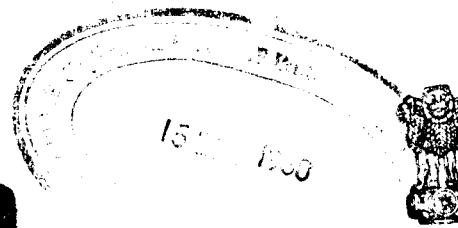


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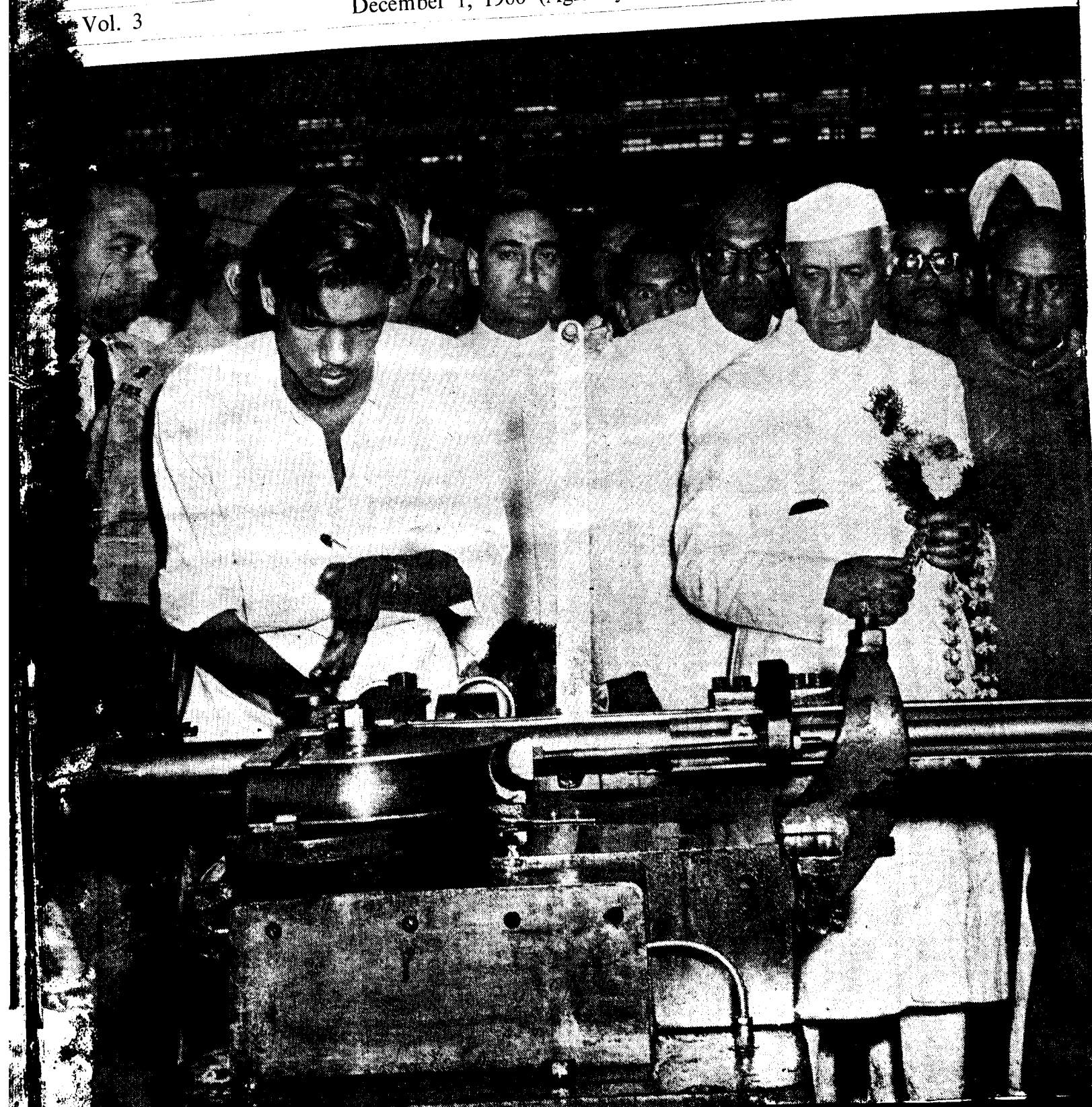
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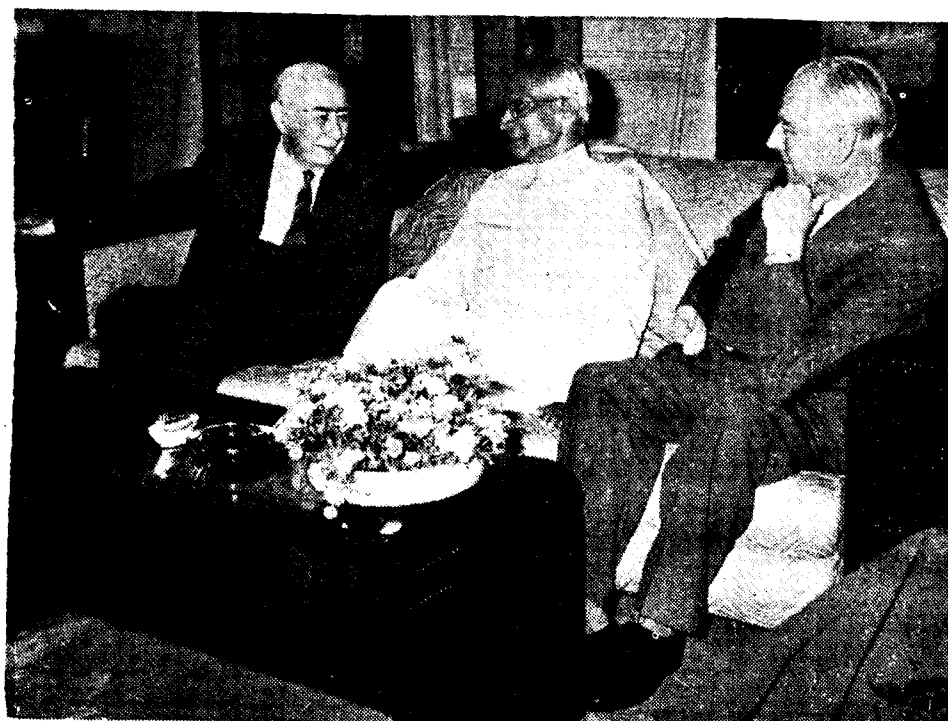
December 1, 1960 (Agrahayana 10, 1882)

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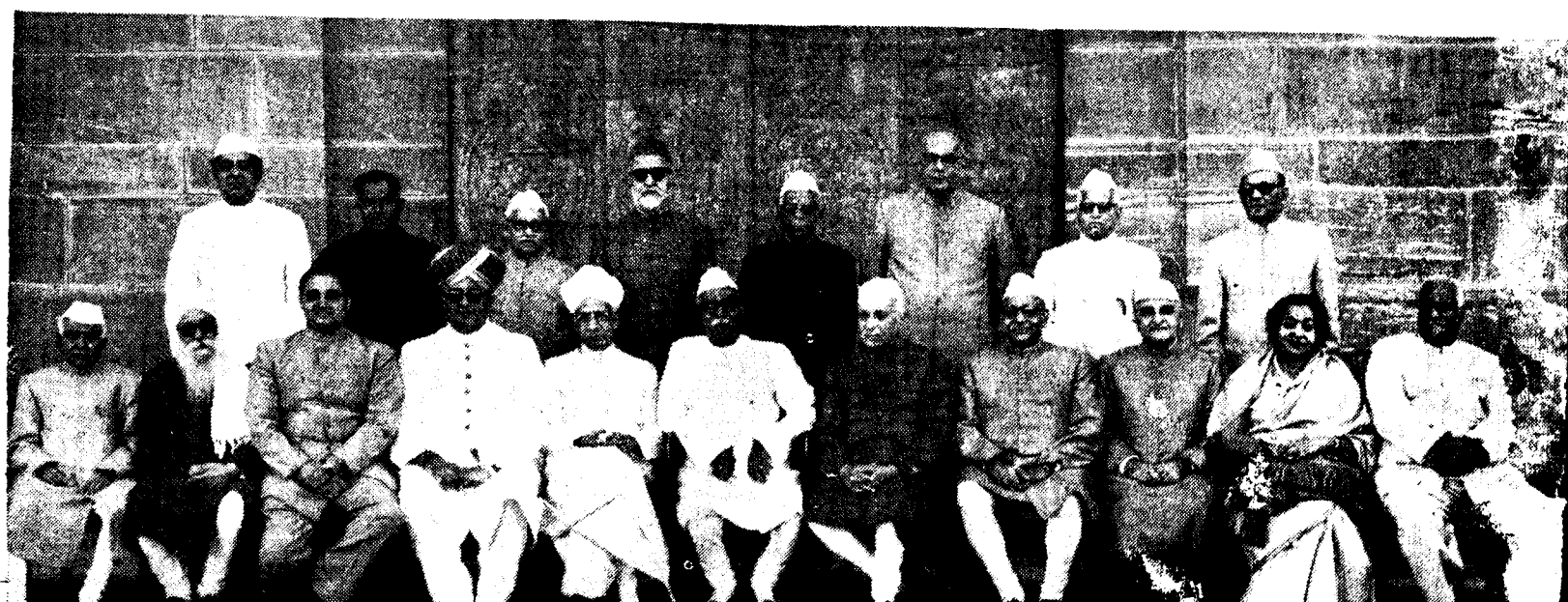




Sir Paul Gore-Booth, High Commissioner —designate for the United Kingdom, presenting his letter of Commission to the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, at Rashtrapati Bhavan on November 5



Dr. Theodor Heuss, former President of the Federal Republic of Germany, with the Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, when he called on the Vice-President at New Delhi on November 3



The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, with the State Governors on the occasion of their annual conference at the Rashtrapati Bhavan on November 8

Indian Information

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(Indian Information seeks to provide a condensed record of the activities and official announcements of the Government of India. Because of space limitation many items appear in summarized form. Such items should not be treated as complete and authoritative versions).

Political & General

FOURTH WHITE PAPER ON SINO-INDIAN BORDER DISPUTES

The Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on November 14, the day on which the House began its winter session, another White Paper containing notes, memoranda and letters exchanged between New Delhi and Peking between March and November this year. This White Paper, fourth in the series, relates to correspondence on border issues and incidents, Sino-Indian boundary dispute, territorial waters and air space. Treatment of Indian

representatives and nationals, and complaints and representations from the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi.

VIOLATION OF SPACE

In a note, dated October 24, the Government of India referred to 52 violations of their air space and said that it was difficult to believe that the planes, which violated the Indian air space in the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary, were based anywhere other than on

the Chinese territory. The note lists further instances of violation. On September 18, Indian air space was violated by a helicopter which flew in from Western Tibet and was clearly of Chinese origin. As recently as October 13, two armed Chinese personnel on horses intruded upto points approximately one and a half miles east of Hot Springs in the Kongka Pass area in Ladakh. The Chinese personnel withdrew only when they were surprised by an Indian grass-cutter.

The note points out that these instances are in violation of the understanding reached between the two Prime Ministers that, while talks at the official level continued, the two Governments would avoid taking steps which might precipitate border clashes or friction. India has asked China to instruct the subordinate authorities concerned to take scrupulous care that such violations of her ground and air space do not recur. India, the note emphasises, observes the utmost vigilance about the protection of her frontiers, whether on the ground or in the air, and is determined to take action against all intruders, whatever their origin.

CHINESE ALLEGATIONS

In another note of the same date, India has rejected as lacking in substance the Chinese allegations of intrusion into her ground or air space. It says that, at the times mentioned in the Chinese note, no aircraft was flying anywhere in the neighbourhood of the specified areas, either in the eastern or the western sector or along Sikkim's border with the Tibet region. India had also repudiated the suggestion that a Chinese national was kidnapped from Chinese territory by an Indian patrol party. The particular Chinese national had repeatedly affirmed in the course of interrogation that he had come to seek refuge in India.

The note also expresses the Government of India's surprise at the assertion in the Chinese note that Indian official personnel had entered Bara Hoti and forcibly occupied the lodging of Chinese mountaineers. The note says that it is hardly necessary to recall that India has throughout maintained that Bara Hoti, which the Chinese Government called Wuje, lies south of the traditional boundary and is clearly within Indian territory.

