration of Portuguese troops in Goa, he said: 'unless the Goans were supported by Indians they would not be able to meet the Portuguese offensive. The only way we can give strength to the elbow of the Prime Minister is that we should be permitted to lay down our lives.'

In deciding upon the future line of action, the All Party Goa Liberation Committee stated (25 September) that there was no moral or political justification for withdrawing satyagraha and any such step would be highly detrimental to the cause of Goa. The Committee, therefore, decided to continue to send satyagrahis to Goa. The President of the Committee, Mr. K. M. Jedhe, a Congressman, however, could not accept the decision of the committee, as it was inconsistent with the A.I.C.C. resolution and resigned.

In spite of these adverse reactions the Government of India remained firm in its policy, reiterating which Prime Minister Nehru said at a Press Conference in New Delhi (28 September): 'No one would be allowed to go against the policy of the Government of India in regard to Goa.' He also said that there were 'many indications' that civilised world opinion had taken a note of Portuguese methods. He also made it clear that 'there was no question of any attempt by any Power to influence the Government of India—British or American or any other.'

Criticism of Mr. Nehru

Making a forthright attack on Mr. Nehru's views on the Police firing in Patna (see Indian Affairs Record, Vol.I, No.8) Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan, Socialist leader, said in a statement from Patna (1 Septem-

ber): 'There is urgent need for drastic revision of our ideas of law and order. The speech of the Prime Minister has highlighted this need... Perhaps a feeling of supreme power, of his unchallenged position unconsciously makes him strike totalitarian attitudes. But all these must be guarded against. My one reason for writing somewhat strongly in spite of my affection and regard for him is to try to ward off this danger. The Prime Minister must rethink his ideas of law and order and so must all his colleagues at the Centre and in the states.' Earlier in his statement he said: 'Patriotism does not only consist in the worship of a piece of cloth, but in certain virtues, certain values of life, certain standards of public conduct and Government.' Criticising the 'Communist baiting' of the Prime Minister, Mr. Narayan said: 'I am not an admirer of the Communists, but I have no hesitation in saying that their role throughout the recent disturbances has been restrained. They have never encouraged or countenanced violence of any sort... Communist baiting may serve a political purpose, but it is a dangerous game. First of all, it shuts your eyes to reality.'

In a statement issued on 3 September, Congress Party's General Secretary, Mr. Shriman Narayan, criticised Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan for starting a 'public campaign' against the *bona fides* of the Prime Minister himself 'who today in more senses than one is the symbol of national unity'. According to him the matter was *sub judice* and it was the duty of everybody to create a calm atmosphere for proper enquiry. Earlier he stated: 'I did not expect that a person like Mr. Narayan would choose to make such a statement at a time when people in India venture to talk openly about insulting the National Flag, even to the extent of burning it down and trampling it under feet.'

ECONOMIC POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

State of the Economy

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India, for the year ending 30 June 1955, noted the encouraging developments in the Indian economy during the period under review. According to the report, the Indian economy gained considerably greater strength

with an impressive rise in production and substantial progress in expenditure on public projects, facilitated by proper fiscal and credit policies. Widening of the institutional set-up for providing credit to agriculture and industry and improvement in the flow of savings were also hopeful developments, specially in the light of the

Second Five Year Plan. Concern continued to be caused however by the downward trend of agricultural prices and acute urban unemployment.

Highlights of observations made in the Report are:

1. The augury for stepping up the tempo of development in the Second Plan period appears to be definitely good.
2. Maintenance of agricultural production at the level of the previous year and considerable growth in industrial output were the most encouraging developments in the Indian Economy during the year.
3. There was a sharper fall in commodity prices but it is largely a corrective to the earlier high levels and provides a base for more rapid economic development.
4. Increase in money supply due to enlarged budgetary deficit and extension of credit had important effects on the balance of payments position but did not lead to inflation, because of increase in production.
5. The banking system had been able to cope with the strain imposed upon it and
6. Steps towards revitalisation of rural credit are being taken now.

The improving trend of the Indian economy was also noted by the International Monetary Fund in its annual report, published on 11 September 1955.

Approach to the Second Plan

The basic approach, aims and assumptions of the Second Five Year Plan were discussed at the meeting of the National Development Council during the month. Speculations about possible change in the draft plan-frame were set at rest by the Council's endorsement of its previous decision (taken in May last) to support the approach contained in the draft. The essential aspects of this approach were outlined by Prime Minister Nehru who opened the proceedings of the Council. These were:

1. Planning should be undertaken with reference to the physical needs and possibilities subject to financial considerations and especially foreign exchange requirements;
2. Emphasis should be placed on heavy industries, especially on the development of machine-building capacity; and
3. Development of village and small-scale industries.

As far as the financial resources of the plan are concerned, the draft plan-frame divided the outlay in the public sector broadly into two parts, that is, Rs. 900

crores on revenue account and Rs. 3,400 crores on capital account. It had been estimated that the balance from revenue and additional taxation could be brought up to a total of Rs. 700 crores. Public loans and small savings over the next five years had been placed at Rs. 900 crores. As there would be a gap of Rs. 800 crores for a plan of Rs. 4,300 crores in the public sector, it was felt that additional steps should be taken to raise the amount to be obtained from public loans and small savings.

With regard to the employment aspects of the Second Plan it was pointed out that 10 million jobs were needed for new entrants to the labour force and there was also a considerable back-log to be made up. It appeared that if the physical targets envisaged in the draft plan-frame were achieved, in the non-agricultural section employment opportunities to the extent of about 8 to 8½ million jobs might be realised. The need to devote special attention to the problem of the educated unemployed was emphasised and it was agreed that special programmes should be worked out for providing opportunities for educated unemployed persons through work and training camps and other measures.

Views on the Second Plan were expressed by the Prime Minister at a Press Conference in New Delhi (28 September). The Plan, he said, would be a flexible one to be revised annually and there would be detailed annual plans. In addition to that, there would be 'perspective planning' or working ahead 10 or 15 years. The approach to the Second Plan, he pointed out, would be the same as in the plan-frame but would be conditioned by factors such as finances, resources etc. (For the A.I.C.C.'s views see notes on Parties and Politics).

India and GATT

Advantages flowing from India's membership of the GATT were enumerated by Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Commerce and Industry, in the Lok Sabha on 19 September, while initiating a debate on the Government's White Paper on the subject. The Commerce Minister also announced that India intended to join the Organisation for Trade Co-operation which would administer the GATT. He strongly opposed the British suggestion that a closer

link should be established between the GATT and the IMF. Dealing with the recent exceptions made in the Agreement the Commerce Minister said that it fulfilled the needs of the underdeveloped countries. 'When restrictions are necessary in the interests of economic development and raising the standard of living, the mere fact that they would, for the time being, restrict the volume of international trade is not much of an argument against them,' he said. 'After all international trade which the GATT sought to promote was not an end in itself but a means to greater prosperity.'

The House in general extended its support to the GATT, although the Communist party representatives could not be convinced of its utility.

Agricultural Labour in East India

The average agricultural labourer in East India (comprising West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Tripura and Manipur) is slightly better off than his counterpart in the rest of India, as a whole. His family's annual income of Rs. 506/- is Rs. 59/- more than the all-India average. The average per capita income is Rs. 118/- as against the all-India average of Rs. 104/-. The average annual expenditure of Rs. 528/- is Rs. 60/- more than the all-India average. The per capita expenditure is Rs. 123/-. About 34 per cent of the families are in debt as against the all-India percentage of 45. The average debt per family is Rs. 76/- as against the all-India average of Rs. 105/-. Differences in the positions of the states are wide, however. The average income is the highest in Tripura being Rs. 675/-. It is Rs. 622/- in West Bengal, Rs. 601/- in Assam, Rs. 534/- in Bihar, Rs. 310/- in Orissa and Rs. 320/- in Manipur. The average annual expenditure is Rs. 908/- in Tripura, Rs. 626/- in West Bengal, Rs. 589/- in Assam, Rs. 574/- in Bihar, Rs. 331/- in Orissa and Rs. 323/- in Manipur. The per capita income is Rs. 162/- in Assam, Rs. 159/- in West Bengal, Rs. 119/- in Bihar and Rs. 79/- in Orissa. The average daily wage rate, which is 15.7 annas in the Zone as a whole, is the highest in Tripura being 32.8 annas and the lowest in Orissa being 7.9 annas. It is 21.9 annas in Assam, 17.7 annas in Bihar, 16.8 annas in West Bengal. About debts, there are about 41.8 per cent

indebted families in Bihar, 33.2 per cent in Assam, 31.8 per cent in West Bengal and 16.9 per cent in Orissa. This information was revealed (on 11 September) as the second instalment of the report of a survey conducted all over India. The earlier report dealt with the Northern Zone.

A similar review for the Southern Zone was published by the end of the month.

