

547

INDIAN INFORMATION

Vol-2.

© NO-17

OCT, 1- 1959

JL

V2 101 1159

NS9-2 17/1

138876

# Indian Information



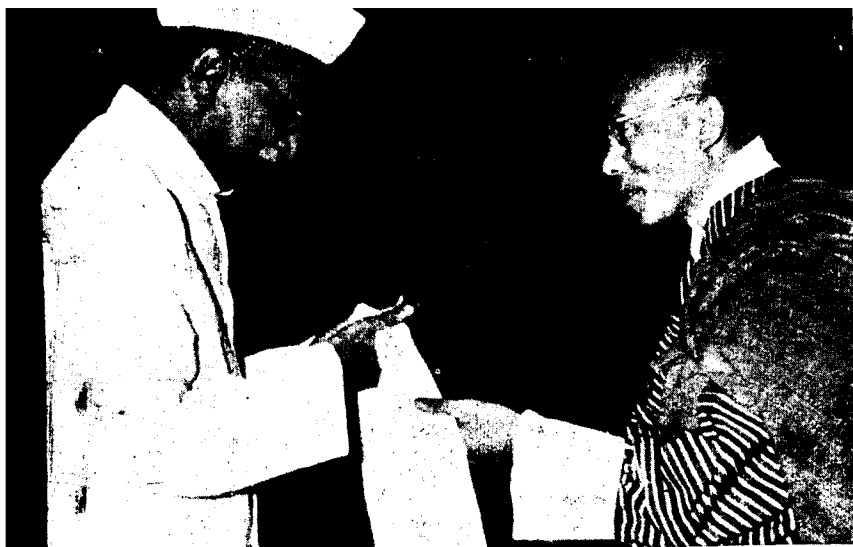
547

Vol. 2

October 1, 1959 (Asvina 9, 1881)

No. 17

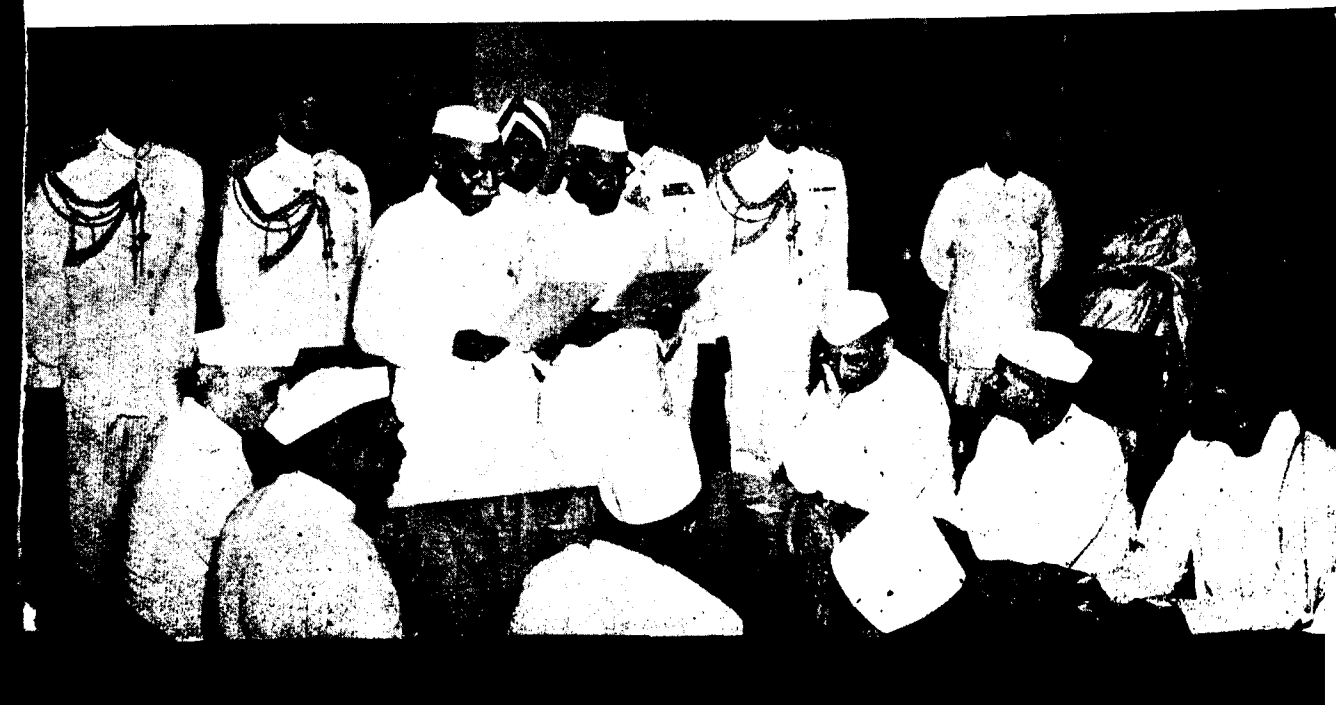




The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, receiving Mr. Jigme Dorji, Prime Minister of Bhutan, in New Delhi on September 8



The Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, receiving His Holiness the Dalai Lama in New Delhi on September 2