TREATMENT TO INDIAN NATIONALS

A more recent note, dated November 9, says that Indian pilgrims, traders and the Indian Trade Agency in Western Tibet suffer severe handicaps and difficulties which render virtually nugatory

the provisions of the 1954 Agreement regarding trade and intercourse between India and the Tibet region of China. It says that, as in 1959, the Indian Trade Agent's stay in Western Tibet this year was not only curtailed but almost rendered infructuous. He was not accorded the treatment which he had the right to expect as an accredited representative of a friendly country performing his legitimate duties in accordance with a valid and binding international agreement. India trusts, the note goes on, that the Chinese Government would take suitable steps to look into these difficulties and ensure necessary and customary facilities to the traders and the pilgrims and also provide the usual facilities to the Indian Trade Agent at Gartok to enable him to discharge his normal duties in accordance with the principles of the 1954 Agreement.

BHUTAN AND SIKKIM

The White Paper also contains an informal note, dated April 25, which underlines India's responsibility for the external relations of Bhutan and Sikkim under treaties with these two States. It says that the question relating to the northern boundaries of Sikkim and Bhutan has to be considered at the same time as the boundary between India and China. The informal note also refers to propaganda reports of China's intention to take military steps to occupy these territories and says that in the interest of

restoring Sino-Indian relations and removing apprehensions, such propaganda would be stopped and India's responsibility for the external relations of Sikkim and Bhutan fully understood and respected.

About the families of Kashmiri Muslims residing in the Lhasa area and a few hundred Ladakhi Lamas now in the Tibet region, the note says, India's information is that they are extremely anxious to return home. Apart from the Indians wishing to leave Tibet, there are about 22 Indian nationals reported to be under arrest. According to the 1954 Agreement, they should have been treated as foreigners and, in any case, provided with opportunity to seek the help of the local Indian representatives.

ENCLAVES

About enclaves, the note says, it is hoped that the Chinese Government will respect the sovereign rights of the Jammu and Kashmir Government, and therefore of the Government of India, over Minsar in Western Tibet. Similarly, in accordance with the representation made last year, the control of Bhutan should be restored over the Bhutan enclaves near Kailash in Western Tibet. The note also requests that Sikkimese nationals who have been residing in certain estates of the Chumbi valley and, by tradition, are treated as distinct from Tibetans, might continue to receive the traditional treatment and allowed facilities of movement to Sikkim.

BURMESE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO INDIA

His Excellency U Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, arrived in Calcutta on November 10 on a ten-day visit to India. He arrived in New Delhi the next day. A State banquet was held in his honour at the Rashtrapati Bhavan on November 13.

Speaking at the banquet, the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, said, "We have met to accord a warm welcome to the Prime Minister of Burma and yet, it seems a little curious to me that we should be a little formal about this welcome, because he is not a formal person to

us nor are we, I hope, formal to him. It has been our privilege to welcome him often in this country and in this city of Delhi. He comes as a friend, a dear friend. He comes casually and he goes also casually, without fuss or ceremony. That is as it should be, not only because of our abiding friendship and old relations between the two countries of Burma and India, our long contacts in the past, but also because you, Sir, Mr. Prime Minister, are particularly welcome here for a variety of reasons peculiar to you."

Shri Nehru continued, "This world, Janus-like, is two-faced—the good face and the evil face. When you come, the evil face recedes—the evil face of the world, and only the good face is evident and so our spirits rise within us and our hopes also rise, and we feel the better for it. If most of us had that capacity to spread serenity and calm which you possess, Mr. Prime Minister, it would be good for the world, and our problems would be easier of solution. Yet, in spite of this evil face of the world which sometimes shows itself, I believe that essentially we are passing through these very difficult phases to something much better for the world and we see this awakening for a better life or better thinking, for better cooperation and more friendliness peeping out in many places. We see and we have seen the whole of Asia stir. We are now seeing Africa in a state of ferment, full of hope and expectation, full of vitality and also full of difficulties; but those difficulties, I suppose, anywhere, are the price we pay for moving forward."

The Prime Minister concluded, "In this moving dynamic and exciting world, it is good to have the friendship of countries and the friendship of individuals like yourself who are helping so much in various ways and almost, if I may say so, particularly by the mere fact of what you are, in developing and encouraging these friendly relations among the nations of the world. So you are welcome, Sir, as the representative of a country which is dear to us and near to us."

U NU'S REPLY

In reply, His Excellency U Nu said, "Happily on the foundation of tradition of friendship and of a strong sense of solidarity, our two countries have developed in recent years a fundamentally similar approach to the various problems with which the world is faced today. In this age of super-States and power blocs, India, Burma and other like-minded countries have an indispensable role to play to help preserve world peace and promote friendly relations and co-operation among nations. We therefore welcome the gradual increase in the number of States which subscribe to the same basic policy in inter-

national affairs. We also welcome the fact that these countries have been drawn closer together, not by any pact or alliance but by the solidarity and by the similarity of their basic approach to the international situation with which we are confronted today and that they have together made many a useful intervention in the interest of international peace and security."

PASSPORT RESTRICTION WITHDRAWN

A Press Note issued on November 15 by the Ministry of External Affairs says that in November 1959, the Government of India decided that Indian passport holders, who were illiterate or semi-literate and did not know English and who intended to proceed to the United Kingdom or other Western countries, should be required to obtain a clearance certificate from the Regional Passport Officers before departure from India.

As a result of the various steps taken since then, the situation has now greatly improved. Government have, therefore, decided that intending travellers who are in possession of valid passports should no longer be required to obtain further clearance certificates from the Regional Passport Officers. Necessary instructions have been issued to checkposts and all others concerned.

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

The President inaugurated the State Governors' Conference in New Delhi on November 8 with a speech, in which he reviewed the principal events during the year that has gone by since the last conference. He touched particularly on the happenings in Assam and Punjab. On the economic side, he stressed the questions of employment and economic development of the border areas.

On the first day, the Conference discussed the economic situation in the country. The Governors gave an appreciation of the conditions

QUEEN'S VISIT

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh will pay a State visit to India early in 1961.

They will arrive in Delhi from London on January 21 and will remain in India until the end of that month, when they go to Pakistan for a 15-day State visit. On February 16, the Queen and the Duke will return to India where they will stay until February 26, when they leave for Kathmandu. The Royal party will return to India on March 1 and leave for a State Visit to Iran on March 2.

The emphasis throughout the tour will be on occasions when the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh can see as much of India and of India's people as possible. There will be a number of formal and official functions and receptions, but there will be many other less formal functions. In Delhi the Queen and the Duke will attend the Republic Day Parade and the Mayor and the citizens will be hosts to the Queen at a reception at the Ram Lila grounds.

Among the more informal occasions, the Queen and the Duke will attend Church on each Sunday during their stay in India: in Delhi, Calcutta and Varanasi. The Queen and the Duke will see displays by Indian youth organisations, and will attend a number of cultural performances, including folk dancing. In Banaras, Agra and in Rajasthan, among other places, they will see some of the glories of India's historic past. They will see examples of India's economic and industrial development under the Five-Year Plans.

In Calcutta and Bombay the Queen and the Duke will go to the races.

in their respective States. Employment, food production and food prices were the main topics of discussion.

SECOND DAY SESSION

On the second day, the law and order situation in the country was discussed. The Home Minister, Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, initiated the discussion. He was followed by the Governors who gave an appraisal of the law and order situation in their respective States.

In the afternoon on the second day, the Prime Minister gave a resume of the international situation. He touched upon the result of the American presidential election, the questions of disarmament, Congo and the Sino-Indian border dispute.

The Conference concluded on November 9.

Study Of Panchayat Courts

According to an announcement of November 1, the Government of India have appointed a three-man team to study the system of panchayat courts in the country and to suggest possible improvements.

The team will visit the States, study their reports and also associate the State officials with the job.

The main item for the study team is how to make the panchayat courts organs to dispense speedy, cheap and impartial justice. What steps should be taken to popularise these courts in areas where they are not firmly established is another item for the study.

In their fourteenth report, the Law Commission had recommended, among other things, that simple cases be entrusted to panchayats and that the panchayat courts be popularised. These recommendations were discussed recently by the State Law Ministers who suggested that a committee be set up to go into the question of composition, functions and working of the panchayat courts.

Jail Reforms In Union Territories

A New Delhi announcement of November 4 says that the Union Territories—Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands—have introduced in their jails several reforms to give to the prisoners a balanced and nutritious diet, clothing, industrial work, vocational training, educational facilities, etc.

In Delhi, a modern jail has been built and it has been provided with amenities like electricity, flush-system, space for sports and games, recreation and cultural activities, training in crafts, separate wards for women and children, and treatment of T.B. and leprosy patients.

A wage-earning scheme has been introduced, whereby prisoners qualify for an extra wage for putting more than the allotted work. Part of the wages can be utilized at the jail canteen, offering cigarettes, toilet articles, etc. The remaining amount can be collected at the time of release.

After release, the prisoners are allowed to stay in a separate building for 15 to 20 days so that they may look for some employment. The jail authorities also help them in their rehabilitation.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Himachal Pradesh has an open-air jail, without walls and without bars. In other jails in the territory, newspapers, radio sets, out-door games, etc., are provided. Part-time teachers have been engaged to impart education and training in certain industries and crafts to prisoners.

The Manipur Administration has increased the scale of diet and the quantity of vegetables for each prisoner. Like other territories, there are liberal rules for release of prisoners on parole and furlough. Industrial and vocational training is also available to the prisoners.

TRIPURA

The wage-earning scheme has also been introduced in Tripura, and the canteen facilities are also available to the prisoners. Provision has been made for improved food, clothing, sanitation, ventilation, lighting, etc. Side by side, the jails have libraries, radio sets, newspapers, magazines, educational and vocational training facilities.

In the Andaman and Nicobar Islands prisoners are learning Hindi. They have also training facilities in weaving, tailoring, blacksmithy, and coir and rope-making.

Jail reforms have also been introduced in other parts of the country. Most of the States had appointed their own 'Jail Reforms Committees' for the purpose and have taken action in the light of the recommendations made by them.

CENSUS IN PONDICHERRY

A New Delhi announcement of November 5 says that, according to the provisional count taken in the four former French possessions—Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam, these territories have more women than men. The provisional enumeration came to 3,59,138 persons. Women total 1,81,053 and men 1,78,085, a difference of 2,968.

The area-wise details of the figures are: Pondicherry—249,087 (Males 1,25,022 and Females 1,24,065; Karikal—82,207 (Males 39,946 and Females 42,261); Mahe—20,400 (Males 9,466 and Females 10,934); and Yanam—7,444 (Males 3,651 and Females 3,793).

CENSUS IN LEH AND POONCH

A New Delhi announcement of November 8 says that the census of population in the snow-bound areas of Leh and Basohli Tahsils and Poonch District in the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been completed and the provisional count is 1,02,680.

In all the three areas females are less than males, 49,752 against 52,928, and only 371 are literate. The literate males total 6,611.

Area-wise figures are: Basohli Tahsil—16,418 persons (Males 8,792 and Females 7,626); Leh Tahsil—42,486 persons (Males 21,086 and Females 21,400); and Poonch District—43,776 persons (Males 23,060 and Females 20,726).

Check-posts will be created to screen the new entrants in these areas.

GOVERNOR OF ASSAM

A Press Communique issued on November 4 from the Rashtrapati Bhavan says that General S.M. Shrinagesh, Governor of Assam, having been granted leave for two months for reasons of health, the President is pleased to appoint Shri Vishnu Sahay to act as Governor of Assam during the absence of General Shrinagesh.

TOURS BY MINISTERS TO BE UNOSTENTATIOUS

An announcement of November 15 says that the Central Government have taken measures to make the tours by Ministers as unostentatious as possible.

The use of railway saloons has been restricted and so has been the presentation of Guards of Honour. The staff accompanying Ministers on tour has been cut and functions arranged in honour of Ministers have been curtailed.

The Cabinet Ministers and the Ministers of State are entitled to the use of railway saloons. But

it has been suggested that except where the Minister considers it necessary to use the saloon and passes personal orders to that effect, he should travel by ordinary railway accommodation, to which he is entitled under the rules.

In no case should there be stoppage of traffic; and the ostentatious display of policemen should go.

IMPORT OF CARS

Replying to a question in the Lok Sabha on November 14, Shri Manubhai Shah, Minister for Industry, stated that no cars had been imported for the use of Ministers of the Central and State Govern-

ments during 1959-60.

The Minister explained that 60 Plymouth cars in CKD conditions had been allowed to be imported to order to provide facilities for tourists. A Bombay firm had also been granted an *ad hoc* licence in December 1959 for a c.i.f. value of 3.6 lakhs to import 36 Plymouth cars in CKD conditions. This was to meet the requirements of the Raj Bhavans and State Governments and for the use of foreign dignitaries visiting India. The number of cars released so far to the different Raj Bhavans and State Governments for the purpose was 27.

MOVEMENT OF TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

According to an announcement of November 10, the Union Home Ministry has outlined several measures to check the haphazard movement of technical personnel from one organisation to another.