Industrial Finance Corporation

Considerable contribution to India's industrial progress has been made by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India during the seven years of its existence, according to the latest annual report of the Corporation (released on 17 September). Eighty-six applications from new undertakings were sanctioned covering amounts aggregating to Rs. 15,22,50,000/-. During the same period 78 applications from old established undertakings for renovation, modernisation and expansion were sanctioned for amounts totalling Rs. 12,85,25,000/-. The total of loans disbursed amounted to Rs. 14,52,96,304/- at the end of June 1955. Among the recipient industries were: Chemicals, Ceramics and Glass, Cotton Textiles, Woollen Textiles, Sugar, Cement, Paper and Board, Light Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Textile Machinery, Aluminium, Automobiles and Tractors, Mining and Mechanical Engineering.

Among the states, Bombay received the highest figure of about 8.9 crores, West Bengal about 3.8 crores, Bihar about 3 crores, Madras about 2.3 crores, Orissa a little less than 1.8 crores, Saurashtra about 1.4 crores, Uttar Pradesh about 1.3 crores, Mysore about 1.2 crores and Travancore-Cochin and Punjab about 1.7 crores. About 47 companies have been sanctioned loans not exceeding 10 lakhs; about 35 have got sanctions of loans between 10 lakhs and 20 lakhs; 9 between 30 and 40 lakhs; 9 between 40 and 50 lakhs; 2 between 50 and 60 lakhs; 4 between 60 and 70 lakhs; 1 between 70 and 80 lakhs; 3 between 80 and 90 lakhs and 1 between 1 crore and 1 crore 10 lakhs.

Floods in Orissa

The entire coastal area from Puri to Balasore and a total area of 3,500 square miles inhabited by more than 6 lakhs of people has been badly affected by unprecedented floods in the beginning of

September in the eastern part of Orissa. Due to heavy rains on and after 29 August the rivers Mahanadi, Brahmani and their tributaries were flooded, with several serious breaches in embankments. According to a statement made by the Union Home Minister in the Rajya Sabha (16 September), although loss of life could not be estimated, as some of the areas were still inaccessible, unconfirmed reports said that 37 persons were dead and 5 missing. Loss of cattle was considerable though the exact number could not be ascertained. Damage to crops and property, particularly houses, was 'very great and may amount to crores.' The Government of India, specially the Indian army, had rendered all possible help to the Orissa Government in tackling the

situation. Expressing the anxiety of the Central Government to help the State, the Home Minister said 'we appreciate the difficulties of the Orissa Government and also promptness with which they have taken all possible measures to meet the distress. Whatever more can be done will be done.'

The Central Minister for Irrigation and Power assured the Lok Sabha on 13 September that flood control measures in Orissa would be given due attention during the Second Plan. As for the Mahanadi, the building of the Hirakund Dam will eliminate dangers, while detailed investigation would be necessary before undertaking any protection project for the Brahmani.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PROGRESS

Report on Hindu Succession Bill

Further attention to the rights of Hindu women has been given in the report of the Joint Select Committee of the Parliament on the Hindu Succession Bill (presented on 19 September). The Bill, according to the recommendations of the Joint Committee, would not be applicable to the *Mitakshara* coparcenary properties which were excluded in the original measure. The report omitted all rules which discriminated between female heirs and male heirs which were 'both unjustifiable and unnecessary'. The daughter would have equal share with the son in respect of the intestate properties of her father. Originally, the daughter was given only a half of the son's share. The new provisions sought to ensure that the succession would not in any way interfere with the special rights of those who were members of a *Mitakshara* coparcenary except to the extent that it ensured to a female heir, if any, who would be entitled to succeed under the provisions of the Act, a rightful share in the property of such a coparcenary. In respect of the various heirs mentioned in the schedule, the Committee provided that the mother should be included among class one heirs. The Committee suggested that the properties of a woman inherited from her parents would revert to them or their heirs, after her death without any issue. Similarly, any property inherited from the husband or the father-in-law would revert to them or their heirs, in

the case of death without any issue. The right of a female heir to claim partition of the family dwelling place had been restricted so long as the male heirs did not choose to effect partition of the same.

The exception given to the impartible estates had also been limited to the impartible estates of rulers of former Indian states, succession to which was regulated by special covenants or agreements and to estates succession to which was regulated by any existing enactment.

In respect of intestate succession to a Hindu male's property, in the absence of heirs of class one or class two, the property would devolve equally upon his relatives whether cognates or agnates. A new clause provided regulated succession to the interest of an intestate in any property belonging to any of the various kinds of joint families, peculiar to the South-West coast of India. Such intestate succession would be governed by the provisions of the Succession Act. For the purpose of calculating the interest of a female relative, a notional partition of the coparcenary would be effected.

There were eleven minutes of dissent attached to the report. The oppositions were regarding a share of the daughter in a *Mitakshara* coparcenary putting illegitimate children on the same footing as legitimate ones, resting of absolute ownership in a female Hindu, and many others. The very desirability of enacting such was

questioned and it was stated that the Bill would only add to confusion and litigation.

Revised Compensation Scheme

A number of modifications to the final Compensation Scheme were announced by the Rehabilitation Minister in the course of the debate in the Lok Sabha on the Displaced Persons' Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules (13 September) thus conceding many of the main demands of the displaced persons.

The decision of the Government to raise the value of allottable property from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 was announced which would mean that houses and shops occupied by both claimants and non-claimants valued up to Rs. 10,000 would not be put up for auction. The decision that the rural claimants from West Pakistan should be given compensation for the full value of their property, was also announced. It was made clear that the scale of compensation would be the same for property owners in rural and urban areas. Other concessions announced were that regarding the small loans upto Rs. 100 given to the claimants or non-claimants which would not be recovered and that displaced persons who had no claims to property and who had taken small educational loans would not be asked to repay them. Regarding refugees who had owned one or two acres of land in West Pakistan and who had refused to take allotment of similar holdings in India for some reason or other, Mr. Khanna said that the Government had decided to make *ex-gratia* payment to all these refugees on the 'standard acre price' for the numbers of acres they possessed.

Giving an account of compensation paid to 75,000 claimants by the end of July this year (amounting to Rs. 18 crores) Mr. Khanna disclosed that by the end of the year more than one lakh claimants would be paid while another two lakhs—one lakh each year—would be paid off within the next two years. Government were also willing to consider the case of those displaced persons from West Pakistan who had arrived in India after 31 July 1952, if they applied for rehabilitation benefit. Mr. Khanna assured that the Government would not discriminate between Harijan and non-Harijan refugees in the matter of rehabilitation. Under the Government's Compensa-

tion Scheme, it was pointed out, four lakhs of displaced persons who had left property worth Rs. 500 crores in West Pakistan would be paid Rs. 185 crores as compensation.

The three basic facts that the Government had kept in view in the matter of payment of compensation were explained as follows: Justice should be meted out *inter se* among displaced persons and no discrimination should be made between refugee and refugee; claimants and non-claimants should have equal opportunities to buy allottable rural or urban property without causing the least disruption, and small claimants should get more by giving them due weightage in the payment of compensation.

The Rehabilitation Minister also said in the Lok Sabha that the total value of evacuee property left over by Hindus in Pakistan was Rs. 500 crores while the property left in India was valued at Rs. 100 crores. Thus an amount of Rs. 400 crores was due from Pakistan. If any portion of this money was received from Pakistan it would be given to the compensation pool and the final Compensation Scheme would be revised. Referring to the recent agreement between India and Pakistan on movable evacuee property, he said that the Government had set up an Implementation Committee to see that this agreement was implemented as far as possible.

All India Council for Secondary Education

The appointment of the All-India Council for Secondary Education (See IAR Vol. 1, No. 1, p.14) was formally announced on 7 September. The Council would strive for the improvement and expansion of secondary education in all its phases and serve as an expert advisory body. Besides reviewing the progress made in the field of secondary education, it would also examine and appraise proposals in the field of secondary education referred to it by the Government of India, and the State Governments would assist in the implementation of approved programmes. The Council will also initiate proposals for the improvement of secondary education in the light of the experience gained by it and within the ambit of decisions taken by the Government of India from time to time. It may also encourage research in problems relating to secondary education in all its aspects.

Headed by Prof. Kabir, Secretary of the Ministry of Education, the 22 member Council would have two more representatives of the Education Ministry, three representatives of the Central Advisory Board of Education, six members from the Education Departments of States, six nominated educationists, one representative of principals of training colleges, a representative of the All-India Council of Technical Education, a representative of the Inter-University Board and a representative of the Community Projects Administration.

Controversy about B.C.G.