(ii)

|                                             |                                    |                                        |     |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----|
| —Foreign, acceptance of                     | 146                                | Black Sea ports, shipping service to   | 729 |
| —Gallantry                                  | 178                                | Blind, education of                    | 238 |
| —Investitures in State capitals             | 7                                  | —Person, employment of                 | 543 |
| —Police                                     | 7,52,45 (Vol.I No. 2), 184,221,377 | —Women training centres                | 583 |
| —Republic Day                               | 6-7, 680                           | Bokaro Steel Plant                     | 815 |
| Ayurveda, development scheme                | 828                                | Bolivia, diplomatic relations with     | 747 |
| —Evaluation Committee                       | 490                                | Bombay, Chief Justice for              | 807 |
| Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam, Bhavan Foundation | 740                                | —Dock workers holidays in              | 876 |
| —Gift to National Archives by               | 136                                | —Dredging operation in port            | 610 |
| —Govt. of India Resolution on the death of  | 1 (Vol.I No.2)                     | —Essential Commodities and Cattle Bill | 449 |
| —Mausoleum of                               | 848                                | —Foodgrains to                         | 636 |
|                                             |                                    |                                        |     |

|                                                              |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| —Prime Minister's Joint Statement with Indian Prime Minister | 8               |
| D                                                            |                 |
| Dairy Development Schemes                                    | 255             |
| Dais, training of                                            | 43,539,586      |
| Dam Construction Projects, foreign experts in                | 617             |
| Damodar Valley Corporation,                                  | 160,198         |
| —Canals                                                      | 617             |
| —Dams                                                        | 617             |
| —World Bank Loan                                             | 422             |
| Damroh air crash, report on                                  | 731             |
| Dance and Music troupe to Japan                              | 205             |
| Dance, seminar on                                            | 205             |
| Dandakaranya Colony                                          | 174             |
| —Development of                                              | 445,702         |
| —Displaced persons in                                        | 587             |
| —Railway line in                                             | 781             |
| Darling Report on Co-operatives                              | 127             |
| Dave Committee, recommendation of                            | 136             |
| D.D.T. factory                                               | 40 (Vol.I No.2) |
| —Record output in                                            | 567             |
| Deaf and Dumb Institution                                    | 264,346         |

|                                             |                    |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| —Exchange                                   | 22,185,186         |
| —Exchange, budgeting of                     | 460                |
| —Exchange, commitments of                   | 511                |
| —Exchange, control violation cases          | 683,765            |
| —Exchange, earnings from tourist traffic of | 561                |
| —Exchange, review of situation of           | 459                |
| —Firms, Indian employees in                 | 834                |
| —Indebtedness                               | 114,157            |
| —Investments                                | 186,222,463        |
| —Loans, income-tax exemption on             | 21(Vol.I No.2),599 |
| —Nationals, serving in Central Government   | 760                |
| —Payments                                   | 154                |
| —Postage rates                              | 30                 |
| —Scholarships                               | 134,205,236        |
| —Trade                                      | 118,224,432,517    |
| —Travel account                             | 187                |
| —Visitors to India, statement on            | 807                |
| —Women, citizenship for                     | 709                |
| Foreigners, naturalization of               | 220                |
| Forest, Research Institute                  | 77                 |

|                                        |         |
|----------------------------------------|---------|
| —Rajasthan                             | 196     |
| —Seminar                               | 364     |
| —West Bengal                           | 365     |
| Irrigation works, minor                | 577,617 |
| —Statement on major projects           | 823     |
| —Utilization of                        | 617     |
| Italy, air agreement between India and | 479     |
| Iron goods, export of                  | 813     |

# J

|                                           |         |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| Jallianwala Bagh, national memorial at    | 848     |
| Jamaica, radio-photo connection with      | 781     |
| Jammu & Kashmir, Community Development in | 637,698 |
| —Flood havoc in                           | 671     |
| —School to train health visitors in       | 741     |
| Janata Insurance Policies                 | 250     |
| Jan Sahayog Kshetras                      | 666     |
| Japan, Ambassador to India of             | 883     |
| —Assistance from, for prototype workshop  | 279     |
|                                           |         |

|                                        |         |
|----------------------------------------|---------|
| —Rajasthan                             | 196     |
| —Seminar                               | 364     |
| —West Bengal                           | 365     |
| Irrigation works, minor                | 577,617 |
| —Statement on major projects           | 823     |
| —Utilization of                        | 617     |
| Italy, air agreement between India and | 479     |
| Ivory goods, export of                 | 813     |