No Government department or undertaking is to directly negotiate for appointment with an officer or employee serving in a Government department, corporation or undertaking.

All employing authorities in the public sector, including corporations and companies, are to adopt the rule that no application will be considered unless it has been forwarded by the head of the office, department or management concerned. Already, under the Government Servants Applications for Posts (Central Services) Rules, 1943, a Central Government servant applying for another post in a Central Service is considered only if he has applied with the consent of the head of the office or department in which he is employed.

PREVIOUS APPOINTMENT

All technical personnel who resign from Government employment are to be asked before they are re-employed to furnish to the appointing authorities full details of their previous employments. The purpose is that the departments or State undertakings in which the persons concerned had served, may be approached for information on the suitability of these persons for re-employment.

The Central Ministries have also been requested that, as far as possible,

there should be sufficient security for persons employed in public undertakings and scientific and technical organisations. It is felt that insecurity of tenure is an important factor inducing the movement of personnel.

The note underlining these suggestions has been prepared by the Home Ministry's Manpower Directorate, which is engaged in co-ordinating manpower policies and programmes of the various Ministries and other agencies.

National Register

According to a New Delhi announcement of November 2, about 50,000 persons had got themselves enrolled in the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel till early this year.

The Register has two sections: General and Special. In the General Section, meant for the Indian technical personnel living in the country, about 46,000 persons had been listed. The Special Section for Indian scientists abroad had about 3,800 persons on the rolls.

The General Section is open to all those persons who hold at least a post-graduate degree in a science subject or a bachelor's degree in agriculture, veterinary science and other specialised fields, or a degree or diploma in engineering or technology, or post-graduate or other research qualifications in medicine.

The Special Section prescribes qualification of a bachelor's degree in any science subject or a degree or a diploma, etc., in any branch of engineering, or in any branch of

technology or post-graduate or other specialised work in a branch of medical science, or training in business management or accountancy of a standard broadly comparable to a professional degree or diploma.

LISTS CIRCULATED

Persons enrolled in the Special Section are classified, and their names are published periodically and circulated to principal employers in both the public and private sectors.

Also, they are treated by the Union Public Service Commission as 'personal contact candidates', and considered for posts advertised by the Commission for which they are *prima facie* eligible, even when they do not formally apply for them. They are considered automatically for appointment to the Pool of Indian Scientists and Technologists whose strength has been doubled to 200 from this year.

Already, all Ministries of the Government of India have been requested to prepare, along with their annual budget estimates, statements of their requirements for scientific and technical personnel during the year.

WELFARE PROGRAMME FOR GOVT. EMPLOYEES

As a first step towards a co-ordinated welfare programme for all the Central employees, a committee has been constituted in Delhi, says an announcement of November 14.

The committee is to keep an eye on welfare activities and to make the experience of the different departments in this field available to one another. It will also advise Government on welfare policies and programmes and maintain a degree of uniformity in the pattern of assistance given to co-operative societies and other welfare organisations set up by the employees.

The recommendation for setting up such a committee was made by the Second Pay Commission.

AIR MARSHAL MUKERJEE PASSES AWAY

Air Marshal Subroto Mukerjee died in Tokyo on November 8, due to suffocation caused by accidental choking of wind-pipe. His body was flown to New Delhi on November 10 and cremated with full military honours the next day.

Planning & Finance

REORGANISATION OF CENTRAL EXCISE

An announcement of November 3 says that the Government of India have constituted a seven-member committee to carry out a comprehensive examination of the working of the Central Excise Department and to make recommendations for its reorganisation.

Shri A.K. Chanda, until recently Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, is chairman of the Committee; and its members are: Shri Babubhai M. Chinai, M.P.; Shri N. P. Nathwani, M.P.; Shri B.C. Ghosh, M.P.; Mr. J. D. H. Brown; Shri A.M.M. Murugappa Chettiar; and Shri R.N. Misra.

The Committee's Headquarters will be in New Delhi. It will submit its report to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) before October 31, 1961.

STATE BANK ACTIVITIES

Opening a branch of the State Bank at Buxar (Bihar) on November 12, Shri B.R. Bhagat, Union Deputy Minister of Finance, said that the State Bank had initiated a pilot scheme as far back as 1956 for providing co-ordinated finance to small-scale industries. This scheme had now been extended to all its branches. The total credit limits sanctioned by the Bank to small-scale industries had progressed from Rs. 10.7 lakhs at the end of 1956 to Rs. 582 lakhs at the end of June 1960, the number of accounts rising from 25 to 1963.

Shri Bhagat said that the Bank had also been responsive to the needs of Indian agriculture and co-operatives. The credit sanctioned by the Bank to marketing and processing societies, other than sugar factories, had risen from about Rs. 15 lakhs at the end of June 1955 to Rs. 2.28 crores at the end of the last financial year. The Bank had also been lending its full support to the Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations.

EXPANSION PROGRAMME

Referring to the Bank's expansion

programme, the Deputy Minister said that most of the 400 branches which had been opened in the past 5 years had been located at relatively small places where banking facilities were either inadequate or non-existent. All except 24 of these centres had a population not exceeding 50,000. Seventy-seven centres had a population below 10,000. At 64 centres, there were no banking facilities when the Bank opened its branches. At the end of April this year, 40 branches were situated at places where no other banking facilities were available within a distance of 20 miles.

With regard to the growth of deposits and advances in the new branches of the Bank, Shri Bhagat said that at the end of 1955, deposits and advances at 20 new branches amounted to Rs. 60.2 lakhs and 59.9 lakhs respectively. In April this year, they went up to Rs. 28.72 crores and Rs. 22.16 crores respectively.

MORATORIUM TO NEW CITIZEN BANK

In a Press Note issued on November 14, the Ministry of Finance has announced that the Central Government have, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank, granted to the New Citizen Bank of India, Bombay, a moratorium from November 15, 1960 to February 14, 1961, both days inclusive, under the provisions of section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, as recently amended.

The grant of this moratorium does not indicate any sudden or recent change in the position of this or any other bank operating in the Bombay area. The question of reconstructing the New Citizen Bank of India and amalgamating it with some other major bank is under the active consideration of the Reserve Bank of India and the moratorium has been declared in the general interests of the depositors of the bank and with a view to facilitating the contemplated reconstruction and amalgamation.

FINANCE FOR INDUSTRY

A number of agencies have been set up since Independence to provide credit facilities to industries in the private sector whose growth is considered important for the planned development of the country.

Established in July 1948, the Industrial Finance Corporation had sanctioned loans aggregating Rs. 84.61 crores till June 1960 in respect of 338 applications. During 1959-60 alone, the total amount of loans approved by the I.F.C. was Rs. 17.92 crores which is a record for the twelve years the Corporation has been functioning. The loans approved by the Corporation for co-operative societies represent nearly 23 per cent of the total.

The State Finance Corporations assist medium and small scale industries which do not fall within the scope of the all-India Corporation. There are, besides, other avenues of credit facilities for small industries.

The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, set up in January 1955, had sanctioned by September 1959 assistance of Rs. 14.05 crores to 43 companies.

The World Bank had given two loans of \$10 million each to the ICICI to meet the foreign exchange requirements of projects financed by the Corporation. Recently a further loan of \$20 million has been announced by the Bank to the ICICI.

The Refinance Corporation for Industries was set up in June 1958 to provide re-lending facilities against loans given by banks to medium industrial concerns for the purpose of increased production primarily in industries included in the Plan. Refinance assistance sanctioned till March last year amounted to Rs. 2.4 crores.

The National Industrial Development Corporation, set up in 1954, also acts as an agency of the Government for the grant of special loans for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the cotton textiles and the jute industries.

Taking the base as 100 in 1951, the gross index of industrial production rose to 151 in 1959. At present, the index is touching 168.

CENTRAL REVENUE FOR SEPTEMBER

According to a New Delhi announcement of November 9, the revenue realised from items on which duties are levied and collected by the Central Government in the first six months of the financial year 1960-61 amounted to Rs. 366.65 crores. Of this, Rs. 74.68 crores were collected during September, 1960. The corresponding figures for the first six months of the financial year 1959-60 and for the month of September 1959 were Rs. 328.49 crores and Rs. 77.86 crores respectively.

Commerce & Industry

HEAVY ELECTRICAL FACTORY AT BHOPAL INAUGURATED

The Heavy Electrical Factory at Bhopal inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, on November 6, will be among the major industrial undertakings in the Public Sector.

The Bhopal Project forebodes a strident advance in the supply of electrical power in the coming years. By the end of the Third Plan period, the Bhopal Project would annually manufacture equipment sufficient for generating one million Kws of power.

Till now, the country has been almost entirely dependent on imports in respect of heavy electrical equipment. The country's requirements of heavy electrical machinery have been estimated at about Rs. 80 crores annually by the Fourth Plan period.

PRODUCTION TARGETS

The annual output in the Bhopal Factory, as envisaged earlier, would be worth Rs. 25 crores. Taking into consideration the country's rising needs, it was subsequently contemplated to double the output to Rs. 50 crores per annum. Since, however, it is not economic to have too large a concentration at Bhopal, it is now proposed to have an annual output of about Rs. 30 to 35 crores at the Bhopal factory and to set up another unit elsewhere for a production worth Rs. 15 to 20 crores annually.

The Government have also decided to set up two more factories in the Public Sector for the production of heavy electrical equipment—one in collaboration with the USSR and another with Czechoslovakia. Provision for these projects has been made in the Third Plan and it is expected that by the middle of the Third Plan period these new units will commence production.

By the end of March, 1961, the Bhopal factory would have produced equipment worth Rs. 3 crores, which will be stepped up to Rs. 9 crores in the next year. It is estimated that the annual output would be about Rs. 25 crores by the beginning of the Fourth Plan period, which might go up to Rs. 25 crores when further development materialises.

RANGE OF PRODUCTION

The range of production in the factory will include, in the early stages, switchgear, control gear, power transformers and capacitors. Traction motors for railways are expected to be produced from April 1962. Equipment for electric locomotives and industrial motors would follow suit and hydro and thermal generators would come a year later. By 1967 or so, the factory would be in full stride.

Spread over an area of about 550 crores, the factory has completed its first phase. Production of switchgears commenced on July 1, 1960 in Block No. 4. Another Block (No. 3), which will handle the manufacture of transformers, has just gone into production. The Foundry Block was commissioned in early August 1960. A Maintenance Block, as well as a well-equipped laboratory for testing and research, has also been got ready.

TRAINING FACILITIES

The production of heavy electrical machinery being a job of high skill and precision, from the very beginning the question of adequate training facilities in the factory has been kept in the forefront. At present, the training school of the factory imparts instruction to about 3,000 technicians. It is proposed to step up this number to 4,000 to meet the increased require-

ments of technicians in the factory.

Besides, nearly 200 qualified engineers with previous experience were sent for training in the U.K. at the Workshop of the Associated Electrical Industries (AEI), who are the consultants to the Project.

Over 20,000 men are on the pay roll of the Project. The population of the township which is fast coming up with all modern amenities, will eventually exceed one lakh. Over 3,000 quarters have already been completed and further house building programme on a major scale has been taken up in hand.

First of its kind in India, the Bhopal factory will also be the biggest in Asia.

PILOT PAPER PLANT

A pilot pulp and paper plant has been opened at the Forest Research Institute in Dehradun. The plant has been put up at a cost of Rs. 60 lakhs, of which Rs. 20 lakhs has been given as aid by the U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission. It will produce six tons of paper a day, and will help develop new processes of paper manufacture based on hitherto unknown or unused raw materials.

PRODUCTION OF JUTE GOODS

The two-day discussions between representatives of the Indian Jute Mills Association and the Union Government concluded in New Delhi on November 10.

It has been decided that the curtailment of production by jute mills should be limited to the equivalent of an additional 8 per cent of the loomage, besides the 9 per cent looms sealed earlier. IJMA have agreed to accept the decisions of the Government on the quantum and method of regulating the production.

In the course of discussion, questions relating to the supply of raw jute and maintenance of production of jute goods were fully examined. It was agreed that production should be maintained at stable levels and as high as possible, taking into consideration the supply position of raw jute, both local and imported.

The prices of raw jute would now be sought to be maintained at reasonable levels through a regulated programme of buying by the jute industry and other necessary measures. The IJMA representatives agreed that jute goods for the export markets should have a reasonable relationship with raw jute prices and should not rule unduly high.

PRODUCTIVITY IN PLASTIC INDUSTRY

Suggestions for increasing productivity in the plastic industry in India have been made by a team of experts in a report which was published by the National Productivity Council on November 4.

On the question of labour-management relations, the report emphasises the need of recognition of the employees' rights, delegation of responsibility and respect for the worker's point of view for ensuring a harmonious functioning of the undertaking. The report adds that labour, on the other hand, should be educated to develop a healthy and enlightened attitude towards productivity and understand the problems faced by management in introducing the latest advances in plant and processing. This would become possible by fostering a sense of partnership and unity of interest between labour and management.