Vigorous defence of the B.C.G. Vaccination by various quarters, during the month under review, helped in setting at rest the somewhat serious controversy that was recently initiated in Madras state. The Executive Committee of the Central Council of Health resolved on 17 September that in the light of the available literature and the irrefutable evidence in support of B.C.G.'s efficacy in increasing the capacity to resist tuberculosis as also the fact that the vaccination programme has proceeded in India since 1948 with no ill effect, there was 'no need for any further enquiry into the propriety of continuing the mass campaigns.' Broadcasting from the All-India Radio on 9 September, Lt. Col. C. K. Lakshmanan, Director General of Health Services, also referred to the harmlessness and effectiveness of B.C.G. Not a single case of serious mishap had ever been proved to have been caused by the vaccination in India and the results achieved were satisfactory. Earlier, on 5 September, the Health Minister described the allegation, made by Shri Rajagopalachari, among others, as baseless. These charges were investigated on more than one instance and found to be incorrect and the Government of India, according to the Minister, found no reason whatsoever to revise their policy of 'carrying on this useful campaign as vigorously as possible.'

Policy for the Depressed Classes

Replying to the debate in the Lok Sabha (16 September) on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Sched-

uled Tribes, for 1954, Mr. G. B. Pant, Home Minister, enumerated the steps—political, social and economic—that the Government of India would take for the uplift of the backward classes. The Home Minister said that a 'socialistic pattern' would imply that 'no gulf would exist between any two sections of our large family of India and not a single citizen would remain weak morally, spiritually, economically or socially. . . A republic demands equality among all citizens, equality not only in the eye of the law but equality in all other respects also so far as circumstances admit of such equality.'

Discussing the question of Harijans he said that, although it was strictly a state subject, the Centre would help them in all possible ways in bringing about their uplift. Great stress had been laid on the removal of untouchability which would not be tolerated any more in any shape or form, he said. He referred to the provision of the Constitution by which untouchability was made a crime and added that some more steps would be taken in that direction with due regard to the suggestions made. Dealing with the reference made in the House to the public services and the handicap from which the Harijans suffered in the matter of recruitment, Mr. Pant pointed out that they were now given special consideration in that field. Speaking in connection with the facilities provided for the Harijans by the Central Government and the Ministry of Education, Mr. Pant expressed his view that education for Harijans should be free even in the colleges, in the Universities and in vocational and professional institutions. He also explained in brief how the Government were going to help them economically through the second Five-year Plan. A provision was made for the spread of national extension blocks throughout the country in the next five years and attempts would also be made to secure housing grants for Harijans.

There was a suggestion for the establishment of a new Ministry for these backward class people but the Home Minister said it was not essential.

PRESS OPINION

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

The A.I.C.C.'s resolution on Goa (4 September) banning every form of satyagraha, individual or mass, was generally welcomed by the Indian Press taking into consideration the factors determining its adoption.

Supporting the stand, the '*Hindu*' (6-9-55) wrote:

'The decision taken by the All-India Congress Committee against mass and individual satyagraha by non-Goans is even more momentous than if it had voted in favour of satyagraha. In taking it the Committee has shown courage and clear thinking in a difficult and delicate situation. For, in the context of the country-wide resentment against the Portuguese brutalities and tyranny, the Committee's stand at this juncture might be made to appear to have caused a setback to the progress and momentum of the liberation movement. It might even be represented as a breaking up of the national resolve to show sympathy for the Goans in action, seeing that the satyagraha movement so far had attracted volunteers from various political parties. But in the longer view it can be shown to be the wisest and certainly the most logical course, at any rate as far as the Congress is concerned.' The paper pleaded for popular support to the Government on the issue and said, '... every well-wisher of Goa in this country will appreciate that Portugal is best tackled at governmental level and that the way to make it most effective is to support the Government in this matter.'

The *Hindustan Times* (6-9-55) welcomed the decision and said:

'All those who have been emotional over the Goa issue need to ask themselves whether fresh martyrdoms help in any way to join the ends common to the Congress and all other parties. The A.I.C.C. resolution is as such addressed to those political parties that run the satyagraha campaign now, and it is for them to recognize the necessity of crying a halt to it, realizing that by going against the declared policy of the Government they are not serving the larger interests of the cause. What is needed now is a multi-partisan policy in regard to Goa that can only strengthen the country's stand.'

Pointing out some encouraging results of the 'new look' in Goa policy, the *Free Press Journal* (6-9-55) maintained:

'While it places the burden of Goan liberation on Goans rather than Indian nationals, the Government of India by the same token accepts greater responsibility—a consequence already admitted by the Prime Minister in his speech following the adoption of the resolution. Since any strengthening of the pressure on Salazar will be by peaceful methods, we take it that the Government will apply the maximum economic sanctions.'

'Another happy result should be the effect on world opinion. Sections of the Western Press have sought to justify Salazar's brutalities on the ground that Shri Nehru should have known better than to let Indian nationals cross the Goa border. They will find it difficult to condone the Portuguese dictator's repressive measures should the Goans in Goa rise to demand integration with the Indian Union.'

The '*Indian Nation*' (7-9-55) supported the resolution and wrote:

'It is unfortunate that the Congress Party (which is the ruling party) and the Opposition parties are thinking differently, so far as methods for the liberation of Goa are concerned. The A.I.C.C. has appealed for the pursuit of a common policy. It is only fair to assume that the Government of India are thinking of other steps for accelerating the pace of the liberation of Goa. We should try to strengthen the hands of Mr. Nehru.' The paper pleaded for all-party co-operation on the issue and said: 'Political strategy demands that the All-Party Goa Liberation Committee should fall in line with the Nehru policy, endorsed by the A.I.C.C. Powers unfriendly to the Nehru Government are already trying to exploit India's difficulties over Goa. There is need for All-Party talks on the Goa issue.'

The '*Hindusthan Standard*' (5-9-55) struck a somewhat different note. The paper observed:

'It is on the question of a policy for the liberation of Goa that the A.I.C.C. resolution strikes what many in this country would feel to be a drab patch. It calls upon the Bandung Conference nations to support the cause of the Indian people under Portuguese colonial rule and to condemn the activities of the occupying power. Sympathy for the cause of Goa and condemnation for Portuguese brutalities have been forthcoming in unmistakable terms from most of the Bandung nations but it is doubtful if it has had any softening reaction on the wooden-headed Portuguese authorities. Neither is it possible to gauge the effect of the A.I.C.C.'s appeal on Pakistan which has been carrying on a profitable trade intercourse with Goa. ... Regarding what the Indians should do in support of their Goan brethren's cause, the A.I.C.C. has "warmly" supported the Government of India's policy. This policy according to the resolution, consists, firstly of the Government's adherence to "their well-known and established principles and approach in regard to all international problems and disputes, namely, those of peace and non-violence" and, secondly, of the decision "to withdraw and withhold co-operation in respect of the Portuguese Government and the other peaceful steps" taken in this connection. Unfortunately the public in general who feel so strongly on the subject of Goa have very little idea of what these "other steps" are. Shri Nehru had earlier used this expression in Parliament without explaining its content.'

The *Nav Bharat Times* (20-9-55) commenting on the debate on the foreign policy in the Lok Sabha observed:

'The foreign policy debate in the Lok Sabha mainly centred round Goa, which indicated the degree to which the Indian mind was overwhelmed with the problem of Goan liberation. The Prime Minister boldly admitted that the thing which was not very clear in his mind till 15 August opened up after the events which occurred on that day and afterwards and he was convinced that peaceful means only would liberate Goa. The Prime Minister thus proved to be the rightful heir of Mahatma Gandhi, who called off Satyagraha whenever it resulted in the spread of violence. The biggest question of the day, however, is whether a Government can launch Satyagraha? The only answer is "No. Governments do not launch Satyagraha." Dilating upon the question of Police Action as suggested by the various Opposition parties, the paper added 'Police action cannot be helpful and is out of question in the context of India's international policy of "solution of disputes through peaceful negotiations" ... Can any intelligent man advise China to capture Formosa and neighbouring islands by force?'. Concluding the paper said: 'Thus the members participating in the Goa debate were mainly emotional and were inclined to make political capital out of the contingency. However, it would be opportune to call an All-India Conference which would have the confidence of all parties in the country on this national issue. The Prime Minister also disclosed that certain economic sanctions had already been imposed and more are

to follow. It will be pertinent to examine the sanctions already imposed and take measures to augment their effectiveness. For, a peaceful, clear and firm policy is the need of the day.'

Writing under the caption 'A.I.C.C. on Goa' the *Dinamani* (Tamil, Madras, 6-9-55) wrote:

'It may be said that politically, the present position would benefit the other parties, at the expense of the Congress. That is to say, the Congress, besides being regarded as having kept themselves aloof from the matter, would be indirectly helping the growth of the illusion that only the members of other parties are the real fighters for Freedom. But the fear of these consequences should not make the Congress hesitate to do what it considers as right.'