## J

|                                           |         |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| Jallianwala Bagh, national memorial at    | 848     |
| Jamaica, radio-photo connection with      | 781     |
| Jammu & Kashmir, Community Development in | 637,698 |
| —Flood havoc in                           | 671     |
| —School to train health visitors in       | 741     |
| Janata Insurance Policies                 | 250     |
| Jan Sahayog Kshetras                      | 666     |
| Japan, Ambassador to India of             | 883     |
| —Assistance from, for prototype workshop  | 279     |
| —Iron ore agreement with                  | 192     |
| —Iron ore export from India to            | 473     |
| —                                         |         |

|                                                     |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|
| —Harbour Board, meeting of                          | 690     |
| —Highways, flood damage to                          | 696     |
| —Highways, mileage of                               | 821     |
| —Income, estimates of                               | 222     |
| —Industrial Development Corporation, work of        | 517     |
| —Institute of Basic Education                       | 440     |
| —Metallurgical Laboratory, work of                  | 871     |
| —Mineral Development Corporation                    | 721     |
| —Parks and Sanctuaries                              | 151     |
| —Physical Laboratory                                | 344     |
| —Productivity Council, productivity of              | 602     |
| —Professorships                                     | 487     |
| —Projects Construction Corporation, work of         | 868     |
| —Register of Technical Personnel                    | 369     |
| —Research Development Corporation, annual report of | 816     |
| —Savings (See Savings)                              | 733,784 |
| —Seed campaign                                      | 806     |
| —Service, recognition for                           | 806     |
| —Small Industries Corporation, working of           | 719     |
| —Venereal Diseases Control Scheme                   | 539     |
| aval Armament Depot, opening at                     | 747     |
| avy, Indian-Air-Sea exercises of                    | 638     |
| —Launching of the first ship to be built for        | 497     |
| —New Chief of                                       | 45(Vol  |

|                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| —Resumption of Jagirs Bill            | 745     |
| —Rice 'kinki' disposal in             | 613,822 |
| —Rural electrification in             | 796,881 |
| —Telephone Exchange for Amritsar      | 321     |
| —Water supply in                      | 637     |
| Purchase Advisory Council, meeting of | 428,848 |

## Q

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Quinine production | 40(Vol. I No.2) |
|--------------------|-----------------|

## R

|                                     |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Rabi production, campaign           | 635,693          |
| Radar Unit, storm warning by        | 653              |
| Radio-telephone service with, Italy | 32(Vol. I No. 2) |
| —W. Germany                         | 121              |
| Ragi, production                    | 256              |
| Railway, accidents                  | 28,29,121,193,   |

|                                      |                     |                           |             |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Special Police, work of              | 45(Vol.I No.2),152, | Tea, export duty on       | 117,188,516 |
| Sports, Asian Games, the Third       | 327                 | —Export of                | 331,565,604 |
| —Committee, recommendations of       | 441,485             | Teachers, pay scales      | 584,660     |
| —Encouragement to                    | 536                 | —Status of                | 132,235     |
| —Goods, export council for           | 27(Vol.I No.2)      | —Trained                  | 204,233     |
| —Goods, export promotion of          | 388,772             | Technical Education,      | 205,234     |
| —Stadia, Scheme for                  | 135                 | —All India Council for    | 189         |
| —Standards, inquiry into             | 406                 | —Diplomas, recognition of | 788         |
| Standards Institution, Indian        | 28(Vol.I No.2),158  | —Improved courses for     | 825         |
| State Bank, branches in Pakistan of  | 191                 | —Institutions             | 824,873     |
| State Bills, Presidential assent for | 561                 | —Personnel                | 560,        |

# Indian Information

OL. 2

October 1, 1959  
(Asvina 9, 1881)

NO. 17

Single Copy : Re 0.30 11d. 12 cents

Annual Subscription : Rs 6.00 15 sh \$ 2.40

## MAIN CONTENTS

|                                                              | PAGE |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENTS ON INDIA-CHINA RELATIONS ..      | 551  |
| HOME MINISTER'S STATEMENTS ON LANGUAGE COMMITTEE'S REPORT .. | 555  |
| CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING ..       | 562  |
| MEETING OF EXPORT PROMOTION ADVISORY COUNCIL ..              | 565  |
| MEETING OF IMPORT ADVISORY COUNCIL ..                        | 568  |
| MINERAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA ..                              | 576  |
| CONSTIT                                                      |      |



was really an affront to continue to do this year after year for ten years.

Opposing a non-official resolution asking Government to raise the Tibetan issue at the United Nations, the Prime Minister made a statement in the Lok Sabha on September 4. He said that the constitutional aspect of the question was not clear and no good results could be expected from the practical point of view. Even if the legal difficulties were got over, all that would happen would be a debate in the General Assembly or the Security Council in the cold war fashion. This might produce a reaction on the Chinese more adverse towards the Tibetans than even now. Such a move instead of bringing relief to the people of Tibet could have the reverse effect.

Shri Nehru pointed out that the United Nations could perhaps come into the picture on grounds of human rights and aggression. But violation of human rights applied only to those countries which accepted the U.N. Charter and could not, therefore, apply to a country which had not been allowed to become a member of the world body. Aggression was committed by one independent State against another and Tibet had not been acknowledged as an independent State for a considerable time now.

He said India even in recent years had not denied the suzerainty of China over Tibet. He recalled that when India asked the U.N. to postpone consideration of the question of Tibet last time, it was not on any assurance received from the Chinese Government but on messages received from them expressing their intention to settle the question peacefully through negotiations. The agreement between the Dalai Lama and the Chinese Government was not arrived at on any assurances given by India as India had nothing to do with the agreement.