Among the recommendations made by the Team are the introduction of a suitable incentive system based on attendance, grouping of industries having common interest to enable the exchange of technical and other information and bring about healthy growth of various groups, for closer attention to safety factor and hygiene for improving productivity, product specialisation, maintenance planning of machines and tools and plant layout for a small-sized plastic factory.

This is the third report of its kind which NPC has brought out. The two earlier reports had dealt with road transport and small-scale industries.

The Team, which was sponsored by the NPC with assistance from the U.S. Technical Cooperation Mission, visited the USA, Italy and Japan

for a comprehensive study of the technological advances and productivity techniques adopted in plastic industry in respect of production, planning and marketing.

FEDERATION OF COOP. SUGAR FACTORIES

According to a New Delhi announcement of November 7, formalities regarding the formation of the National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories have been completed and the Federation is expected to be registered shortly.

Organised by 24 co-operative sugar factories, which now produce 2.86 lakh tons of sugar against the estimated national production of 24.2 lakh tons, the Federation will coordinate the working of co-operative sugar factories in the country and assist in the promotion and organisation of new co-operative factories. Seven units will go into operation by April 1961, raising the annual sugar production on co-operative basis to about 4 lakh tons.

The constitution of the National Federation is designed to ensure a balanced and equitable representation to all the constituents.

The finances of the National Federation will be drawn mainly

from annual subscription from members on the basis of quantity of sugar manufactured by the co-operative sugar factories.

The Second All-India Seminar on Co-operative Sugar Factories held at Etikoppaka in Andhra Pradesh in 1957 had recommended the establishment of such a National Federation.

PRODUCTION OF WOOLLEN YARN REGULATED

The Government of India issued an Order on November 1, empowering the Textile Commissioner to regulate the production and sale of all types of woollen yarns, and to fix the maximum prices of all types of woollen yarns and fabrics, including hosiery goods. The Order has been issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

The Government had issued in September 1960 the Woollen Yarn (Production and Distribution) Control Order. The Woollen Textile (Production and Distribution Control) Order, which has now been issued, is a comprehensive measure, bringing within its scope both woollen yarns and woollen fabrics. This repeals the earlier Woollen Yarn (Production and Distribution Control) Order.

TRADE AND PAYMENTS AGREEMENT WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A new Trade and Payments Agreement between India and Czechoslovakia was concluded in Prague on November 3. The agreement which comes into effect from January 1, 1961 will remain valid for a three-year period.

The new agreement provides a framework for expanding trade between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Both countries have agreed to grant each other 'Most Favoured Nation' treatment and other trade facilities to enable closer commercial and economic relations. Payments relating to commercial and non-commercial transactions between Czechoslovakia and India would be effected in Indian rupees.

Schedules listing the goods available for export from either

country to the other have been included in the agreement. Among the articles listed for export from India are cotton textiles and fabrics, jute manufactures, coir yarn and manufactures, woollen textiles, vegetable oils and hydrogenated oils, spices, tobacco, tea and coffee, processed and semi-processed hides and skins, shellac and shellac products, mica, manganese and ferromanganese, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, handicrafts and handlooms, tinned fruits, plastic goods, sports goods, engineering goods, cashew-nuts, de-oiled cakes, cinematograph films, books, magazines, pictures, etc.

The items of import from Czechoslovakia would be iron and steel products, special steel, alloy steel, writing and printing paper and newsprint, various types of machi-

nery and machine tools, capital goods, dyes, intermediates and chemicals, diesel generating sets, tractor and tractor parts, ball and roller bearing, tyres and tubes, mild steel products, etc.

INDO-BURMA TRADE TALKS

Discussions between the Burmese trade delegation and the Government of India began in New Delhi on November 11.

The Burmese delegation indicated that besides selling rice to this country, Burma was willing to purchase from India a number of commodities such as light machinery, electrical goods, textiles, coal, jute goods, dry prawns, yarn and pulp.

EXPORT OF ENGINEERING GOODS

India's exports of engineering goods during the first nine months of this year have shown an increase of more than 50 per cent over the total for the corresponding period last year. The seaborne exports for these nine months amounted to nearly Rs. 6 crores compared to nearly Rs. 4 crores for the corresponding period last year.

The country is producing engineering goods worth Rs. 250 crores annually. The Engineering Export Promotion Council feels that if certain difficulties were removed, exports could reach an annual target of Rs. 50 crores by the end of the Third Plan. It has suggested the formation of a high-power committee to examine the difficulties in the way of the export trade.

EXPORT OF TOBACCO

The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture has published a monograph on types and grades of unmanufactured tobacco exported from India in 1957 to provide precise information on the nature of requirements of different importing countries as a step in boosting up tobacco exports. The publication reveals that tobacco yields an income of about Rs. 49 crores to the growers and earns for the country foreign exchange of Rs. 15 crores per annum. Exports

of this important commercial crop have been steadily going up and during the five-year period ending 1957, India exported an annual average of 85 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco. This was nearly double the pre-war average of 47.5 million pounds.

FOREIGN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER

According to a Press Note issued on November 7 by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, the provisional figures of India's foreign trade in merchandise by all routes—sea, air and land—on private and Government accounts during September 1960 were as given below:—

Exports:	Rs. 52.68 akhs
Re-exports:	Rs. 41 lakhs
Imports:	Rs. 75.28 lakhs
Balance of trade:	Rs. 22.19 lakhs

These figures exclude overland trade with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan. The import figures are exclusive of the value of certain consignments of Government stores awaiting adjustment and of private merchandise under reference to customs for verification.

STEEL RETENTION PRICES

A Press Note issued on November 11 by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel says that the Government of India have decided that the average retention price for steel payable to the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Indian Iron and Steel Company be increased by Rs. 4.85 per ton for the 5-year period 1955-56 to 1959-60. This will be the final adjustment under the escalator clause for the five-year price period ending March 31, 1960.

The increase will enable the Tata Iron and Steel Company to increase the contribution to its Development Fund by Rs. 2.22 per ton, i.e. to the level of Rs. 52.22 per ton for the period 1955-56 to 1959-60 and the Indian Iron and Steel Company to maintain its contribution of Rs. 7 per ton for the same period.

The present retention price of steel, including excise duty, payable to the Tata Iron and Steel Company

and the Indian Iron and Steel Company is Rs. 470 per ton.

The Government of India had decided in February 1956 that if, as a result of changes in railway freight, changes in statutory prices of coal and other fuel, raw materials, stores or machinery and changes in labour costs caused by labour legislation or adjudication or conciliation awards, the manufacturing costs of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Indian Iron and Steel Company altered from the 1954-55 level, the companies might represent in the matter and Government would consider all such representations on merits.

BANK GUARANTEE ON COTTON PURCHASE

A Press Note issued on November 3 by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, says that representations have been received stating that Mills which require cotton to be requisitioned may be allowed to give a bank guarantee instead of depositing the amount with the East India Cotton Association Limited, Bombay. The Textile Commissioner has considered these representations and has no objection to the Mills furnishing a bank guarantee in favour of the East India Cotton Association Limited, Bombay, at the rate of Rs. 25 per bale in lieu of the deposit.

CHECK ON SPECULATION IN JUTE CONTRACTS

According to a notification in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated November 5, the Government of India have effected amendments to the bye-laws relating to transferable specific delivery contracts in jute and jute goods with a view to enable the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange Ltd., Calcutta, to curb speculation in such contracts. These amendments have been made because, under the existing bye-laws of the Exchange, the Board has not got adequate powers to take effective steps to curb speculation.

The amendments, *inter alia*, empower the Board of the Exchange to regulate trading in any delivery or deliveries in transferable specific delivery contracts in jute and jute goods; to evolve a scheme of registration of such contracts and the pucca delivery contracts issued thereagainst; to restrict the number of transfers of pucca delivery contracts; to impose special margins on

transferable specific delivery contracts; and to fix maximum and minimum prices and to vary them from time to time. All the above powers, as also the power to close out outstanding transferable specific delivery contracts in jute and jute goods, would also be exercisable by the Forward Markets Commission if it considers that the interests of the trade or the public interest so require.

CONSUMPTION OF PETROL

The Oil Advisory Committee which met in New Delhi on November 7, recommended that immediate steps should be taken to remove the imbalance in the consumption of petrol and diesel by way of adopting technological and chemical devices in the processes of consumption and supply.

The appointment of a committee consisting of the representatives of Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Industry, Transport and Communications, and Steel, Mines and Fuel, and the oil producing and refining companies in India for the purpose was suggested.

The report of the Steering Committee appointed by the Oil Advisory Committee at its last meeting was considered. It was also suggested that the Steering Committee should review the pattern of production and consumption of petroleum products in the country on a continuing basis.

The 15-member Advisory Committee was appointed in January last.

COMMODITY PRICES IN SEPTEMBER

According to a Press Note issued on November 4 by the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, the wholesale prices as measured by the official index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) advanced further by 0.2 per cent to 125.3 during the month of September 1960, as compared with 125.0 for August 1960. The index was higher by 6.9 per cent when compared with 117.2 for September, 1959.

During the month under review, the index for 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' moved up by 0.2 per cent to 119.5, 'Industrial Raw

Materials' by 1.3 per cent to 138.7 and 'Manufactures' by 0.2 per cent to 122.7, while the index for 'Tobacco' moved down by 2.2 per cent to 102.7. The index for 'Food Articles' remained unchanged at its earlier month's level of 123.9.

FOOD ARTICLES

A fall in the prices of rice, barley and maize brought down the sub-group index for 'Cereals' by 0.5 per cent to 108.5, although there was a rise in the prices of jowar, bajra and ragi. The index for 'Cereals' was higher by 0.8 per cent when compared with that of a year ago. Higher prices of gram raised the sub-group index for 'Pulses' by 1.1 per cent to 94.7, despite a fall in the prices of arhar, mung, masur and urad. Lower prices of onions, oranges and bananas brought down the index for 'Fruits and Vegetables' by 9.3 per cent to 122.2 although the prices of potatoes and cashew-nuts exhibited advance. The sub-group index for 'Milk and Ghee' recorded a rise of 3.8 per cent to 123.2 as a result of an increase in the prices of both milk and ghee. A rise of 0.6 per cent to 148.9 in the index for 'Edible Oils' was caused by higher prices of groundnut oil and coconut oil, notwithstanding a decline in the prices of gingelly oil and mustard oil. The sub-group index for 'Fish, Eggs and Meat' registered a fall of 0.1 per cent to 126.9 due to a decline in the prices of fish; the price of eggs, however, showed a rise. A fall in the prices of gur brought down the sub-group index for 'Sugar and Gur' by 0.8 per cent to 138.9. An advance in the prices of tea, coffee, chillies, cummin (Jira) and cardamoms pushed up the index for 'Other Food Articles' by 0.3 per cent to 171.2, although the prices of black pepper, cloves, turmeric, betelnuts and salt witnessed declines.

The index for 'Tobacco' receded by 2.2 per cent to 102.7 as a result of a fall in the prices of raw tobacco, although the prices of cigarettes exhibited a slight rise.

The index for the group 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' went up by 0.2 per cent to 119.5 due to a rise in the prices of castor oil and higher average prices of coal and petrol.

INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS

An advance of 4.0 per cent to 139.5 in the sub-group index for 'Fibres' was caused by a substantial rise in the prices of raw jute; raw wool also witnessed a rise, while raw cotton and raw silk were marked down. A decline in the prices of linseed and cotton-seed brought down the index for 'Oilseeds' by 0.1 per cent to 146.9, although the prices of groundnuts, castorseed and rapeseed showed advances. The sub-group index for 'Minerals' stood unchanged at its earlier month's level of 98.2. Lower prices of raw hides, raw skins and lac brought down the index for 'Other Industrial Raw Materials' by 1.0 per cent to 124.6; the prices of tanning materials and logs and timber, however, showed advances.

A fall of 1.1 per cent to 129.5 in the index for 'Intermediate Products' was caused by lower prices of cotton yarn, rayon yarn, coir yarn, brass, copper and lead, although the prices of linseed oil and zinc showed increases.

FINISHED PRODUCTS

Higher prices of cotton manufactures (plus 0.4 per cent to 131.6) and jute manufactures (+1.1 per cent to 116.4) raised the index for 'Textiles' by 0.3 per cent to 123.9. The prices of silk and rayon manufactures (-1.2 per cent to 100.8), however, showed a fall. Among cotton manufactures, both mill-made and hand-loom cloth displayed a rise. The sub-group index for 'Metal Products' remained stationary at its previous month's level of 146.8. The sub-group index for 'Chemicals' advanced by 1.3 per cent to 105.3 owing to a rise in the prices of general chemicals and soap. Oil cakes moved up by 0.8 per cent to 138.6.