Writing on Goa, the Urdu Daily *Tej* from Delhi said (5-9-55):

'It is the Congress which started the use of the technique of non-violent Satyagraha. Other parties have little faith in these principles, but advocate it only as a temporary policy. Thus on the one hand they offer Satyagraha and on the other demand "Police action". We do not doubt the *bona fides* of these parties who are demanding police action, but under the circumstances it may be said that attempts are being made to make Goa a political issue instead of the national one that it should be. For, not only does all this retard the solution of the problem of Goa but also opens up opportunities for some external elements to reap benefits.'

CHRONOLOGY

INDIAN UNION

1st September

While addressing a Conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Pradesh Congress Committees, Mr. Nehru said that India had always stood for solving problems of the world through negotiated settlements.

Mr. G. L. Nanda, Minister for Planning, told members of the A.I.C.C. in a note on the Second Plan that the country should be prepared to bear a considerably larger burden of taxation, as there could be no large economic development without a substantial increase in public savings.

All the 71 unarmed Indian volunteers who crossed into Goa were thrown back across the Indian border by the Portuguese authorities.

According to latest estimates, the total expenditure on development in the first Five Year Plan was likely to be about Rs. 2,000 crores against the original target of Rs. 2,069 crores and the revised target a little over Rs. 2,200 crores.

France also was reported to have offered to build a steel plant in India.

Mr. Jaya Prakash Narain in a statement on the Bihar incidents of August stressed the need for a revision of 'our ideas of law and order'.

2nd September

Mr. Nehru said in the Rajya Sabha that everyone in India must have viewed recent events in Morocco and Algeria with the greatest concern.

It was reported that Goan satyagrahis arrested by the Portuguese authorities between 15 and 20 August 1955 numbered 165.

Mr. Nehru told the Rajya Sabha that the attention of the Pakistan Government had been drawn to ... the fact of Portuguese aircraft flying from Karachi to Goa, but no positive results had so far been achieved.

The Conference of Presidents of Pradesh Congress Committees and Chief Ministers endorsed the proposals of the Pant Committee for eliminating causes of friction between the organization and the administration at the state-level.

Dr. Amarnath Jha died of heart attack.

3rd September

The A.I.C.C. met for a two-day informal session in New Delhi and broke up into three sub-committees.

Wing Commander Gamel Salem, Deputy Prime Minister of Egypt, arrived in Calcutta.

The Government of India informed the Indian National Dock Workers' Federation that it had decided not to give port facilities to Portuguese ships calling at any Indian port.

Mr. G. L. Nanda suggested in a note circulated among members of the A.I.C.C. that a block provision of about Rs. 150 to 200 crores be made in the Second Five Year Plan to be used solely for the relief of the educated unemployed.

While addressing the second annual convention of the U. P. Praja Socialist Party, Mr. Jaya Prakash Narain said that there was no question of the P.S.P. collaborating with the Government.

The P.S.P. leader, Mr. J. B. Kripalani, warned his comrades that the new party which was being formed by Dr. Lohia would become a 'fascist party'.

4th September

The A.I.C.C. session concluded after passing a resolution on Goa banning entry of Indian satyagrahis (individual or mass) into Goa.

5th September

The National Development Council endorsed its previous decision to support the basic approach of the plan-frame prepared by Prof. Mahalanobis.

Mr. Janardan Shinkre, General Secretary of the Goan National Conference, welcomed the A.I.C.C. resolution on Goa.

Ten M.P.s of opposition parties issued a statement criticizing the A.I.C.C. resolution on Goa.

The Planning Commission revealed that the current Five Year Plan had found additional employment opportunities for about 5 million people.

6th September

While initiating the foreign policy debate in the Rajya Sabha, Mr. Nehru covered the entire field of burning international problems ranging from the question of unification of Germany to that of bringing peace to East Asia. The problem of Goa, however, dominated the debate.

The Governor-General of Goa, General Guedes, declared that it was inconceivable that part of the nation (Portuguese India) could be abandoned by Portugal in the 'present times of crisis'.

Mr. Peter Alvares, Chairman of the Satyagraha Council of the National Congress (Goa) sent a telegram to the Union Home Minister, Mr. Pant resending the Government's new policy on Goa.

7th September

The President conferred honours on 21 distinguished persons, including Mr. Nehru.

The Canadian Trade Minister, Mr. C. D. Howe, said that Canada had offered to provide India with an experimental atomic energy reactor under the terms of the Colombo Plan.

An All-India Council for Secondary Education, consisting of 22 members was reported to have been set up by the Government of India.

8th September

Egypt's Deputy Prime Minister, Wing Commander, Gamel Salem arrived in New Delhi.

Addressing a youth rally in Bombay, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon said that 'N.A.T.O. had nothing to do with colonial possessions and Goa had nothing to do with the organisation.'

A batch of 31 volunteers which marched into Goa to offer satyagraha was brought back to Savantvadi by the Indian police.

Replying to the critics of the A.I.C.C. resolution on Goa, the Congress President, Mr. Dhebar, said that the issue of the liberation of Goa must remain a national issue above party politics.

The second All-India Conference on Economic Development sponsored by the Christian National Council of India said that Portuguese role in Goa was not in the interests of Christianity as made out by Dr. Salazar.

The Portuguese Foreign Ministry denied that the U.S.A. was showing sympathy towards India's claim for the handing over of Goa.

9th September

Addressing a Press Conference in Calcutta, Mr. Sherman Cooper, U. S. Ambassador to India, said that there was considerable scope for co-operation between the U.S.A. and India—two great democracies, one in the West and the other in the East.

The police in Belgaum stopped 33 Indian volunteers from going to Goa border to offer satyagraha.

The All-Party Goa Vimochan Samiti was reported to have instructed all its units in the State not to send any volunteers to Goa border.

10th September

Mr. Nehru told a Press Conference in Rewa that the States would be consulted before any decision was taken regarding re-organization of states.

Addressing a Press Conference in Bombay, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon reiterated that the policy of non-co-operation with the Portuguese administration was the most effective step that the Government of India could take for settling the Goa problem.

Mr. Prem Bhasin, Joint Secretary of the P.S.P. said that his party felt that the A.I.C.C. resolution on Goa had 'sabotaged' the United National Front that was built up for the liberation of Goa.

Indo-Pakistan talks on joint flood control measures in the eastern region of the sub-continent concluded in Karachi, with the two delegations having promised each other the fullest co-operation.

11th September

The annual report of the International Monetary Fund said that 1954 was a fairly favourable year, both internally and externally, for India.

According to the annual report of the Reserve Bank of India there was an encouraging rise in agricultural production and substantial growth in industrial output during 1954-55.

Speaking at the Delhi State Sarvodaya Conference on the occasion of Acharya Vinoba Bhave's 61st birthday at Rajghat, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that Bhodan Yagna was of revolutionary significance.

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, former Commissioner-General in South-East Asia arrived in New Delhi as U. K. High Commissioner in India.

It was announced in New Delhi that the Crown Prince of Laos, Prince Savangvattana and Prime Minister, Mr. Katay D. Sasorith, had accepted the invitation of the Government of India to pay an official visit to the country.

Gadre Guruji, a close associate of Acharya Vinobha Bhave, crossed into Goa.

The National Congress (Goa) approved the A.I.C.C. resolution on Goa.

12th September

Mr. A. P. Jain, the Union Food Minister, told the correspondents in Delhi that the overall food situation in the country would not be affected much by the recent floods in Assam, parts of Bengal, U.P., Bihar and Orissa.

The Government of India was officially informed by the U.S.A. and Peoples' China about their agreement for the repatriation of civilian nationals. India was one of the two countries whose good offices would be utilised in the work of repatriation.

13th September

According to figures available at the Indian High Commission in Colombo over 19,000 Indian nationals left Ceylon for good since January '54.

Addressing a luncheon meeting of the Calcutta Rotary Club, Mr. Cooper, U.S. Ambassador to India, said that Mr. Nehru and Mr. Krishna Menon had played an important and decisive role in the release of American airmen by China.

The High Commissioner-designate of the U.K., Mr. Malcolm Macdonald presented his credentials to the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Replying to the debate on the Displaced Persons Compensation Rules in the Lok Sabha, Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna, Minister for Rehabilitation, announced that at least 100,000 refugees from West Pakistan would have received compensation during the current year.

Mr. Nan la, Minister for Irrigation & Power, told the Lok Sabha that the Government of India had rendered all possible help asked for by Orissa.

14th September

The New British High Commissioner in India, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, told a Press conference in New Delhi that Indo-British partnership in international affairs was of the highest importance for world peace.

The Shah of Iran was reported to have accepted a State invitation to visit New Delhi.

Mr. Peter Alvares, Goan Nationalist leader, met Mr. Nehru to discuss the Goa problem.

The Information and Broadcasting Minister announced in the Rajya Sabha that the Government had accepted in principle the recommendation of the Press Commission about a price-page schedule.