Recalling the incidents which led to the flight of the Dalai Lama from Tibet, he said that

though he had no accurate news of what had happened there after that, but, broadly speaking, there had been strong military pressure in every part of Tibet. Far from autonomy, there was military Government there, he added.

Answering another question, the Deputy Minister for External Affairs informed the House that of the five Indians who were held in custody by the Chinese authorities in Lhasa, two were registered with the Indian Consul-General in Lhasa.

#### White Paper On India-China Relations

The Prime Minister placed a White Paper containing notes and letters exchanged between India and China and agreements signed between the two countries from 1954 to 1959, before the Lok Sabha on September 7.

The White Paper dealt with border issues between India and China, Chinese maps showing parts of Indian territories as Chinese, Tibetan refugees in Kalimpong, the recent disturbances in Tibet and Indian nationals in Tibet and Bhutan.

It contained text of three letters exchanged between the Prime Ministers of India and China on Chinese maps. Shri Nehru had stated in one of his letters, that the frontier drawn between India and China in the Chinese maps did not correspond to the actual frontier and ran right across the territory of India in several places. Mr. Chou En-lai said in reply that the Chinese did not hold that every portion of the boundary line was drawn on sufficient grounds. He added that the *status quo* should be maintained and each side should keep to the border areas at present under its jurisdiction and not go beyond them.

#### McMAHON LINE

In another letter, Shri Nehru recalled his visit to China in 1954, soon after the signing of the Sino-Indian Agreement on Tibet. He said he had expressed the hope that the border line in the Chinese maps would be corrected before long. He referred to the Chinese Prime Minister's visit to India in 1956 and recalled the

in Longju. The message went to say that India attached the highest importance to peaceful co-existence and the continuance of friendship between India and China.

Replying to the Chinese Government's statement that no violation of Chinese territory would be tolerated the message said that India did not have the remotest wish to trespass on the territory of others. At the same time, India could not possibly, withdraw under intimidation from the areas which were part of India, and that India would have to prevent the illegal intrusion by foreign forces into Indian territory. The message repudiated the allegation that Tibetan elements were operating from Indian territory. It added that India would not under any circumstances allow foreign element to operate against a friendly Government from Indian soil. In conclusion, the message said should the Chinese Government accept the proposal for a discussion of the exact de-limitation of the border at Khinsenane and the Longju and Tamadem areas, India would like to know the procedure they would wish to follow. The Government of India agreed that until further discussion, the position as explained in the message should not be altered by either side.

#### **P.M.'s Reply To Debate On India-China Relations**

In reply to a debate on India-China relations in the Rajya Sabha on September 10, the Prime Minister, Shri Nehru, declared that India would be firm on her borders with China but would try to reach a peaceful settlement to any dispute. But he made it clear that it would be done only on the basis of the *status quo* prior to the recent incursions into India.

He added that developments over the past two days had further aggravated the situation. People in India were disturbed not because bits of territories were involved but because they felt that they had been treated rather casually by the Chinese

Government and

Dalai Lama did not mean that Government agreed with him. In fact, some of the Dalai Lama's statements had been officially contradicted. He had also been told that Government did not expect him to indulge in any political controversy. The Prime Minister pointed out that he had publicly stated and had personally told the Dalai Lama that it would do no good either to him or to Tibet if the issue was raised at the United Nations.

Concluding Shri Nehru emphasised that it was fantastic to talk of war between India and China on the frontier issue; that would be a folly of the extreme type. He said he would continue to seek a peaceful settlement and work for friendship between the two countries.

In reply to a debate on India-China relations in the Lok Sabha on September 12, the Prime Minister, Shri Nehru, said that Mr. Chou En-lai's latest letter had raised some very serious issues, almost for the first time officially. The basic fact was that the Chinese claim, which was vaguely set down in maps, was now becoming more definitely stated. But the claim was such that it was quite impossible for India or any Indian ever to admit whatever the consequences. That should be quite clear. Shri Nehru declared that there could be no question of mediation, conciliation or arbitration about it.

Reiterating his previous reference to mediation or arbitration, he said that it was only for minor rectification about the McMahon Line. It did not apply to big chunks of Indian territory shown on Chinese maps.

The Chinese claim involved a fundamental change in geography; and amounted to the Himalayas being handed over as a gift. Whether India existed or not, Shri Nehru said, this could not be agreed to and added that it was fantastic and absurd for the Chinese to base their claim on what had happened in the past centuries. If this argument were applied to the great Chinese State, he wondered how much of the present China would survive,









tion limit should be raised to Rs. 10 lakhs instead of Rs. 5 lakhs, and the necessary notification had been published.

The four suggestions of the Committee for relaxation of control were: the exemption limit should be raised from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs in twelve months; a balance of 1:3, as between equity capital plus free reserves on the one hand and fixed dividend bearing securities on the other, might be adopted as a healthy requirement; in considering applications for issue of bonus shares (a) the 20% residual reserves test should not be rigidly enforced and relaxations should be made wherever necessary, and (b) the test of under capitalisation should be liberalised to the extent of permitting an amount of capital employed by the company; and the condition imposed in the consent orders to the issue of bonus shares that the shares should be issued only in a year, in which the company had assessable income, operated harshly and it was not for the Capital Issues Control to impose such conditions.