The sub-group index for 'Machinery and Transport Equipment' rose by 0.1 per cent to 111.2 due to a rise in the prices of machinery; there was, however, a fall in the prices of cycles. While prices of shoes (rubber) and glass moved up, those of bricks and tiles moved down, and sub-group index for 'Other Finished Products' remained stationary at its previous month's level of 115.9. On the whole, the

index for 'Finished Products' was higher by 0.3 per cent at 121.5 during the month under review.

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION

According to a Press Note issued on November 15 by the Cabinet Secretariat, the Government of India have set up a Committee of Direction to simplify, coordinate and rationalise the system of reporting in relation to trade and industry. The Cabinet Secretary is the chairman of the committee.

The terms of reference of this Committee are: to undertake a survey of the requirements placed on the industries by the administration in the matter of supply of data,

submission of reports, etc., to Government; and to suggest ways and means of securing the elimination of unnecessary reports or information, reduction of frequency of reports or information, reduction in the number of copies of reports or data, simplification or consolidation of existing reports or data, elimination of unnecessary details, delay or cost of reporting and elimination or modification of specific procedures.

The survey will be carried out jointly by trained Government and business personnel under the direction of the Committee.

To begin with, the Committee of Direction will take up for study the coal and textile industries.

Communications

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERMEDIATE PORTS

The main recommendations of the Intermediate Ports Development Committee were adopted by the National Harbour Board at its special meeting held in New Delhi on November 11. Dr. P. Subbarayan, Union Minister for Transport and Communications, presided.

The Intermediate Ports Development Committee had recommended first priority works for the ports of Paradip, Kakinada, Masulipatam, Tuticorin, Neendakara, Bepore, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Karwar, Redi, Ratnagiri, Veraval, Porbandar, Okha, Sikka and Bedi at a cost of Rs. 6.11 crores.

Second priority works costing Rs. 4.22 crores were recommended by the committee for the ports of Paradip, Kakinada, Masulipatam, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tuticorin, Bepore, Kozhikode, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Broach, Bhavnagar, Veraval, Porbandar, Okha and Bedi.

Third priority works for the ports of Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Bhavnagar at a cost of Rs. 42.50 lakhs were also recommended. The development of Tuticorin and Mangalore as all-weather deep-draft ports was urged by the Committee on first priority

basis. In the second priority category for development as all-weather, deep-draft ports come Paradip and Porbandar.

TUTICORIN AND MANGALORE

The Board urged the need for developing Tuticorin and Mangalore as deep-draft, all-weather ports. It was pointed out that today Tuticorin was already handling 9 lakh tons of cargo which was expected to rise to 15 lakh tons in the Fourth Plan and Mangalore was expected to handle a traffic of 20 lakh tons of iron ore in addition to general cargo of 6 lakh tons with the development of the port and the construction of Mangalore-Hassan line.

The Board recommended that the allocation of Rs. 15 lakhs for Ratnagiri port be increased to Rs. 35 lakhs so as to make a beginning for the development of the port (at Mirya Bay site) as an all-weather port.

The Board also recommended that the traffic potential of Porbandar should be reviewed and, if this review showed that the traffic was likely to rise to 5 lakh tons in the Third Plan period, its develop-

MAJOR AND MINOR PORTS

Along the 3,500-mile coastline of India there are six major ports, 20 intermediate ports and about 200 minor.

Of the six major ports, Calcutta, Visakhapatnam and Madras are on the eastern sea-board and Bombay, Cochin and Kandla on the west coast.

Kandla has been built in the period since Independence. A number of schemes to improve and expand facilities and add to the total cargo-handling capacity of the major ports have also been carried out during the First and Second Plans.

With the completion of the development schemes of the six major ports, the aggregate capacity for handling cargo will rise to about 41 million tons per year by the end of the Second Plan.

During the Third Plan it is proposed to build a subsidiary port at Haldia, 65 miles downstream from Calcutta.

A total provision of Rs. 75 crores is proposed for the development of the major ports, including Haldia, in the Third Plan.

The National Harbour Board, on which the maritime States are represented, advises the Central and the State Governments on the co-ordinated development of ports.

ment as an all-weather port should be considered.

CHAMPA-KORBA RAIL LINE EXTENDED

According to an announcement of November 11, the Railway Board has sanctioned the construction of a broad gauge line measuring about 8.8 miles extending the existing Champa-Korba line. The new construction will take the rail connection across the Hasdee River.

The line is primarily intended for movement of coal from the new collieries which are being developed on the west bank of the river.

The construction, which will be carried out by the South Eastern Railway, is likely to cost about Rs. 1.71 crores.

COAL SUPPLY TO RAILWAYS

The Deputy Minister of Railways, Shri S.V. Ramaswamy, said in a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on November 15 that the overall loco coal stock position had improved to the extent that stocks had gone up from 6.0 days' consumption on June 1, 1960, to 11.2 days' consumption on

October 31. Some improvement had also been made in the quality of coal supplied.

The Deputy Minister said that with a view to improving and ensuring supply of right type of coal, a new organisation for coal inspection had been set up in the B. and B. coalfields. Railway inspection had also been introduced from August 10 for coal received from the public sector collieries situated in Karanpura and Bokaro coalfields. Similar inspection was proposed to be extended shortly to the coal coming from collieries in the private sector.

RADIO-TELEGRAPH LINK WITH PHILIPPINES

India's international communication channels were further strengthened by the establishment of

a high-speed radio-telegraph link between India and the Philippines on November 1. This new link has been established by the Overseas Communications Service of the Government of India.

The establishment of this India-Philippines channel will also provide an east-about route for radiotelegraph services between India and the United States of America. This will be a valuable alternative to the existing west-about route with the U.S.A.

With the introduction of this telegraphic link, the Overseas Communications Service in India has now 28 direct wireless telegraph services, 25 direct radio telephone services and 12 direct radiophoto-telegraph services—a total of 65. On the eve of independence—on August 14, 1947—India had a total of six services only.

The average cost of reclamation would be Rs. 120 per acre.

The Committee feels that extensive belts of eroded wastelands are available in the districts of Midnapore and Bankura. In the past, these lands were considered unculturable, but with the advance in our knowledge of land improvement, there is no doubt that these lands can be brought under cultivation and made fit for producing agricultural crops. The Committee has, therefore, suggested that information on the availability of wastelands for arable cultivation should be obtained by conducting rapid reconnaissance surveys in these districts.

CHAR AND TERAI LANDS

The Committee feels that *char* lands, covering an area of over 13,000 acres, are very fertile and can, when reclaimed, produce good crops of paddy, sugarcane and jute. Large-scale habitation is, however, not possible in these areas because of flood and erosion hazards. The Committee has suggested that a belt of thick growth of grasses and trees may be established along the banks of the river Teesta to prevent undercutting and erosion. The cost of reclamation of these lands is estimated at Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per acre.

The *terai* lands are poor in fertility and do not retain moisture for long, although they are situated in an area with a rainfall of 120 to 180 inches. The cost of reclaiming these lands is estimated at Rs. 100 per acre.

As regards saline lands, the area offered for reclamation is only about 1,800 acres in the Midnapore district. These lands can be rendered fit for cultivation after taking suitable ameliorative measures. The cost of reclaiming the lands is estimated at Rs. 140 per acre.

SOIL CONSERVATION WING

The Committee has recommended that, in order to carry out the large programme of soil conservation suggested by it, the State Directorate of Agriculture should be strengthened by the establishment of a separate wing of soil conservation under the Superintending Engineer and Joint Director of

Agriculture (Engineering), who may be provided with the necessary headquarters and field staff.

In the lateritic or red soil belt of the State where irrigation facilities are not available, the Committee has suggested the construction of earthen embankments across gullies in order to hold rain-water for agricultural and other purposes, and to check erosion on the downstream side of the gullies. The Committee has also suggested that advantage should be taken of the nearness of the sub-soil water to grow winter crops in *char* lands through suitable cultivation practices.

The Committee has pointed out the importance of introducing legislation to undertake soil conservation measures in catchment areas, and has suggested that this legislation should be introduced as early as possible.

PRIORITIES

The Committee has made recommendations regarding priorities among reclaimable lands so that higher priorities for reclaiming are assigned to those lands which are likely to yield substantial economic returns in a short time. The eroded lands in the districts of Midnapore, Bankura and Purulia have been assigned the highest priority.

The Committee on Location and Utilization of Wastelands was appointed by the Government of India in June, 1959 under the chairmanship of Dr. B.N. Uppal, former Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India. It has completed its work in respect of eight States and has already submitted its report on Punjab.

FOOD STORAGE GODOWNS

According to a New Delhi announcement dated November 6, a joint organisation of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Works, Housing and Supply will soon be set up for accelerating the construction of food storage accommodation in various parts of the country.

A new wing of the Central P.W.D. under an Additional Chief Engineer has been created to deal

exclusively with the planning and building of storage godowns. This decision is intended to rapidly augment storage capacity for housing the proposed buffer stock of 5-million tons.

Government-owned and rented godowns at present accommodate 2 million tons of foodgrains.

Further, the Food Department has finalised the programme for construction of the balance capacity of 3 million tons. Of this, one million tons will be for bulk storage in the shape of grain elevators and flat storage godowns.

By the end of the current year storage capacity of about 50,000 tons will have been completed and additional godowns of 6.5 lakh tons capacity would be ready during 1961. More godowns will be commissioned during 1962.

Besides the 10,000 ton silo-cum-elevator at Hapur, another grain elevator of like capacity is being installed at Kidderpore docks, Calcutta. Additional concrete bins to augment the capacity by 7,000 tons are also being erected. It has also been decided to erect concrete silos of a total capacity of 2 lakh tons for bulk storage of wheat at the ports of Kandla, Madras, Bombay and Vishakhapatnam.

PRODUCTION OF MULTI-PURPOSE FOOD

A factory for large-scale production of multi-purpose food was commissioned in Coimbatore on November 3. The factory, the first of its kind in India, has a capacity to produce three tons of food in eight hours. The present daily output will be half a ton.

The factory has been sponsored by the Central Food and Technological Research Institute, Mysore, which evolved the multi-purpose food after extensive research.

Freedom From Hunger Campaign

The fifteenth meeting of the National F.A.O. Liaison Committee was held in New Delhi on November 7, under the chairmanship of Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh, Union Agriculture Minister.

The Committee reviewed the

progress made in carrying out the 'Freedom from Hunger' campaign and considered the F.A.O. report on appraisal of agricultural, fishery and forestry resources in relation to needs in the lower Ganga—Brahmaputra basin.

Dr. Deshmukh stated that India had decided to participate in the 'Freedom from Hunger' campaign and a National Campaign Committee had been set up. The Action Programme Committee for the campaign had decided that such schemes should be taken up as were designed to supplement those included in the Third Plan in areas where non-official effort would be more useful. The schemes recommended by the Committee are: arranging demonstration of rice-growing by a team of Japanese farmers and training of selected young farmers at the demonstration centres, expansion of poultry, popularising subsidiary foods, encouragement of kitchen gardening and intensified vegetable growing and popularising improved agricultural implements.

The Committee also discussed the agenda of the forthcoming session of the International Rice Commission and the Fifth F.A.O. Regional Conference to be held at Saigon during the latter half of November. It was stated that considerable progress had been made in various spheres since 1951 when the country embarked upon a programme of planned development. The output of agricultural graduates had risen from about 800 in 1954 to about 1700 in 1959. During the same period the number of veterinary graduates had gone up to 800 in 1959 against 250 in 1954.

RELEASE OF SUGAR

According to a Press Note issued on November 2 by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Government of India have decided to release 2 lakh tons of sugar in November. There will be no release for free sale from the factories in the Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab, except a small quantity which will be released to each factory for sale to its employees.

Allotments will be made at prices fixed under Notification No.



UTILISATION OF WASTELANDS IN WEST BENGAL

The report on the utilisation of wastelands in West Bengal, prepared by the Uppal Committee on Location and Utilization of Wastelands in India, was released on November 14. The report says that several large-sized blocks of wastelands comprising 1,13,640 acres are available in West Bengal for reclamation, and that the cost of reclamation would be Rs. 1.32 crores or Rs. 116 per acre. The estimated additional production from the reclaimed lands would be 42,895 tons valued at Rs. 1.40 crores. The Committee feels that the average cost of reclamation is economic in terms of additional production.

The wastelands found in the State have been broadly divided into four categories, namely, eroded lands, *char* lands, *terai* lands and saline lands. On the basis of a study of comparative costs of reclamation of wastelands in the different categories, the Committee has pointed out that the reclamation of *char* lands is the most profitable

in terms of additional food production. On the other hand, the reclamation of eroded lands offers the greatest promise of increasing agricultural production, as extensive areas of these lands are available in the State and the average cost of reclamation is also not high.