15th September

In a memorandum to the U. N. Secretary General, Mr. Arthur S. Lall, India's permanent representative in the U. N., repeated India's appeal to the United Nations to be relieved of the responsibility of providing for 82 former prisoners of the Korean War, who declined repatriation.

In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha, Mr. A. K. Chanda, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, said that a draft treaty for bringing about a *de jure* transfer of power to Pondicherry State had been sent by the Government of India to the French Government.

In an action against N.E.F.A. terrorists, Indian troops killed 14 tribesmen and wounded 13.

It was understood that the Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh indicated to the Standing Committee of the Congress Parliamentary Party that imposition of higher taxes for the next two years were unlikely.

Pending approval of the Planning Commission, the total cost for flood control programmes worked out by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, stood at Rs. 117 crores.

While discussing the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha, several members demanded a separate ministry to look after the welfare of Harijans.

Hindi Day was observed throughout the country to commemorate the decision of the Constituent Assembly to make Hindi the national language of India.

16th September

Mr. Nehru told the Lok Sabha that India was not in favour of opening up the question of the revision of the U.N. Charter at the present moment.

Mr. Krishna Menon discussed with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Macmillan, India's proposal for a meeting of the British and Soviet Co-Chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference.

The Indian national flag was hoisted in several villages in Goa in observance of "Terekhol Day".

A batch of 46 Communist volunteers who were on their way to Daman was stopped by the police.

Members of the All-Party Goa Vimochan Samiti met the Home Minister and had discussions on the problem of Goa.

The Production Minister, Mr. K. C. Reddy, told the Lok Sabha that the Government's industrial policy resolution of 1948 still held the field.

The Home Minister, Mr. G. B. Pant, announced in the Lok Sabha the Government's decision to provide greater facilities to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for entry into the Central Secretariat Service. Mr. Pant also indicated that members of such castes and tribes were likely to have more members in the new Parliament.

The Rajya Sabha rejected a private member's resolution urging that the production of cloth by mills should be limited to 5000 million yards per year and that after 1955-56 all additional production should be earmarked for the handloom sector.

17th September

The Lok Sabha approved the Government's foreign policy. Mr. Nehru told the House during the debate that the Government was not going to revise its decision on Goa under any circumstances.

Mr. K. R. K. Menon, Chairman of the Industrial Finance Corporation said in New Delhi that the industrially backward areas would get increased help from the Corporation. He also explained that Assam, Orissa, Andhra, Malabar, Travancore-Cochin and some parts of U. P. are among the industrially backward areas.

The Minister for Rehabilitation, Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna, told the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Rehabilitation that an assessment of the size of the rehabilitation problem concerning displaced persons from East Pakistan would soon be undertaken.

The first meeting of the Panel for Labour, set up by the Planning Commission, was held in Delhi.

18th September

The Dock Workers' Enquiry Committee, it was learnt, reported to the Government that the output of the workers at Calcutta was the lowest—about 50% or lower—in comparison with Bombay and Madras.

Crown Prince Savangvattana of Laos accompanied by his Prime Minister Katay Don Sasorith arrived in Calcutta.

19th September

The Crown Prince of Laos accompanied by his Prime Minister arrived in Delhi.

The Joint Select Committee of Parliament on the Hindu Succession Bill recommended equal share for sons and daughters in respect of the intestate property of the father.

An Indian Railway officer revealed in Karwar that large quantities of Indian rice were being smuggled into Goa via Aden.

Mr. Peter Alvares, Secretary of the National Congress of Goa, said in Delhi that he was sorry that the Government of India had decided that the satyagraha movement should not be allowed to continue.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of India in a resolution criticised the Government of India's ban on satyagraha in Goa by Indians and asked them to make it clear to the Portuguese that unless they start negotiations immediately, the Government of India would be free to take any action including police action.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Commerce & Industry, moved for consideration in the Lok Sabha the White Paper on GATT. He told the House that although the revised GATT was by no means a perfect one it was better than the previous one.

The Defence Minister, Dr. K. N. Katju assured the Lok Sabha that recruitment to the defence services would be broadbased to give equal and ample opportunity to every citizen.

In a communication to the Government of India, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, & Industry urged for very careful assessment of the consequences of the implementation of the Taxation Enquiry Committee's proposals on savings, investment and incentives.

20th September

Speaking at a State banquet given by him to the Crown Prince of Laos, Mr. Nehru expressed the hope that friendly contacts between Laos and India would grow to the advantage of both.

Dr. Mustapha Kamal was appointed Egypt's Ambassador to India.

Mr. B. N. Nanda, Commissioner for India in the British West Indies and British Guiana, was appointed head of India's legation in the Philippines.

Three rightist opposition parties—the Jan Sangh, Hindu Mahasabha and Ram Rajya Parishad—in a joint statement criticised the Government's latest stand on the Goa problem and said that it had 'created a crisis in the movement for liberation of Goa.'

A group of socialists, led by an Indian, staged a peaceful demonstration in front of Portuguese Legation in Rome, demanding the end of Portuguese colonialism in India.

The Lok Sabha approved of the revised General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

In a communication addressed to Mr. Nehru, Mr. Triloki Singh, General Secretary of the Praja Socialist Party, denied that members of his party had 'associated, much less co-operated, with known opponents of India'. He was replying to Mr. Nehru's reference to this effect in the Lok Sabha during the Foreign Affairs debate.

21st September

In the U. N. General Assembly, India voted against the resolution postponing, for the duration of the Assembly's session, any proposal to unseat Nationalist China's delegation in favour of the People's Republic of China.

A joint Communiqué issued at the end of the talks between the Crown Prince of Laos and his Prime

Minister and Mr. Nehru affirmed the two countries adherence to 'Panch Shila'.

The working of the Hindustan Machine Tool Factory at Ambernath came under strong criticism in the Lok Sabha.

The Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Bill provides for abolition of the Labour Appellate Tribunal and the setting up of three types of original courts.

22nd September

The Crown Prince of Laos along with his party arrived in Mussorie.

General Srinagesh, Chief of Staff of the Indian Army, returned to Delhi from his six-weeks' tour abroad.

Mr. S. A. Dange, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, in a report to its General Council, said that it was proposed to launch a campaign for a comprehensive Industrial Relations Act applicable to the whole country.

The Deputy Minister for Planning, Mr. S. N. Mishra, informed the Lok Sabha that a shortfall of Rs. 281 crores was anticipated in the First Five-Year Plan.

23rd September

An emergent meeting of the All-India Harijan League decided to request the Government of India to prosecute the persons acting according to the decisions of the Digambar Jains in Indore not to allow Harijans to enter Digambar Jain temples in any part of the country.

24th September

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon told the U. N. General Assembly that India would regard a solution of the Cyprus problem as an end of colonial rule in the island.

The Lok Sabha passed the Industrial Dispute (Banking Companies) Decision Bill which seeks to give effect to the Bank Award Commission's recommendations.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, said in Patna that the Central Cabinet had decided to develop Bokaro from now on so that the proposed fourth steel plant might be set up there.

The Labour Minister announced in the Lok Sabha that the Government of India would soon appoint a Commission to go into the question of the banking system in Travancore-Cochin.

25th September

The All-Party Goa Liberation Committee affirmed its resolve to continue the satyagraha for liberating Goa, at a meeting of the Committee at Poona. Being unable to associate himself with the decision, Mr. K. M. Jedhe, the President of the Committee resigned.

The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in a resolution criticised the Government's ban on the entry of Indian satyagrahis into Goa.

Egypt's Ambassador-designate to India, Dr. Mustapha Kamal arrived in Delhi.

The General Council of the A.I.T.U.C. in a resolution demanded immediate nationalisation of

the tea industry, now controlled by the British monopolists.

26th September

Mr. Nehru told the Lok Sabha that India would shortly approach some friendly Power to look after her interests in Goa. He also denied that Britain had offered to mediate between India and Portugal on the Goa issue.

It was announced that M. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union would accompany the Soviet Premier, Marshal Bulganin during the latter's visit to India in November-December 1955.

Mr. John Sherman Cooper, U. S. Ambassador to India, told a Press Conference in Bombay that his Government had not taken any position in regard to the Indo-Portuguese dispute over Goa.

The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha in a resolution on Kashmir said that the decision of the Constituent Assembly regarding accession to India was final and that any talk of plebiscite was highly harmful and prejudicial to the interests of the State.

Mr. Farid-ul-Haq Ansari, Joint Secretary of the All-India Praja Socialist Party, said in Delhi that the Constituent Assembly of Kashmir, elected on the basis of adult franchise, was competent to finally decide the question of accession.

Five Communist members in the Rajya Sabha staged a walk-out in protest against the Deputy Chairman's refusal to prolong discussion on one of their amendments to Clause 293 of the Companies Bill.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia told the U. P. state convention of the Socialist Party that they must start preparing themselves from right now to wrest power from the hands of the Congress Party within a period of seven years.