#### LOAN OPERATIONS OF I. F. C.

In a written answer to a question in the Lok Sabha on September 11, the Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, confirmed that the loan operations of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India had declined to some extent. However, he added, its other operations, namely, underwriting of capital and guaranteeing of deferred payments had increased appreciably. The I.F.C. Act, he said, was amended in 1957 to enable the Corporation to guarantee deferred payments for import of machinery from abroad so as to stimulate investments with the assistance of the Corporation.

#### EXCHANGE CONTROL VIOLATION CASES

During the month

Advisory Boards and six members will be nominated by the Central Government. The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and the National Savings Commissioner will be ex-officio members. The National Savings Commissioner will also act as the Secretary of the Central Board. The State Governments have been asked similarly to reconstitute their State Boards of the Women's Savings Campaign into a single integrated Board for each State.

Both the Central and State Boards will have adequate representation for women workers.

The Central Board, which has been constituted for a period of one year, will among other things, co-ordinate and guide the activities of the State Advisory Boards, advise Government on measures for spreading the National Savings Movement and

for popularising the small savings scheme.

#### BANKS TO ASSIST IN SMALL SAVINGS

A Press Note issued by the Ministry of Finance on September 14 says that with a view to increasing the sale of Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates with effect from October 1, 1959, it has been decided to utilise the services of the scheduled banks and of co-operative banks having paid-up capital and reserves of Rs. 5,00,000 and over on brokerage terms. Brokerage @ Re. 0.12 per cent will be paid on applications for the purchase of Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates received through these banks and bearing their stamps. No brokerage will, however, be payable on applications received through authorised agents under the Small Savings Scheme who earn their usual commission.

ports used to face the most serious obstacles either in the way of heavy





















exhibitions with facilities for showing films with information centres at all State Headquarters and also at other important places is envisaged.

### Installation of School Radio Sets

Replying in the affirmative to a question in the Lok Sabha on September 11, whether Government had tried to encourage more schools to install school radio sets, Dr. K.L. Shrimali, Union Minister of Education, stated that though statistics were not available, it was presumed that more and more schools were installing radio sets as a result of the assistance and concession given by the Government of India.

Elucidating the reply, he said that grants were given to the schools by the Government of India through the State Governments and Union Administrations to the extent of 50% and 100% respectively, of the cost of the radio sets purchased. For a school set used for educational purposes, the license fee was Rs. 3 only as against Rs. 15 for a domestic radio set.

Replying to another question Dr. Shrimali said that the total number of school radio licenses in force on March 31, 1959 was 13,093. He added that no distinction was made between district and metropolitan schools when issuing the school broadcast receiving licenses.

### INDIAN FILMS FOR SAN FRANCISCO FESTIVAL

According to an announcement of September 10 four Indian films have been entered in the Third Annual San Francisco International Film Festival which will be held from November 11 to November 24,

of channels and equipment. Those facilities are liable to be withdrawn whenever in the opinion of Government the agency has ceased to function in accordance with the aforesaid general principles.

### Press Registrar's Report For 1958

The Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India for the year 1958 shows an overall increase of 8.8 per cent in the circulation of newspapers in India as compared to their circulation in 1957. This comparison is based on the circulation of 2,574 papers for which data were available for both 1957 and 1958.

The total circulation of 3,911 papers in 1958 for which data were available was 144.37 lakhs. For 1957 information relating to circulation was received in respect of 3,761 papers and their total circulation was 129.62 lakhs.

There was also an increase in the number of papers published in India. In 1957 there were 5,932 papers on the Press Registrar's record and in 1958 their number was 6,918. Of these 1,062 started publication during the year.

Newspapers in English had the largest circulation, namely 33.77 lakhs or 23.4 per cent of the total circulation. Hindi came next with 27.17 lakhs or 18.8 per cent.

The Report shows that the most predominant form of ownership continued to be the individual



National Sports Week, which will be celebrated throughout the country. The aim of this Sports Week will be to call forth and focus the enthusiasm of the people on development of games and sports.

The Flag Day of the Indian Olympic Association for the collection of funds will also be held as part of the National Sports Week which will be celebrated every year in the first week of February.

The Council approved the proposal sponsored by the National Rifle Association of India to construct 12 'B' type shooting ranges in different centres of the country at an average cost of Rs. 30,000 per range. The proposal is that the centres should be constructed by the State Governments with assistance from the Central Government.

### Promotion Of Games And Sports

Dr. K.L. Shrimali, Union Minister of Education, said, in reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha on September 2, that a sum of Rs. 57 lakhs had been provided for the popularisation and promotion of sports and games in the educational institutions of the country for the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan. This was subject to availability of funds.

Replying to another part of the question, he added that a sum of Rs. 9.98 lakhs had been spent for the purpose during the period from April 1, 1956 to July 31, 1959.

### Committee For Physical Training Institutions

### FRENCH GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP

A Press Note issued by the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs on September 11 says that one candidate has been selected for the award of a scholarship offered by the Government of France for Higher Studies in Chemistry during 1959-60.