The cost of reclamation of saline lands is also reported to be economical, but the area available in the State is small. As regards *terai* wastelands, they do not at present hold much promise for increased agricultural production, but the position will materially change when irrigation becomes available, for which there seem to be good prospects.

ERODED LANDS

The eroded wastelands covering an area of 85,379 acres are mostly found in the districts of Midnapore, Purulia and Bankura where the lands are undulating. Land reclamation in these areas is primarily soil and water conservation work.

GSR 1112/Ess. Com/Sugar dated September 15, 1960. The controlled ex-factory price for U.P. and North Bihar factories is Rs. 37.85 per maund and for factories in Punjab and South Bihar Rs. 38.35 per maund for ISS D-29 grade with the

prescribed price differentials for other grades. The fixed f.o.r. destination prices in respect of allotments made to Kanpur and Calcutta will be Rs. 38.60 and Rs. 39.85 per maund respectively for sugar of ISS D-29 grade.

far-reaching effects, Hafiz Sahib felt that a separate executive organisation, exclusively for soil conservation would be useful. This organisation should supervise the formulation and execution of soil conservation schemes on a country-wide basis.

LEGISLATION

The Board also reviewed the progress made by various States and Union Territories in regard to the enactment of legislation by State Governments for the levy of a flood cess. It was pointed out that there were already enactments empowering the State Government in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Mysore for the levy of a flood cess, while Bihar had recently adopted a bill for it. The Governments of Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, U.P., and Gujarat were also considering the question.

In the opinion of the Board, it was necessary to promote legislation for the levy of a flood cess, as the beneficiaries in the areas protected by drainage, anti-waterlogging and anti-erosion schemes should contribute towards the capital cost involved in the schemes.

The Board also underlined the importance of demarcating flood zones on the survey maps by the State Governments, so that the people living in those areas could be cautioned.

The Board further reviewed the damage caused by floods of 1960, and the extent of protection afforded by flood control works constructed so far in the country.

DRAINAGE IN ROHTAK DISTRICT

A New Delhi announcement of November 11 says that a three-man committee, to report on the schemes necessary for removal of drainage congestion in certain areas of Punjab adjoining Delhi, was appointed at a meeting convened recently by the Union Ministry of Irrigation and Power, with the officers of the Punjab Government, the Delhi Administration, the Central Public Works Department, and the Central Water and Power Commission.

River Projects & Power

FLOOD CONTROL PROGRAMME

The tenth meeting of the Central Flood Control Board was held in New Delhi on November 12 under the chairmanship of the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power, Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim.

Addressing the meeting, the Union Minister said that the flood control programme during the Third Five-Year Plan would form part of the State Plans. Hitherto, the State Governments had been sanctioning flood control schemes costing less than Rs. 10 lakhs each, without detailed technical scrutiny at the Centre. It was now proposed to raise this limit to Rs. one crore, thereby enabling the State Governments to take up more schemes on their own.

Under these new arrangements, the necessity for continuing all the flood control organisations, set up in the States and at the Centre, would have to be reviewed.

PROGRAMME FOR THIRD PLAN

Continuing, the Minister said that a provision of Rs. 75 crores had been tentatively made for flood control, drainage and anti-waterlogging measures in the draft outline of the Third Five-Year Plan. The proposals of the State Governments for flood control programme in the Third Plan were being discussed by the representatives of the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the States concerned.

The final picture of the funds required for flood control, drainage and anti-waterlogging measures in the Third Plan would emerge only when the State Plans were finalised. In this connection, he emphasised the importance of

drainage and anti-waterlogging measures, and said that the benefits accruing from irrigation projects would be neutralised to a great extent, if the problem of waterlogging was not tackled successfully.

Reclamation of waterlogged areas had to be accorded high priority in the context of food shortage in the country, he emphasised.

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME

The Minister recalled that a comprehensive national programme for flood control was launched in September 1954, after the disastrous floods of that year. Since then, about 3,000 miles of embankments had been completed in the various States, affording protection to about 62 lakh acres of land.

In addition, 51 towns had been protected from flooding or erosion and the levels of 4,280 villages had been raised.

The experience gained so far had brought out the importance of an integrated basin-wise approach to the problem of flood control. On the basis of the data so far collected, most of the States having flood problems had formulated their long-range plans which, however, had to be returned to them to be revised in the light of the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Floods.

SOIL CONSERVATION

A proposal for setting up of a unified authority for soil conservation works and for enacting necessary legislation in the country was discussed at the meeting.

Emphasising the importance of soil conservation measures and its

The committee will examine the proposals of the Punjab Government and of the Delhi Administration, and is expected to finalise its report during the course of this month.

FLOOD CONTROL IN ORISSA

Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, stated in the Lok Sabha in a written reply to a question on November 15 that 226 schemes for various phases of flood control had been received by the Centre from the Orissa State Government during the Second Plan period. Of these, details of only five schemes had been furnished by the State Government.

During the Second Plan period, the Deputy Minister stated, Central loan assistance amounting to Rs. 1.7 crore had been sanctioned to the Government of Orissa for the execution of approved flood control works. The provision for 1960-61 was Rs. 29.90 lakhs.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION SCHEMES

A total of 461 major and medium schemes in the irrigation sector were reported to have been completed till March 1960, stated Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi in a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on November 15.

Of these, 259 schemes were reported to have been completed before the First Five-Year Plan, 90 schemes during the First Plan period, and 112 during the Second Plan period up to March 1960.

In Bihar State, five schemes in the medium irrigation sector were reported to have been completed before the First Plan, 28 schemes during the First Plan period, and 11 in the Second Plan period up to March 1960.

In a written reply to another question, Shri Hathi stated that the total area irrigated from all sources at the end of 1950-51 was 51.5 million acres.

During the First Plan period, 2.9 million acres were added to the

irrigated area, as against the target of 8.5 million acres. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 469 crores, which included the amount to be spent on multi-purpose projects, a sum of Rs. 380 crores was actually spent.

During the Second Plan period, Shri Hathi said, the anticipated achievement was 9 million acres, as against the target of 12 million acres. The anticipated expenditure was Rs. 390 crores as against the allocation of Rs. 381 crores.

DANTIWADA PROJECT IN GUJARAT

According to an announcement of November 7, the Government of India have accepted the Dantiwada Reservoir Project in Gujarat for construction of a composite dam across the river Banas, near village Dantiwada in the Danera taluka of Banas-Kantha district of the State.

The Dantiwada reservoir will have a gross storage capacity of 16,400 million cubic feet of water, and the canal to take off from it from the left bank will irrigate 1,10,000 acres—80,000 acres mixed and 30,000 acres casual rabi crops—in the Banas-Kantha and Mehsana districts of Gujarat.

It is also proposed to generate about 1000 kw. of seasonal power at this project at a later date.

During the discussions on Third Plan schemes, the State Government have indicated that the revised cost of the project will be Rs. 827.22 lakhs.

The project is expected to be completed during the Third Plan period.

INSTALLED CAPACITY OF ELECTRICITY

In a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on November 15, Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, said that the installed electricity capacity had been stepped up during the First Five-Year Plan by 1.1 million kw, as against the target of 1.3 million kw. The installed

capacity in 1950-51 was 2.3 million kw.

A total of Rs. 260 crores, allocated for the purpose in the public sector, had been actually spent during the period. In addition, Rs. 32 crores had been spent in the private sector and Rs. 10 crores by the self-generating industry.

As against the target of 3.5 million kw. during the Second Plan, the installed capacity had risen by 2.4 million kw. Of the total allocation of Rs. 427 crores in the public sector, a sum of Rs. 410 crores had been actually spent in the public sector, in addition to Rs. 37 crores in the private sector and Rs. 28 crores by self-generating industry.

POWER FROM TUNGABHADRA PROJECT

According to a New Delhi announcement of November 3, over two lakh acres of land were irrigated in 1959-60 by the Tungabhadra Project—an inter-State venture, undertaken by Andhra Pradesh and Mysore Governments. In addition, the Tungabhadra power system produced 160.9 million kw. of electricity during this period. This power was supplied to Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States. The power system will eventually be integrated with the proposed super-grid for the southern States.

The Tungabhadra project consists of a masonry dam, creating a reservoir with a water-spread of 146 sq. miles, three main canals, and three power houses.

The power houses on the left and the right banks of the dam will have eight generating units with a total capacity of 72,000 kw. Of these, two units at the right bank power house have already been commissioned. Further, there is a power house at Hampi, with four units of a total capacity of 36,000 kw., of which two units have been commissioned.

The total firm power available from the Tungabhadra power system at present is about 32,000 kw. and seasonal power about 35,500 kw.

Community Development

ADVISORY BOARD FOR COOPERATIVE FARMING SET UP

According to an announcement of November 6, the Government of India have constituted a National Cooperative Farming Advisory Board with Shri S.K. Dey, Union Minister of Community Development and Cooperation, as chairman.

The Board consists of 24 members including Shri B.S. Murthy, Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation; Shri S.D. Misra, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation; four Ministers from the States and four Members of Parliament.

The Board has been entrusted with the task of planning and promoting the programme of cooperative farming on a voluntary basis. It will review the progress and suggest modifications, if necessary. It will examine the question of obtaining the people's participation in the programme and suggest arrangements for education and training of personnel required for implementing the scheme.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Board, which has been constituted by a resolution of the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation, provides for an Executive Committee to review the programme of cooperative farming and ensure effective supervision and guidance. The Executive Committee has been authorised to appoint sub-committees to deal with different aspects of the programme of cooperative farming.

The Board will meet at least once in six months while the Executive Committee will meet as often as required.

The Board has been set up in accordance with one of the recommendations of the Working Group on Cooperative Farming, which

submitted its report in January 1960. The recommendations of this Group were endorsed by the National Development Council on September 13 and the decisions of the Government of India were recently communicated to the State Governments.

STUDY TEAM ON TRAINING

A Study Team on Cooperative Training and Education has been set up by the Government of India, says an announcement of November 9.

Shri S.D. Misra, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation, has been appointed leader of the ten-member team.

The team has been entrusted with the task of examining the adequacy of the present arrangements for cooperative education and training and make recommendations for evolving a training programme, commensurate with the requirements of cooperative development during the Third Five-Year Plan. It will suggest measures for ensuring active association of non-officials interested in the cooperative movement and recommend the administrative arrangements necessary for effective execution and coordination of the training programmes.

The team will also make recommendations relating to the programme of field study and research which can be conducted at training centres and universities and suggest suitable changes in the syllabus which will contribute to an understanding of the role of cooperation in relation to Community Development and Panchayati Raj.

The team has been asked to

submit its report within three months of the date of its formation. Its headquarters will be in Delhi.

The appointment of this team follows the earlier practice when Government appointed an Expert Committee on Cooperative Credit and a Working Group on Cooperative Farming. The reports of these two Committees have been of considerable assistance to the Government in arriving at a decision in which direction schemes on credit and farming should proceed in the Third Plan period.

Measures are also being initiated to set up special teams to study the pattern of organisation for cooperative processing and consumers' cooperatives.

FISHERIES IN C.D. BLOCKS

A New Delhi announcement of November 13 says that, to give an impetus to the fisheries programme in C.D. block areas, it has been decided that an Extension Officer for Fisheries may be appointed in addition to the Extension Officer for Animal Husbandry in blocks along the coast or areas where fisheries are a predominant occupation.

Provision for fisheries in the schematic budget is now made along with agriculture and animal husbandry under the head 'Agriculture and Land Improvement'. This is to ensure the availability of funds for the purpose in blocks where facilities for fish culture exist.

To remove the conflicting jurisdiction of fishery rights in tanks and ponds, the panchayats are being entrusted with rights for fisheries in small tanks and ponds.

PANCHAYAT RAJ IN ANDHRA PRADESH

The Panchayat Raj scheme came into force in Andhra Pradesh on November 1, with the inauguration of 9,400 development works all over the State. In 14,800 out of 26,450 villages in the State, constructive work, like the laying of a road or the starting of an irrigation project, was undertaken. The scheme of free mid-day meals to school children has been extended to all the 271 Panchayat Samitis in the State.

Education & Culture

CONFERENCE OF STATE MINISTERS OF EDUCATION

A conference of the State Ministers of Education was held in New Delhi on November 4 and 5. Dr. K.L. Shrimali, Union Minister of Education, presided.

Inaugurating the conference, Dr. Shrimali said that the Second Five-Year Plan, now drawing to a close, had marked a step forward in the expansion of educational facilities. Sixty per cent of the children in the age-group 6-11, 22.6 per cent in the age-group 11-14 and 12 per cent in the secondary stage were in school.