27th September

Mr. Nehru told the Lok Sabha that the Government of India 'thinks that Asian representation in the U.N. is inadequate.' Nevertheless, he said, the Government thought the question of amending the Charter should not be taken up immediately.

Addressing a meeting in Bombay, Mr. John Sherman Cooper, U.S. Ambassador to India, said he hoped that his country would assist India in a 'larger way', if she so desired, to fulfil the objectives of the Second Five-Year Plan.

The Goan National Conference welcomed the Government of India's Goa policy.

The report of the Estimates Committee submitted to the Lok Sabha recommended continuance of private sector in the private Collieries for 'some more time' on certain conditions, pending nationalisation of the Coal industry in due course.

The Home Minister announced in Lok Sabha that when Hindi would be introduced as the official language of the Indian Union, non-Hindi speaking areas would not be discriminated against in the matter of recruitment to services.

28th September

Mr. Nehru told a Press Conference in New Delhi that any attempt to resume satyagraha in Goa in defiance of the Government of India's ban would be prevented.

Mr. Nehru also said that the decision on the report of the States Reorganisation Commission would be reached and implemented by the Government as early as possible, preferably before the next General Elections.

29th September

India protested to Pakistan against demonstration by Pakistan citizens outside the offices of the Indian High Commission in Karachi demanding that India should quit Kashmir.

The Railway Minister, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, announced in the Lok Sabha that during the Second Plan period the Railways hoped to lay 3000 miles of new lines and double the lines over a length of 2500 miles.

The Rajya Sabha passed the Companies Bill as altered by two amendments accepted by the House earlier.

Goa Radio announced that Mr. N. G. Goray, Praja Socialist leader, who led the first batch of Indian Satyagrahis into Goa, was sentenced by the military tribunal of Goa to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. S. P. Jain, M.P., President of the All-India Digambar Jain Parishad, said that it was regrettable that Harijans should be prevented from entering Jain temples.

The Rajya Sabha passed without any amendment the Bank Award Bill.

30th September

The States Reorganisation Commission submitted its report to the Government.

Twenty-eight Indian nationals left for Belgaum from Poona en route to the Goa border to offer satyagraha.

STATES

1st September

Mr. A. Z. Phizo, President of the Naga National Council said that the Council would meet in December to reconsider its policy in the light of existing conditions.

2nd September

Assam's draft second Five-Year Plan estimated to cost Rs. 290.70 crores was presented to the Planning Commission.

The Land Reforms Committee of the Delhi Government was understood to have recommended fixing of 30 standard acres as the ceiling per family for direct cultivation by the owners themselves.

It was officially stated that hostile tribesmen in Tuensang Division of the N.E.F.A. killed two loyal Nagas who were co-operating with the Government.

According to a notification issued by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, the Nandikonda Project had been renamed 'Nagarjuna Sagar Project'.

4th September

It was officially stated that a Rs. 12-crore development plan had been proposed for N.E.F.A.

The draft second Five Year Plan for Travancore-Cochin, as finally presented to the Planning Commission was of the order of Rs. 131.88 crores as against the preliminary estimate of Rs. 130.86 crores.

Madhyabharat's second Five-Year Plan envisaged an outlay of Rs. 144.89 crores.

Under the orders of the Punjab Government 541 Akalis arrested in connexion with the Akali Dal's recent 'morchha' were released.

5th September

It was reported that rural districts in the eastern coastal belt of Orissa were in the grip of heavy floods.

Hyderabad's draft second Five-Year Plan, estimated to cost Rs. 382.67 crores was presented to the Planning Commission.

The Working Committee of the Delhi State Scheduled Castes Federation urged the Governments of India and the Delhi State to abolish the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes in the Assembly.

The Punjab Government released about 1,500 more Akali undertrial prisoners.

6th September

About 150 people were feared to have been drowned in Orissa floods.

About 4,000 employees of mercantile, engineering and banking concerns demonstrated in front of Raj Bhawan, Calcutta, to place their demands before the government.

Mr. Mohanlal Sukhadia, the Rajasthan Chief Minister, met Mr. Nehru and Maulana Azad and acquainted them with the organizational and administrative affairs of his State.

7th September

Addressing a Press Conference in Calcutta, the deputation of the Andamanian Association said the reasons for the visit to the mainland were to focus attention on the problems of the islands and to press for their requirements under the second Five-Year Plan.

The Bombay Government imposed a ban on the entry of Indian Satyagrahis into Goa.

The Communist and Praja Socialist Parties of Gujarat announced that the Bombay Government's ban on Indian satyagrahis would not affect their determination to offer satyagraha.

8th September

Master Tara Singh was released.

Dr. Kalicharan Sharma, President of the Maha Punjab Front, was arrested.

According to information available, thousands of people were still marooned in the flood-affected areas in Orissa.

The Planning Commission discussed P.E.P.S.U.'s draft second Five-Year Plan estimated to cost Rs. 41.83 crores.

9th September

It was reported that nearly 300,000 people had been marooned by heavy floods in Orissa for the past one week.

The size of the second Five Year Plan for Coorg was provisionally accepted by the Planning Commission at Rs. 20.46 crores.

The P.E.P.S.U. Akalis gave one month's ultimatum to the State Government threatening to launch 'peaceful satyagraha' if the issue of Gurdwara management was not settled.

Addressing a meeting of Sikhs in Delhi, Master

Tara Singh asked them to be prepared for the struggle which lay ahead. The next struggle, he added, depended on how future events took shape.

10th September

Mr. P. Govinda Menon, Chief Minister, Travancore-Cochin, told a Press Conference that the States Reorganization Commission had proposed the formation of a Kerala State.

The Akali Dal informed the States Reorganization Commission that despite recent political developments in the Punjab, its demand for a Punjabi-speaking State remained unaltered.

Subsiding floods relapsed into fury again in Orissa.

About 20 people were reported to have been injured when the police in Ludhiana resorted to lathi-charge to disperse demonstrators protesting against the arrest of some Maha Punjab enthusiasts.

The Madras University Syndicate expressed the view that English should be retained for official purposes for a minimum period of 30 years.

11th September

Manipur State submitted its plan envisaging an outlay of Rs. 10 crores, to the Planning Commission.

Addressing a 'Diwan' at Manjisahib (Amritsar) Master Tara Singh stressed the need of Hindu-Sikh unity and asserted that the majority of Hindus were not opposed to their demand.

12th September

13 workers were killed and 103 injured when a high scaffolding staircase at the Hirakud Dam site collapsed.

Demonstrations sponsored by the students and the Opposition parties were held before the State Assembly in Patna, to protest against the police fringes.

Schemes for Rs. 38.23 crores were approved by the Planning Commission for P.E.P.S.U.'s second Five-Year Plan.

The Punjab Government ordered the general release of all Akalis convicted for participation in the 'morchha'.

13th September

The draft second Five-Year Plan for Tripura provided for an expenditure of Rs. 18.57 crores.

The strike by about 11,000 mine workers in Kolar Gold Fields was called off.

Police fired on striking workers of a manganese mine in Barbit in Orissa.

Twenty-three Opposition M.Ps. from Andhra and Hyderabad in a joint statement criticised the reported decision of the States Reorganization Commission against the immediate creation of Vishalandhra.

14th September

The Bihar Assembly rejected an Opposition motion of no-confidence in the Ministry.

15th September

The Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha passed the Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill which bans under certain conditions ejection of tenants for not paying arrears of rent due from them.

16th September

The Rajasthan Government's second Five-Year Plan as finally approved by the Planning Commission would cost Rs. 120.89 crores.

17th September

Mr. C. B. Gupta, U. P.'s Minister for Health, Planning, Industries and Civil Supplies, told the U.P. Cloth-dealers' Conference that the State Government had decided to remove all restrictions on the export of cloth to Nepal from the State.

A two-day Convention of dissident P. S. P. members from Bihar, West Bengal and Manipur decided to form a separate party of their own at each State level to be affiliated to the All-India body of Dr. Lohia's new party.

18th September

Addressing a public meeting at Trivandrum, the State P.S.P. Chairman, Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai asked the Union Government to take precautions against untoward happenings in south Travancore in the event of 'possible partition'.

The 'rebel' members of the Praja Socialist Party of Bangalore severed all connections with the National Executive and formed themselves as a new party called the Socialist Party.

19th September

Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala resigned the presidency of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, supreme religious body of the Sikhs.

Replying to a question in the U.P. Vidhan Sabha, Mr. Sampurnanand, Chief Minister of U.P., denied that some people had been arrested in Jharkhand on August 15 for an alleged conspiracy against Mr. Nehru.

Addressing a public meeting in Amritsar, Mr. Keshab Chandra, Vice-President of the All India Hindu Mahasabha, criticised the language policy of the Punjab Government and said they could not agree to the linguistic division of the State.

Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala, former Chief Minister of P.E.P.S.U., declared that if the Punjabi Subha was not formed, then the Sikhs would not agree to the dissolution of P.E.P.S.U.

20th September

Dr. B. C. Roy, West Bengal Chief Minister, expressed satisfaction over the allocation of Rs. 161.45 crores by the Planning Commission for his State under the second Five-Year Plan.

At an informal meeting in Delhi several Parliament members including some Congressmen criticised the language policy of the Punjab Government and urged that both Devnagari and Gurmukhi scripts should be used for writing Punjabi throughout the State.

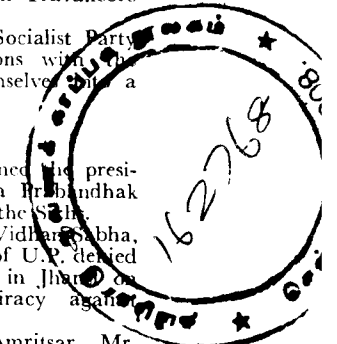
The Working Committee of the Shiromani Akali Dal in a resolution reiterated the demand for a Punjabi-speaking State.

Master Tara Singh was unanimously elected President of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee at a meeting of its executive.

21st September

About 5000 Calcutta dock workers demonstrated before the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

Speaking at a Press Conference in Calcutta, Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal, said



that he had received intimation from the Central Government that the third steel plant would be installed at Durgapur (West Bengal).

The U.P. Vidhan Parishad passed the Prevention of Cow Slaughter Bill as passed by the Vidhan Sabha.

22nd September

The Planning Commission approved a Rs. 6-crore development plan for the State of Pondicherry during the second Five-Year Plan period.

Dr. Mahanty, Industrial Adviser to the Government of Orissa, revealed in Cuttack that the fourth steel plant of India will be set up in 1960.

Master Tara Singh, President of the Siromani Akali Dal, said in Amritsar that a representative 'Panthic' convention was likely to be held immediately after the publication of the States Commission's Report to take the Sikhs' verdict on the Commission's recommendations relating to the Punjab State.

Five members of the Naga National Council in a statement to the Assam Chief Minister denied that the Council was encouraging violent activities in the North-East Frontier Agency.

Mr. Nehru said in Cuttack that mere relief was not enough for the flood victims in Orissa; jobs for the thrown out and other fields would have to be found.

23rd September

Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal, told a Press Conference in Calcutta that about 4½ lakh people would get direct employment in the whole of West Bengal through the implementation of the Rs. 265-crore schemes under the second Five-Year Plan.

Addressing a Press Conference at Patiala, Mr. Gian Singh Rarewala, former Chief Minister of P.E.P.S.U. and Mr. Bhupinder Singh Mann, member of the S.G.P.C. executive strongly advocated the retention of P.E.P.S.U. as an alternative to a Punjabi-speaking State.

A three-day special convention of the U.P. Praja Socialist Party (Lohia group) began in Kaupur.

24th September

In an interview at Amritsar, Akali leaders—Master Tara Singh and Giani Kartar Singh rejected the offer made by the Punjab State Congress Secretary, Sardar Darbara Singh, to the Akalis to join Congress.

The Bombay Tenancy Bill, which seeks to remove gradually all intermediaries and make tillers the occupants of land by 1 April 1957, was passed in the Legislative Assembly.

The Academic Council of the Bombay University

decided that the medium of instruction in Bombay University should be Hindi only.

25th September

It was learnt that U.P.'s revised second Five-Year Plan approved by the Planning Commission, would be of the order of Rs. 283 crores.

More than 4000 women of the Digamber Jain Community of Indore squatted outside the 18 Jain temples in the city to prevent Harijans entering them.

A convention to support the demand for a Dakshina Pradesh State was held at Kozhikkode in pursuance of a resolution passed at a recent meeting of Malabar Pradesh Congress Committee.

The Bhoodan Yagna Bill to strengthen the Bhoodan movement in the Delhi State was introduced in the State Assembly.

The Andhra Assembly passed the first taxation measure since the formation of the state—a levy on sales of a certain category of cloth.

27th September

It was learnt that the second Five-Year Plan for the North-East Frontier Agency would be of the order of Rs. 10.5 crores.

The Planning Commission allocated Rs. 70 crores for the second Five-Year Plan of Madhya Pradesh.

Mr. Gopala Menon, Congress nominee, was elected Speaker of the Madras Assembly.

A non-official resolution urging the Government of India to take effective steps to liberate Goa was discussed in the Hyderabad State Assembly.

28th September

Mr. Krishna Vallabh Sahay, Bihar's Revenue Minister, told the State Assembly that the Government had decided to take over all Zamindari in the State except in the Sadar sub-division in Manbhum district.

29th September

The Andhra Assembly unanimously commended to the State Government to conduct its business only in Telugu "as early as possible".

The Kashmir Assembly rejected a resolution seeking representation for Harijans in the state administration through reservation of posts.

30th September

The President of the Madhya Pradesh Union of Working Journalists, Mr. S. S. Sharma, said at Nagpur that the working journalists of the State were greatly disappointed over the contemplated central legislation for them.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Congress For Cultural Freedom : *Freedom and Economic Planning*. Asian Affairs Office, New Delhi, 1955. Price Re. 1/-, P. 54.

Proceedings of a session of the Conference on Cultural Freedom in Asia.

INDIA : *Second Five Year Plan—The Framework*. Publications Division, Delhi, 1955. Price As. 12/-, P. 175.

Collection of papers earlier circulated by the Planning Commission.

Jagdish Prasad & Pulsule (N.R.) : *An Approach to Statistics*. Gaya Prasad & Sons, Agra, 1955. Price Rs. 3/8, P. 190.

Intended for students. Gives answers to possible questions in University Examinations.

Hendrie (Sudhir) : *India and the Bandung Conference*. Planning For Democracy, Bombay, 1955. Price As. 8/-, P. 24.

Misra (A.B.) & Misra (A.P.) : *An Approach to Rural & Municipal Economics*. Gaya Prasad & Sons, Agra, 1955. Price Rs. 5/-, P. 261.

Intended for post-graduate students.

Misra (A.P.) : *An Approach to Labour Problems*. Gaya Prasad & Sons, Agra. Price Rs. 5/-, P. 276.

Questions & answers for students.

Nair (M. N. V.) : *Draft Plan-Frame of Second Five Year Plan*. Lokavata Sahitya Chakra, Calcutta, 1955. Price As. 6/-, P. 26.

A critical analysis from a Marxist view point.

Nambudripad (K.N.S.) : *A Short History of Indian Currency*. Continental, Poona, 1955. Rs. 7/8, P. 380.

A comprehensive account of the evolution of the Indian Currency System.

Parker (Ralph) : *Indonesian Impressions*. People's Publishing House, New Delhi, 1955. Price As. 12/-, P. 92.

A journalist's Diary.

Shah (Kantilal) : *Thakkar Bapu* (Hindi). Thakkar Bapa Smarak Samiti, Delhi, 1955. Price Rs. 5/-, P. 455.

Biography of one of India's greatest social workers and a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi.

Sharma (G.N.) : *Mughal and the Mughal Emperors*. Shiva Lal Agarwal & Co., Agra, 1954. Price Rs. 12/8 0, P. 264.

Srivastava (A.L.) : *The First Two Years of Aardh*. Shiva Lal Agarwal & Co., Agra, 1954. Price Rs. 12/8/-, P. 307.

History of Oudh under Saadat Khan and Saldar Jung.

ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

Indian Periodicals

Economic Policy

"*Loose Ends*" (*Economic Weekly*, 3 September 1955)

Criticism of the Second Plan-Frame.

"*The Size of the Second Plan*" (*Capital*, 8 September, 1955)

An account of the limits set by the taxation and deficit financing possibilities in the Second Plan.

"*Relative rates of growth in two Plans*" by Prof. Hannan Ezekiel (*Eastern Economist*, 9 September, 1955)

"*The Decimal Coinage*" by N. Venkata Raman & "The Metric Menace" by R. Ramachandran (Swatantra, 10 September, 1955)

"*The Second Five-Year Plan*" by Dr. A. C. Chatrapati (*Commerce*, 10 September, 1955)

On the role of Cottage industries.

"*Urgent need for system of Price Supports*" by P. K. Gupta (*New Age Weekly*, 11 September, 1955)

Discusses the steep fall in agricultural prices.

"*The Strength of the Indian economy*" (*Capital*, 15 September, 1955)

Deals with the Reserve Bank Report.

"*Can Mahalanobis do it?*" by R. J. Chelliah & C. T. Kurian (*Economic Weekly*, 17 September, 1955)

Intends to examine the theoretical implications of the Mahalanobis Plan Frame and the tentative Framework prepared by the Economic Division of the Planning Commission.