Another Press Note issued by the said Ministry on September 12 says that one more candidate from the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, has been selected for the award of a scholarship offered by the Government of France for Higher Studies to study Radio Astronomy, during 1959-60. This scheme is administered by the above Ministry.

plant to be set up by Hindustan Antibiotics Limited would be about 45 tons per year, which was roughly the current demand. He added that the C.I.F. value of bulk streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin imported during 1958-59 was about Rs. 86 lakhs. Imports during April-September 1959 would amount to about Rs. 57 lakhs.

Replying to another question he said that the question of reducing the prices of some of the drugs produced by the Hindustan Antibiotics was under the active consideration of the Government.

## Health

### CENTRAL MEDICAL LIBRARY

In a statement laid on the Table



lies and suitable safety measures and incentives, the Working Party observed that the objective should be to create a sense of satisfaction in the workers in the interests of increased production.

Further, it was suggested that it would be useful for research institutions in the ECARE region to undertake studies of the design of construction equipment, which would permit greater utilisation of existing labour.

As a starting point a summary might be made of various methods improvised in the field, as reported by construction projects.

A number of recommendations dealt with various problems relating to use of mechanical equipment for earth moving work, such as its maintenance, repair and optimum use, with a view to bringing down operational costs.

The concluding recommendation of the Working Party stated that, even with the fullest degree of mechanisation, there was still a large scope for the use of manual labour for finish and detailed work. For this purpose, an exchange of information between the ECARE countries had been suggested.

About 23 delegates from Australia, China (Taiwan), France, Iran, Japan, North Borneo, Republic of Viet Nam, Pakistan, Philippines, United Kingdom and U.S.S.R. participated in the meetings. The I.L.O., the International Federation of Free Trade Unions and the International Commission On Irrigation and Drainage — two non-governmental organisations — were also represented. The Indian delegation included Chief Engineers and other officers from the States and major projects in India who were engaged in earth moving operations.

The Third Regional Technical Conference of the ECARE at Manila in 1957 held

ship of the Central Trade Union organisations had not yet been completed. The verification figures, as on March 31, 1958, forwarded to the organisations to enable them to submit their objections, if any, were:

|            |          |
|------------|----------|
| I.N.T.U.C. | 8,98,527 |
| A.I.T.U.C. | 5,17,306 |
| H.M.S.     | 1,84,984 |
| U.T.U.C.   | 80,845   |

### Industrial Relations In June, 1959

According to the Labour Bureau, Government of India, there were 102 fresh industrial disputes in June, 1959, bringing the total number of disputes current at any time during the month to 154 including 26 lock-outs. In May there were 84 fresh disputes out of 131 disputes current. The average duration of disputes current at any time during June was 10.1 days as compared with 6.6 days in May.

Disputes terminated during June were 111 of which 71 lasted not more than 5 days each and 40 lasted for more than 30 days each.

During the month under review, time-loss of 6,60,017 out of the total of 7,88,798 i.e., 83.7% was accounted



## EVENTS AT A GLANCE

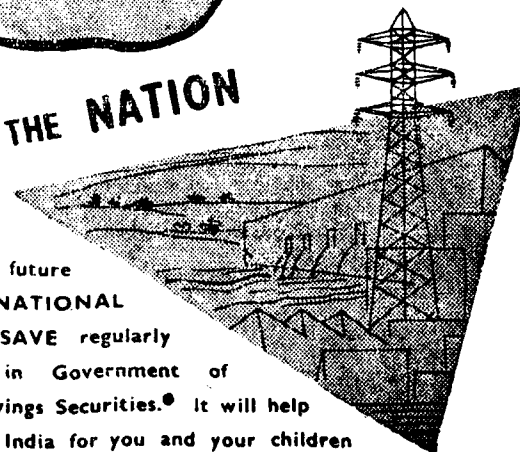
### SEPTEMBER 1 TO 15

- September 1 — The President of Pakistan, General Ayub Khan, has informal talks with Prime Minister Nehru during a halt at Palam airport in New Delhi
- 2 — Prime Minister Nehru makes a statement in Parliament on the resignation, subsequently withdrawn, of General Thimayya, Army Chief of Staff
- The Lok Sabha begins a two-day debate on the Parliamentary Committee's Report on the Official Language Commission's recommendations
- 3 — The Union Defence Minister, Shri V.K. Krishna Menon, opens the Land and Air Warfare School at Secunderabad
- The Union Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai inaugurates the first meeting of the Customs and Central Excise Advisory Council in New Delhi
- 5 — Prime Minister Nehru opens the thirteenth meeting of the National Development Council in New Delhi
- 6 — A seven-member Iraqi trade delegation arrives in Bombay
- The reconstitution of Central Social Welfare Board is announced
- 7 — Prime Minister Nehru submits to the Lok Sabha a White Paper containing notes and letters exchanged between India and China and agreements signed by the two countries from 1954 to 1959
- The Prime Minister of Bhutan, Mr. Jigme Dorji, arrives in New Delhi
- The Union Minister of Irrigation and Power, Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim, inaugurates a one-week conference of Working Party on Earth Moving Operations, jointly convened by ECAFE and the U.N. Bureau of Economic Affairs in New Delhi
- 8 — The Lok Sabha approves the Government of India resolution on the reports of the Vivian Bose Board of Inquiry and the U.P.S.C. on certain transactions of the L.I.C.
- The Rajya Sabha begins a two-day debate on the Parliamentary Committee's Report on the Official Language Commission's recommendations
- The tenth meeting of the All-India Council of Sports is held in New Delhi
- 9 — The Prime Minister of Mongolia