The most significant programme included in the Third Plan was the introduction of universal, free and compulsory education for the children in the age-group 6-11. Although this was a moderate and essential measure of social justice designed to secure the right of education for every child, it was the largest and most determined effort ever made to give effect to the Directive Principles of the Constitution on the subject.

The total number of additional children to be enrolled in the Third Plan would be 180 lakhs, out of which nearly 120 lakhs would be girls, as compared to 65 lakhs in the First Plan and 95 lakhs in the Second Plan.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Referring to secondary education, the Minister said that reorganisation of schools was taking place according to plan and about 20 per cent of the schools would have been converted to the Higher Secondary pattern by the end of the Second Plan. By the end of the Third Plan it was proposed to convert at least 50 per cent of the schools.

The reason why the objectives of multi-purpose education had not been so far fully realised was lack of trained personnel for teaching practical subjects. To overcome this

deficiency the Union Education Ministry was proposing to establish four regional Training Colleges.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Referring to the pressure of rising numbers in universities, the Minister said that Government were considering the question of introducing some system of external degrees and organising correspondence courses to provide suitable avenues to those who did not have facilities to pursue the normal full-time courses of instruction. In the Third Plan a provision for such facilities had been made for 60,000 students.

SCHOOL IN EVERY VILLAGE

The State Education Ministers' Conference made far-reaching recommendations for introducing compulsory primary education, improving the pay scales of school teachers, promoting national consciousness among students and propagation of Hindi.

The conference agreed to give top priority to implement the constitutional directive on primary education.

Reviewing the progress made so far for launching the programme of expansion in primary education during the Third Plan period, the Conference recommended that every State should enact a comprehensive and up-to-date law for the enforcement of compulsory primary education. The Delhi Primary Education Act, 1960, might be taken as a basis for consideration in this respect. Efforts should also be made to extend amenities and inducements such as free books, writing material and mid-day meals to needy students.

The conference recommended that the State Governments should take steps to provide all school-less villages with a school so that a

definite target to establish a school within easy accessible distance from the home of every child by the end of the Third Plan was achieved. Special attention in this connection should be paid to increasing the enrolment of girls and the children of backward communities. To achieve this end, interest and resources of the community should be mobilised fully.

ENROLMENT OF GIRLS

There was consensus of opinion among the State Education Ministers that the success of the programme for expanding primary education would largely depend on the additional enrolment of girls and especially upon the progress that would be made in this direction in the comparatively less advanced States. The Conference, therefore, recommended that adequate funds for the special programme in the expansion of the education of girls at all stages should be made available to the States and the programme should be included in the Centrally-sponsored sector with arrangements for grants-in-aid to State Governments on a 100% basis outside the ceilings that may be fixed for the State levels.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS

The Conference discussed and approved the recommendations made by a sub-committee appointed to examine the pay scales of teachers. These recommendations were based on the proposals of the Union Education Ministry that the minimum basic salary of trained and untrained primary teachers should be Rs. 50 and Rs. 40 respectively.

It was recommended that the triple-benefit scheme of provident fund-cum-insurance-cum-pension on the pattern adopted in Madras State should be introduced for primary teachers in all States and that the children of all primary teachers should receive free tuition till the end of the high school stage.

The question of differentiation that now existed in the D.A. to primary teachers and Government servants drawing the same basic salary, in some of the States, will be considered by a committee appointed for that purpose.

The State Education Ministers underlined the need for promoting national consciousness among students and bring about their emotional integration with the wider interests of the country. The Conference, therefore, decided to appoint an expert committee to go into this question in detail. The committee would submit its interim report to the Central Advisory Board of Education, meeting in January.

Meanwhile, the conference strongly supported the programme drawn up by the Union Education Ministry, which includes the singing of the national songs, compiling a history of India with special emphasis on cultural unity, and production of text-books depicting the achievements of people in different parts of the country.

PROPAGATION OF HINDI

For propagation of Hindi, the Conference recommended that adequate steps should be taken for the establishment of Hindi Teacher Training Colleges in non-Hindi-speaking States. It also recommended that the State Governments might make a survey of the existing arrangements for the propagation of Hindi and take steps for improving the existing facilities in collaboration with the Union Government. An important recommendation made in this connection was that efforts should be made to promote both Hindi and regional languages in different States simultaneously and start an elaborate programme of translating text and standard reference books from respective regional languages into Hindi and *vice versa*.

DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEUMS

The urgent need for training proper personnel for running museums in the country and better pay and service conditions for them were emphasised by Dr. Humayun Kabir, Union Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, while inaugurating the annual meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Museums in New Delhi on November 4. The meeting was attended by museum experts from all over the country.

The Minister said that he had

written to the Chief Ministers of all States suggesting the setting up of a separate Service for Archaeology and Museum staff and improvement of their salary scales. Many State Governments had agreed to this in principle.

Referring to the progress made in the development of museums in the country, Dr. Kabir said that the first phase of the new building for the National Museum in Delhi had already been completed and the Museum would be inaugurated in the new premises shortly. The Salar Jung Museum in Hyderabad had been taken over, to be re-organised and developed into a National Museum for the South. Dr. Kabir added that as part of a project to develop State Museums, the Central Government had allocated about 37 lakhs of rupees in the last two years of the Second Five-Year Plan.

FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS

An announcement of November 8 says that a candidate has been selected for the award of a scholarship for higher studies in Electrical Engineering offered by the Government of France for 1959-60.

According to a New Delhi announcement of November 9, candidates have been selected for the award of three scholarships in Architecture from out of the 10 offered by the Government of Yugoslavia for 1960-61.

According to an announcement of November 12, three candidates have been awarded scholarships offered by the Government of Hungary for post-graduate research and training in the manufacture of scientific instruments in that country during 1960-61.

All these scholarships are administered by the Union Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India.

SPECIAL AWARD TO 'PATHER PANCHALI'

Satyajit Ray's 'Pather Panchali' trilogy was given a special Winnington film award by the Stage National Film Theatre, London, on October 30, during the London Film Festival presentations.

The Winnington award was founded in honour of the late

Richard Winnington, the well-known News Chronicle film critic.

This year the Winnington Committee had decided, for the first time since its inception three years ago, to give two awards—one for the film 'Hiroshima Mon Amour' and a special Winnington award to Shri Ray for his famous film trilogy.

GANDHI MEMORIAL AT RAJGHAT

In a written reply to a question, the Deputy Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, Shri A.K. Chanda, stated in the Lok Sabha on November 14 that the work on pile foundation for the construction of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial at Rajghat, New Delhi, had been completed.

Pile caps under the retaining wall around the courtyard, except at the entrances to the courtyard, had also been completed. Casting pile caps at the entrances could be taken up after earth filling which was expected to be over by the third week of December.

A.I.R. LIAISON COMMITTEE

A New Delhi announcement of November 5 says that the Liaison Committee of All India Radio has been reconstituted with seven official and four non-official members for a further period of two years.

The AIR Liaison Committee was set up in 1956 to devise ways to bring Radio receiver prices within the reach of general public, to standardise sale practices all over the country, to take effective measures to reduce radio piracy and to pool all information regarding the production, sale and distribution, etc., of radios in the country.

AZAD BHAVAN

Azad Bhavan, which is to house the headquarters of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, was inaugurated by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, on November 11.

The new building, which forms the main block, has cost about Rs. 7 lakhs. It houses a spacious library with cubicles for research workers, two exhibition galleries, a cafeteria, a recreation room,

seminar and committee rooms, guest rooms for visiting scholars, and administrative offices.

In the second phase, work on which is expected to begin by the end of this year, an auditorium to seat 500 people will be built.

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations is an autonomous body, set up by the Government of India

EVOLUTION OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS

The Advisory Board for Scientific and Technical Terminology held its first meeting in New Delhi on November 6 under the chairmanship of Dr. K.L. Shrimali, Union Minister of Education. The Board recommended that in selecting or evolving equivalents for technical words in the Indian languages, efforts should be made to choose words which are common between as many of the regional languages as possible. The Board emphasised that care must be taken not to make the terminology unduly terse, purist or remote for 'users' of the terminology.

The Advisory Board also made a number of other important recommendations which would assist in the dissemination of the new terminology.

At the suggestion of the State Ministers present, it was agreed that to ensure uniformity, the Indian form of international numerals only might be used in scientific and technical publications.

The various proposals outlined by Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman of the Standing Commission for evolving scientific and technical terminology in Indian languages, were also discussed.

STANDARD TEXT BOOKS

The Board recommended that earnest consideration should be given to the preparation of standard text books of science for use at the school level. Suitable authors, including teams of active scientists and teachers, should be invited on a national basis to produce scientific books which would be translated later in different languages. The translation into Indian languages of a small number of first-rate popular science books, as also the production of popular science

in 1950 to establish, revive and strengthen cultural relations and mutual understanding between India and other countries by means of promoting cultural exchange with other countries and establishing relations with national and international organisations in the field of culture.

journals in the several Indian languages, was emphasised. The State Ministers suggested that the production of the popular journals might be subsidised, if necessary.

The Board also accepted a suggestion that a multi-lingual dictionary in the Indian regional languages of terms up to the higher secondary stage be brought out as soon as possible, after the necessary coordination had been effected. As the Indian languages employ different scripts, the words in this dictionary could be written in the Indian scripts and also in Roman to overcome the 'script barrier'.

INTERNATIONAL TERMS

It was also recommended that international terms, such as the names of elements, compounds, physical units and constants, and mathematical operations should be adopted in the terminology of Hindi and other languages. These terms can be transliterated, wherever necessary, to suit the grammar and structure of the languages, unless there were compelling reasons to the contrary. International terms written in Devanagari and in other scripts should be invariably accompanied by their equivalent English terms written in brackets. Glossaries issued by the British Standards Institution should be followed as far as possible.

Members were of the view that the numerals, symbols, signs and forms employed in mathematics and other sciences should be adopted in their international form without modification. Letters used in geometrical figures and other diagrams and in mathematical expressions could normally be in the Roman alphabet; Greek letters may also be used, if necessary.

The Advisory Board also suggested that immediate steps should be taken to discourage the production of certain types of scientific literature in Indian languages which, in the name of indigenous terminology, used words, symbols, etc., violating all rational considerations and in contradiction to the 'International Terminology'.

It was agreed that State Governments should set up suitable agencies for evolution of terminology in the regional languages. These agencies would work in close co-operation with the Standing Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology.

GOVERNING BODY OF C.S.I.R. MEETS

The Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research met in New Delhi on November 5, with the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the C.S.I.R., in the chair.

A plan for the establishment of a Central Scientific Instruments Organisation at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 71.75 lakhs was approved.

Another important decision taken by the Council was about the establishment of a field unit of the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute at the Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu, for undertaking tests and analyses of clays and minerals, of which rich deposits are available in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

For having a chemical and physical survey of coal deposits in Jammu and Kashmir, a field station is being established in Jammu.

A lignite briquetting plant for the manufacture of briquettes from Kashmir lignites will be established at Srinagar at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 6.7 lakhs.

PROPOSED PROJECTS

The Governing Body noted with satisfaction that generally good results were flowing out of the National Laboratories.

It was suggested that where products have been developed in the National Laboratories and proved to be of requisite specifications and

standards, every effort should be made to see that the manufacture of such products was well established and that they were put to the maximum use.

The Governing Body recommended that, in the implementation of import and other policies of Government, due regard might be given to the development of processes worked out in the National Laboratories.

The establishment of a Mica Research Station in the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute at Calcutta, at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 8.54 lakhs, was approved. The proposed unit will undertake systematic study of properties of mica, the development of mica products, and the utilisation of waste mica and other allied problems.

It was agreed that pilot-plants for the manufacture of syntans at the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, and production of lead dioxide electrodes at the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi, be set up.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

The Governing Body agreed that research in the field of corrosion should be organised on a national basis. It was of the view that systematic research towards development of methods and techniques to prevent corrosion would be in the long run of much economic benefit to industry and the various services.

It was noted that, as a result of the efforts of the Director-General of Scientific and Industrial Research, the C.S.I.R. has been able to get substantial foreign assistance for the establishment of the Indian Institute of Petroleum at Dehra Dun, the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute at Durgapur, the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute at Nagpur, the Central Mining Research Station at Dhanbad, and the National Aeronautical Laboratory at Bangalore. The assistance will be in the shape of experts, specialised equipment and training facilities abroad, totalling over Rs. 250 lakhs.



WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES IN THIRD PLAN

The Central Council of Local Self-Government, which held its meeting in Bangalore from November 8 to 10, has urged that high priority should be accorded to urban water supply and sanitation programmes by the Government of India, the Planning Commission and the State Governments. The Council felt that if the required amount could not be obtained under the provision of the Plan, it was essential to explore ways and means of augmenting resources and raising additional funds from the open market to enable State Governments to supplement their resources over and above what would be available under the Plan.