"*Company Law Reform*" (*Commerce*, 17 September, 1955)

Criticises the Companies Bill as a complex piece of legislation and a compromise of conflicting ideologies.

"*Doubts and Disincentives*" by M. P. Desai (*Harijan*, 17 September, 1955)

On the Second Five Year Plan.

"*India supports G.A.T.T.*" (*Commerce*, 24 September, 1955)

In favour of the Government's stand.

NOTE: A number of articles and documents on the Second Five Year Plan are contained in the "*Economic Review*" dated 23 September, 1955.

Foreign Affairs

"*Trade Pact with Pakistan*" (*Eastern Economist*, 2 September, 1955)

Hails the new agreement between India and Pakistan as the one of great relief to the people of both the countries.

"*Last Chapter in Freedom Struggle*" by S. T. Chary (*Economic Weekly*, 3 September, 1955)

Background to Goa satyagraha.

"*Shame and Sorrow over Goa*" (*Organiser*, 12 September, 1955)

Criticises the Congress policy restricting the peaceful satyagrahis from entering into Goa.

"*Question of Goa's freedom*" by M. P. Desai (*Harijan*, 24 September 1955)

A grave problem for India.

"*The Socialists and Goa*" (*Thought*, 24, September 1955)

A criticism.

"*Unity for Goa's Freedom*" (*New Age*, September, 1955)

Criticises the Congress policy and demands unity to maintain the all-party character of the liberation movement.

"*Government must act*" (*The Call*, September, 1955)

On the problem of Goa.

Political Developments

"*Linguistic States*" (*New Age Weekly*, 4 September, 1955)

In support of the demand of the non-Hindu speaking people for the formation of linguistic states.

"The Philosophy of the Congress" (*Eastern Economist*, 9 September, 1955)
 Criticises the policy of the A.I.C.C. on various issues.

"An Appeal to Conscience" (*Thought*, 10 September, 1955)

On recent police firing in Patna.

"Bengalees in Assam"—*The recent Roy-Mehdi talks* by Bimal Chandra Sinha (*Modern Review*, September, 1955)

On the problem of discrimination against Bengalees in Assam.

"The Communist Party at Cross-roads" by Pratul Chaudhri (*The Call*, September, 1955)

Foreign Periodicals

"Nehru in Rome" by Alvire Scarfoglio (*Eastern World*, July, 1955)

Explains the purpose of Nehru's visit to Rome.

"Gandhi, Nehru & After" by Stanley Alderson (*Eastern World*, July, 1955).

Describes the problem of political succession in the Congress Party.

"India's Ambitious Second Five Year Plan" by T. V. R. Chandran (*Eastern World*, July, 1955)

Analyses the estimated outputs in Industry and Agriculture.

"India's Foreign Economic Policies" by Jerome B. Cohen (*World Politics*, July, 1955)

An estimate of India's foreign economic policies.

"Test case Goa" by Eric Streiff, (*Swiss Review of World Affairs*) September, 1955.

Says that Goa is a test case for India's thesis of peaceful co-existence.

DOCUMENTS

	Date	Source
1. Report of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India for the year 1 July 1954 to 30 June 1955 submitted to the Government of India.		<i>Reserve Bank of India Bulletin</i> , Vol. IX, No. 8, August 1955.
2. Statement on the Progress of work on "Centrally Financed Multipurpose Projects" upto 31 August 1955.	September 1955	Government of India
3. A note by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda on "Approach to the Second Five Year Plan".	August 1955	
4. Text of the statement issued by Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan criticising Mr. Nehru's speech at Patna on 30 August 1955.	1-9-1955	<i>Janata</i> , Vol. X, No. 34, 11 September 1955.
5. Text of the statement issued by Mr. Shriman Narayan, Congress General Secretary, in reply to Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan's criticism of Mr. Nehru's speech at Patna.	3-9-1955	<i>Hindustan Times</i> (4-9-1955)
6. Text of the resolution on Goa adopted by the A.I.C.C. at its two-day session in New Delhi.	4-9-1955	A.I.C.C. Office.
7. Mr. Nehru's statement in the Lok Sabha in reply to a question on the dispute between India and South Africa on racial discrimination.	5-9-1955	Government of India
8. Statement made by Mr. Nehru in the Rajya Sabha on Foreign Affairs.	6-9-1955	Government of India
9. Statement made by Mr. Nehru in the Rajya Sabha while replying to the debate on Foreign Affairs.	6-9-1955	Government of India
10. Statement issued by Mr. U.N. Dhebar, the Congress President, on Goa.	8-9-1955	<i>Hindustan Times</i> (9-9-1955)
11. Speech made by Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, Minister for Commerce, in the Lok Sabha on the resolution moved by Mr. A. K. Gopalan on the State Monopoly of Foreign Trade.	9-9-1955	Government of India
12. Resolution adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India paying homage to the Goa martyrs.	12-9-1955	Communist Party Office
13. Broadcast talk by Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis in New Delhi on 'Basis of the second Five Year Plan'.	12-9-1955	Government of India
14. Statement made by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda in the Lok Sabha on the flood situation in Orissa.	13-9-1955	Government of India
15. Dr. B. V. Keskar's reply to the debate on Press Commission Report in the Rajya Sabha.	14-9-1955	Government of India
16. The Union Home Minister's statement in the Rajya Sabha on the flood situation in Orissa.	16-9-1955	Government of India
17. Memorandum submitted to the U.N. General Assembly by Mr. A. S. Lall, Permanent Representative of the Government of India to U.N., on the Korean Prisoners of War.	16-9-1955	Government of India
18. Mr. Nehru's statement in the Lok Sabha on Foreign Affairs.	17-9-1955	Government of India
19. Mr. Nehru's statement in the Lok Sabha while replying to the debate on Foreign Affairs.	17-9-1955	Government of India
20. Speech made by Mr. K. R. K. Menon, Chairman, Industrial Finance Corporation, at its Annual General Meeting in New Delhi.	17-9-1955	Government of India
21. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda's speech on Labour Policy for the second Five Year Plan.	17-9-1955	Government of India
22. The Union Home Minister's statement in the Lok Sabha while discussing the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for 1954.	18-9-1955	Government of India
23. Resolution adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India on Goa.	19-9-1955	Communist Party Office
24. Statement issued to the Pressmen by the Prime Minister of Laos on his arrival in New Delhi.	19-9-1955	Government of India

25. Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari's speech in the Lok Sabha presenting the White Paper on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for consideration. ...
26. Banquet speeches made by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Laos and the Prime Minister of India. ...
27. Agreement signed in New Delhi between India and U.S.A. amending a previous one on the Rihand Valley Development Project in U.P. ...
28. Statement released on the conclusion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Laos and the Prime Minister of Laos to Delhi. ...
29. Text of an appeal made by the Chief Minister of Orissa for flood relief. ...
30. Statement on the latest flood situation in India as laid on the tables of both Houses of Parliament. ...
31. Statment reviewing the flood situation in India as laid on the table of the Lok Sabha by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda. ...
32. The Union Home Minister's statement in the Lok Sabha on the Prize Competition Bill. ...
33. The Union Home Minister's speech in the Lok Sabha in reply to the discussion on grants for Hindi Commission. ...

Date	Source
19-9-1955	Government of India
20-9-1955	Government of India
21-9-1955	Government of India
21-9-1955	Government of India
23-9-1955	Government of Orissa
23-9-1955	Government of India
23-9-1955	Government of India
27-9-1955	Government of India
29-9-1955	Government of India

STATISTICS

Registrations and Placements Effected by the Employment Exchanges in Different States (July, 1955)

State	No. of Exchanges	No. of registrations during the month	No. of placements effected during the month	No. of applicants on the Live Register at the end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
Ajmer	1	1,423	48	8,679
Andhra	10	8,725	648	37,188
Assam	3	2,464	225	10,578
Bhopal	1	510	36	1,128
Bihar	18	11,782	977	49,727
Bombay	11	17,354	1,224	86,582
Coorg	1	334	38	1,442
Delhi	1	11,300	932	42,354
Himachal Pradesh	1	318	38	1,339
Hyderabad	3	4,875	762	20,463
Madhya Bharat	2	1,695	61	6,149
Madhya Pradesh	4	5,341	204	20,022
Madras	14	16,204	1,676	84,821
Mysore	3	2,284	70	11,727
Orissa	3	2,065	126	9,493
P.E.P.S.U.	1	621	88	1,454
Punjab	13	10,559	1,072	30,598
Rajasthan	6	3,910	189	11,517
Saurashtra	1	1,252	59	3,560
Travancore-Cochin	3	4,800	351	24,143
Uttar Pradesh	21	33,468	1,808	1,10,055
West Bengal	9	16,162	1,272	93,126
All India Total	130	1,57,446	11,904	6,66,145

(Source :—'Employment News', Ministry of Labour, Government of India)

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