I  
need  
your  
SAVINGS

SO DOES THE NATION



Secure his future  
through **NATIONAL  
SAVINGS.** SAVE regularly  
and invest in Government of  
India Small Savings Securities.\* It will help  
build a better India for you and your children

- 12-YEAR NATIONAL PLAN SAVINGS CERTIFICATES
- 10-YEAR TREASURY SAVINGS DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES
- 15-YEAR ANNUITY CERTIFICATES
- POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS
- CUMULATIVE TIME DEPOSIT SCHEME



**NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANIZATION**

The National Savings Commissioner, Nagpur and the Regional  
National Savings Officer of your State will be glad to furnish

















## Commodity Prices In August

According to a Press Note issued by the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India on September 27, wholesale prices as measured by the official index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) went up by 0.3 per cent to 117.1 during the month of August 1959 as compared with 116.8 for July 1959. The index was higher by 1.0 per cent when compared with 115.9 for August 1958. During the month under review, "Food Articles" moved up by 0.6 per cent to 121.7 and "Manufactures" by 0.3 per cent to 109.5, but "Tobacco" receded by 0.7 per cent to 96.6, "Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants" by 0.1 per cent to 115.6 and "Industrial Raw Materials" by 0.7 per cent to 119.4.

### FOOD ARTICLES

A further increase in the prices of rice, wheat, jowar, barley and ragi raised the index for "cereals" by 2.1 per cent to 109.3 notwithstanding a decline in the prices of bajra and maize. When compared with a year ago, the index for cereals was lower by 3.7 per cent. Prices of gram and other pulses witnessed a fall and the sub-group index for "pulses" went down by 3.2 per cent to 92.6 during the month. Higher prices of potatoes, onions, oranges and bananas pushed up the index for "Fruits and vegetables" by 8.3 per cent to 152.1; the price of cashewnuts, however, drifted down. As a consequence of fall in the prices of both milk and

with the urgent problems of Major as well as Minor Ports.

#### CALCUTTA PORT

Referring to certain important decisions relating to the preservation and development of Calcutta Port, he said that during the last ten years, the river Hooghly had been deteriorating rather fast and the maintenance of adequate depths in the navigable channel from Sandheads to Calcutta jetties remains a continuous struggle against nature. This complicated problem had, of late, been the subject not only by technical experts of India but also by three foreign experts: Mr. Posthuma, Director of the Port of Rotterdam; Dr. Danel of the Hydraulic Research Laboratory, Grenoble, and Mr. Wichers Hoeth, a dredging expert from Holland. As a result of their study, three remedial measures were considered absolutely essential, namely, (a) intensive dredging; (b) river training works; and (c) restoration of adequate headwater supply.

#### NEW DREDGER

As regards intensive dredging, Shri Raj Bahadur said that the present dredging fleet of the Calcutta Port Commissioners was not adequate for the requirements. A new section dredger had, therefore, been ordered which was expected to be delivered in about 15 months. It would be almost a duplicate of the dredger *Bhagirathi* which was delivered to the Calcutta Port Commissioners in 1958. Pending this delivery and to commence dredging operations early a team of the Commissioners' technical officers already visited Hong Kong to inspect a second-hand dredger. If needed, he continued, the same team would be sent to France to inspect another dredger lying at Marseilles. In addition, the Port Commissioners had been asked to take up urgently a complete overhaul of their dredger *Ganga* so that it might remain serviceable for another ten years or so. At







## MEETING OF INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee was held in Bombay from September 21 to 26. Addressing the meeting on September 22, Shri S.K. Patil, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, referred to the progressive increase in population, both in India and abroad, and observed that everything could be expanded but not the land. The country had, therefore to produce as much as possible within the available acreage, though some marginal increase in the cultivable land may be possible. So far as agricultural production was concerned, he added, India was at the lowest rung of the ladder and they had to strive to step up production by at least 50 per cent, if not double it. Intensive cultivation to produce more was the need of the hour.

Shri Patil pointed out that intensive propaganda and education of the farmers played an important part as could be seen in the increased production in Madras State. Fertilisers played an important part in securing increase in yield per acre and he would press the demand for increased production of fertilisers during the Third Five Year Plan.

He complimented the Indian Central Cotton Committee for the valuable work it had been doing during the last thirty years, and praised the work of the research workers and experts in tackling the problems relating to the expansion of cotton cultivation and improving their strains and particularly for the remarkable work done by them in respect of the cotton strain 320 F and sea island cotton respectively.

Dr. M.S. Randhawa, Vice-President of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Additional Secretary to the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, stressed the need for more fertilisers, weedicides and pesticides factories in the country. He underlined the need for mecha-

Sub-Committee that as the foreign matter in cotton was on the increase, the State authorities should enforce strictly the provisions of the various legislations to check the malpractice. The Sub-Committee reviewed the present position of cotton legislation in different States.

The Committee suggested that the model crop competition schemes with slight modifications should be put into operation in the States of Mysore, Bombay, Andhra Pradesh and Madras and stressed the need for the remaining States to put up similar schemes.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF SUB-COMMITTEE

The Cotton Forecast Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Cotton Committee recommended a target of 78 lakh bales of cotton production under the Third Five Year Plan. It also reviewed the progress made under the cotton extension schemes during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 and suggested the setting up of seed farms with small ginneries so that pure seeds for multiplication could be produced at these farms. The Sub-Committee also considered the report of the working group constituted to examine the possibilities of production of extra-long staple cotton to meet domestic requirements.

The Sea Island Cotton Development Sub-Committee reviewed the achievements during the preceding years and recommended that the levy of agricultural income-tax in the case of sea island cotton may be waived to serve as an incentive to extend the area under this cotton. It also recommended that needy cultivators may be given loans in kind in the form of seeds, fertilisers, insecticides and barbed wire for fencing.

The Technological Research Sub-Committee reviewed the progress of the work carried out at the Committee's technological



## Education & Culture

### MEETING OF SECRETARIES OF SECONDARY EDUCATION BOARDS

A two-day conference of Secretaries of the Boards of Secondary Education was held in New Delhi on September 21. Shri P.N. Kirpal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education, and Chairman, All India Council for Secondary Education, presided.

Addressing the opening session of the conference, Dr. K.L. Shrimali, Union Minister of Education, referred to the large number of failures in the High School and Higher Secondary examinations during the last few years. It was rather curious that the number of failures was growing in spite of all that was being done to improve the examination system and develop education, he said.

The question of reforming the examination system had been under discussion for the last 30 or 40 years, but no practical measures had been taken to remedy the situation until recently. This was the first time, the Minister pointed out that the Union Ministry of Education had earnestly taken up this question and was determined to tackle the problem.

Analysing the causes of failures, Dr. Shrimali said that the examining bodies had become impersonal and that they had no real contact with the students who passed every year. There was no vital link between the Boards of Examination and the actual work that was being done in the educational institutions. The solution of the problem, the Minister added, required hard and sustained work on the part of teachers, students and the parents. There was a growing tendency to feel satisfied with lower standards and lower output in Secondary education.

Referring to some of the measures of examination reform re-

ed structures; (ii) set questions in examinations to test mastery of the skills involved in the use of the English language rather than a knowledge of content of set text-books and (iii) evolve suitable scoring procedures to ensure maximum objectivity and uniformity in marking answer scripts.

Regarding the poor standards of attainment in mathematics, the conference recommended that the Boards of Secondary Education should (a) investigate the factors that contribute to poor attainment in mathematics and seek to remove them, (b) examine the possibility of so structuring the examination in mathematics that an examinee is free to answer questions on those sub-areas for which he has an aptitude, rather than every area of the subject, and (c) provide in-service training to teachers of mathematics in the lowest classes, so as to make them competent in motivating children adequately to the study of mathematics right from the beginning.

It further recommended that the Boards of Secondary Education should (a) provide for the automatic scrutiny of the answer scripts of all marginal cases of examinees who fail by not more than five marks, (b) ensure uniformity of standards in passing, by (i) maintaining the passing level at 33% in all subjects and (ii) keeping the total number of subject offerings at 6, subject however, to the proviso that failure in English may be condoned.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

On the question of holding supplementary examination for failed candidates, the conference expressed its agreement in principle to hold such examination. However, it recommended that the Boards of Secondary Education should study (a) the possibility of declaring eligible for college course, talented candidates who may fail in one subject but score in the aggregate 55% provided they do not offer at the college the subject in



Education Ministry, the science consultant will be attached to the staff of a junior basic training college. Where adequate facilities for this are not available, he may be attached to a secondary school, or a Vigyan Mandir. Besides undertaking a study of the existing science curricula of the State at the elementary stage and working out a model curriculum in the light of experiences gained, the science consultant will also initiate an intense on-the-spot study of current practices with the help of school teachers and Research Bureaux of training colleges to build up the science curricula and techniques for elementary schools.

The scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 2 lakhs, will cover grades I to VIII of the elementary schools. Later it is proposed to expand the scheme to cover the whole of the State on the basis of experience gained in the implementation of the pilot project.

The rapid industrialisation of the country envisaged under the development plans, the extension of electricity to the villages and the speed at which new scientific techniques are replacing the old has made it increasingly necessary to spread the general knowledge of science among the average citizen of the urban and the rural areas.

## MEETING OF CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF ARCHAEOLOGY

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology was held at Bhubaneswar on September 30, 1959. Shri Humayun Kabir, Union Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs and Chairman of the Board, presided. Shri Harekrishna Mahatab, Chief Minister of Orissa, inaugurated the session.

In his presidential address Dr. Humayun Kabir,

