The Council emphasised that full advantage should be taken by the State Governments of financial assistance available for building houses for sweepers and scavengers. It recommended that in selecting slum areas for clearance, the State Government should give preference to areas where sweepers and scavengers were predominant. The Council further recommended that the State Governments should take steps to eliminate the practice of carrying night soil as head-load as early as possible and in any case before the end of the Third Plan.

Addressing the meeting of the Council, Shri Karmarkar said that a sum of Rs. 80 crores had been provided for in the Third Plan for water supply and sanitation schemes. This included a token provision of Rs. 2 crores for the completion of rural water supply and sanitation schemes which had been taken up in the current Plan.

SLUM CLEARANCE IN U.P. AND MAHARASHTRA

In a written reply to a question, Shri Anil K. Chanda, Union Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply, indicated in the Lok Sabha on November 14 that for slum clearance and improvement in Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi,

Agra and Lucknow, 3,453 tenements had been completed, while 912 were under construction up to the end of September 1960. The number of tenements sanctioned was 5381, and the approved cost of projects was Rs. 2,00,53,500.

In addition, the Uttar Pradesh Government had been authorised to sanction additional projects in Kanpur up to Rs. one crore only. The expenditure incurred up to September 1960 was Rs. 1.14 crores. The second Plan allocation for slum clearance and improvement projects was Rs. 1.96 crores.

SCHEMES IN MAHARASHTRA

In a written reply to another question, the Deputy Minister laid a statement on the Table of the House, which showed that in Maharashtra, 1184 tenements had been completed, while 4366 were under construction. The number of plots cleared was 732.

The statement further indicated that sanction had been given to the development or construction of 12062 tenements and 1228 plots at an approved cost of Rs. 526.53 lakhs. The Central assistance admissible for the projects as loan was Rs. 209.63 lakhs and subsidy Rs. 185.29 lakhs.

The Deputy Minister also stated that the Malegaon slum clearance project which had been sanctioned by the Government of Maharashtra at a cost of Rs. 5,90,592, envisaged re-housing of 192 slum families in 192 single-storeyed 'small two-roomed' tenements. The project which was awaiting approval of the Government of India would qualify for Central assistance at the rate of 50 per cent loan and 25 per cent subsidy calculated on the basis of the approved cost.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

A Conference of the State Ministers in charge of Town and Country Planning was held in

Bangalore on November 7 under the chairmanship of Shri D.P. Karmarkar, Union Minister of Health.

The Council discussed the progress of urban and regional planning programmes which included preparation and implementation of master plans for towns, cities and regions, enactment of planning legislation and setting up of town and country planning organisations at the State and local levels.

Training of personnel in town and country planning, expansion of training facilities, and problems of land acquisition for urban development were also discussed.

COST OF LAND DEVELOPMENT

Addressing the conference, Shri D.P. Karmarkar said that, according to the Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisations set up under the Ministry of Health to assist and advise State Governments, the estimated cost of developing urban land to meet the demands of the population during the next 20 years would be Rs. 4000 crores. This was a colossal amount and one of the ways to find this money was through taxation on appreciation of land values.

U.S. AID FOR MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAMME

An agreement was signed between the Governments of India and of the United States in New Delhi on November 2 for a further U.S. grant of \$ 10,377,000 (Rs. 4.9 crores) to India's Malaria Eradication Programme. This brings the total U.S. aid to the Programme to Rs. 44.8 crores.

The grant will be utilised for the purchase abroad of 16,730 tons of DDT powder, 100 pick-up trucks with spare parts, and drugs used in the treatment of malaria.

Since 1953 the United States has met most of the foreign exchange needs of the campaign against malaria. In addition to dollar grants, the United States has made available to the Malaria Eradication Programme rupees acquired through the sale of agricultural commodities shipped to India under Public Law 480.

PRODUCTION OF ANTIBIOTICS

In a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on November 14, the Minister of Industry, Shri Manubhai Shah, stated that the programme for expansion of penicillin production by 60 per cent at Pimpri from 25 million mega units to 40 million mega units annually had been completed.

In regard to the manufacture of streptomycin and dihydrostrepto-

mycin, civil works in respect of the factory building were in progress. The plant was expected to commence production by the end of 1961, he said.

The pilot plant for tetracyclines with a capacity of 1.5 tons annually was under construction.

A detailed project report for the production of 50 tons of Vitamin 'C' at the Pimpri Factory was being prepared in consultation with the National Chemical Laboratory.

Social Welfare

REPORT OF NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR WOMEN'S EDUCATION

The first Report of the National Council for Women's Education was presented at the State Education Ministers' Conference in New Delhi on November 4.

The Report, covering the period September 1959 to October 1960, outlines the social programme drawn up for the expansion and improvement of education of girls and women. A sub-committee of the Council, which went into the question, drew up a comprehensive programme for making available increased facilities such as quarters for women teachers, scholarships and stipends for girls and women teachers, village all wance to teachers in rural areas, condensed courses for training women teachers, and free tuition to certain categories of girls and free or subsidised transport.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES

According to the Report, National Institutes for Women's Education are to be set up in the country with the idea of training promising women for high-level executive jobs in fields where women personnel are in short supply.

A committee under the chairmanship of Shrimati Indira Gandhi has been set up by the National Council for working out the details of the scheme. A tentative outlay

of Rs. 1 crore has been fixed for the scheme during the Third Plan period.

The proposal envisages setting up of one or two such institutes, in the first instance, which would conduct research in the training and development of the latent powers for leadership in women.

TARGETS OF ENROLMENT

The targets for enrolment of girls during the Third Plan, suggested by the Council, envisage that the education of girls should be as fully developed as that of boys in the age-group 6-11. Enrolment of girls in the age-group 11-14 should be at least half of that of boys in the same age-group and enrolment of girls in the age-group 14-17 should be at least one-third of that of boys of the same age-group. Besides, the education of girls at the university stage should be expanded as largely as possible and special educational facilities for women should be made available in every block of 100 villages. The Council envisages an expenditure of Rs. 100 crores for the special programme in the Third Plan.

The Union Education Ministry reviewed the position, taking into account the likely achievement in respect of enrolment of girls by the end of the Second Plan period.

The Education Ministry felt that the feasible target for enrolment of girls at a primary stage would be 50 per cent of girls in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, and 90 per cent in the remaining States and the Union Territories. Even this would mean more than trebling the present rate of enrolment of girls.

Regarding the middle stage, the Ministry agreed to the suggestion of the Council that the minimum enrolment should be 12.5 per cent of girls in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and 25 per cent in the remaining States and Union Territories. The rate of enrolment envisaged was double the present rate. At the secondary stage, the Education Ministry suggested that the enrolment target should be 5 per cent for girls in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and 10 per cent in the remaining States and Union Territories.

The outlay agreed to by the Planning Commission on these schemes has been fixed at Rs. 17 crores. The allocations are: primary education—Rs. 5 crores; middle—Rs. 6 crores; secondary—Rs. 5 crores; and university—Rs. 1 crore.

REVIEW OF PROGRAMME

The Report states that the Union Ministry of Education has proposed the following schemes during the Third Plan on the estimated outlay of Rs. 17 crores:

1. Special programme for expansion of girls' education and training of women teachers at the elementary stage—outlay Rs. 11 crores.
2. Special programme for expansion of girls' education at the secondary stage—outlay Rs. 5 crores.
3. Establishment of National Institute for the Higher education and training of women—outlay Rs. 1 crore.
4. Scheme to provide financial assistance for putting up buildings for setting up industrial training Centres—outlay Rs. 58.80 lakhs.

Besides the estimated allocation of Rs. 17 crores, the University

Grants Commission has, subject to availability of funds, decided to earmark Rs. 2 crores for the construction of hostels for girls in colleges. The Central Social Welfare Board has also set apart Rs. 3 crores for condensed educational courses for adult women.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

According to the Report, a beginning is to be made in the Third Plan to provide training in vocational trades for girls and women. Two training centres for girls and women with the requisite educational qualifications will be started in each State and each centre will provide courses in 9 trades.

The Report says that, following discussions with Union Ministries of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, and Education and the Planning Commission, a scheme has now been finalised for the establishment of junior technical schools and polytechnics for girls and women in each State and Territory at an estimated expenditure of about Rs. 5 crores. The scheme has been circulated to the State Governments for inclusion in the Third Plan.

The First Report of the Council also discloses that the State Councils for Women's Education have been constituted till now in Bihar, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Delhi and Pondicherry.

CHILDREN'S DAY CELEBRATIONS

November 14, the birthday of Prime Minister Nehru, was celebrated all over the country as the Children's Day with constructive and cultural programmes for children.

In a speech broadcast on the eve of the Children's Day, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, commended the movement for children in the Madras State. On their own initiative, the teachers of this State organised a movement a few years ago for providing free school uniform and mid-day meals for school children. Within four or five years, this movement has gathered

momentum and enlisted State-wide co-operation, including that of the Government. The result is that about three-fourths of the children in Madras get free meals and they hope to cover the remaining one-fourth also within a year or so. The President commended this experiment to other States. The next step should be to bestow greater care on children and to improve the buildings and surroundings of our schools, he said.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad continued, "I believe this would be only possible if parents, local bodies and State Governments resolved on this day to give first priority to the problem of the children, who are the nation's most precious treasure. Let me hope the countrywide observance of the Children's Day will give impetus to this idea and in course of time the 14th November will be marked out as the day of a national movement for the betterment of India's children".

CHILDREN'S HISTORY OF INDIA

A history of India, written specially for children, was published on the Children's Day. The 166-page book, entitled 'Children's History of India', has been published by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

This publication, which covers the exciting pageant of Indian history from the very earliest times to the present day, gives no dates.

Commending the book, the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, says, 'I have looked through this little book and have liked it. We lack good books on the history of India, more especially for children. This book fills a vacuum and fills it well. The language is easy and suited to young boys and girls'.

SWEDISH GIFT

On the Children's Day, the Swedish Ambassador in India, Mrs. Alva Myrdal, presented a cheque for Rs. 5,000, on behalf of the children of Stockholm, to Ira—a girl from village Pipardi (Gujarat)—for the construction of a school in her village.

The amount was raised by the school children of Stockholm by arranging functions and contribut-

ing from their pocket money on knowing from an Indian visitor the difficulties being faced by India in educating her vast population.

C.D. AREAS' GIFTS

People in C.D. Blocks all over the country presented 4571 schools in connection with this year's Children's Day, according to reports received in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.

Mysore with 1900 schools leads, Bihar following suit with 1707. Rajasthan with 450 schools comes third.

The number of schools presented this year is nearly sevenfold the previous year's figure of 638 schools.

Cash contributions and miscellaneous gifts made this year total over Rs. 164 lakhs, as against Rs. 25 lakhs of last year's. Included in this year's figures of gifts is the value of improvements carried out under the School Improvement Movement in 8112 schools in Madras State.

Children's recreation centres, parks, playgrounds and libraries presented on the occasion number 10,082 as against 1614 of last year's. Land donated this year totals 2685 acres as against 966½ acres presented on Children's Day in 1959.

While rural insurance totals Rs. 4 crores, the figure for small savings amounts to Rs. 4 lakhs.

SPECIAL STAMP

The Posts and Telegraphs Department issued a special 15-nP postage stamp on the Children's Day.

The special postage stamp seeks to depict two important aspects of child life, namely, recreation and study.

The stamp is horizontal in design, the size being 3.91 cms x 2.90 cms. The stamp has been printed in olive green on paper bearing an all-over multiple water-mark of the 'Lion Capital of Asoka'.

PRIZES TO BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

The Ministry of Education has announced on November 14 the award of four prizes of Rs. 1,000 each and 21 prizes of Rs. 500 each to the authors of 25 books/manuscripts under the Sixth Prize Competition for

Children's Literature. Language-wise, 3 prizes each have gone to books in Hindi, Marathi, Tamil and Telugu; 2 prizes each to Assamese, Gujarati, Oriya, Punjabi and Urdu; and one prize each to Malayalam, Sindhi and Kashmiri.

In addition to the above prizes, two books, one in Kannada and the other in Telugu, have also been approved for the purchase of 2,000 copies each.

The result of the entries in Bengali language are to be announced later.

In addition to the award of prizes, 2,000 copies each of the prize-winning books will be purchased for distribution in schools, libraries, children's centres, etc.

The Ministry of Education has also announced the award of five additional prizes of Rs. 500 each to the authors of five books which were awarded prizes of Rs. 500 each in the fifth Competition.

PRIZES TO BOOKS FOR NEO-LITERATES

In a Press Note, dated November 10, the Union Ministry of Education announced the award of 38 prizes of Rs. 500 each to the authors of books and manuscripts in the Indian languages on the results of the Seventh Competition for Books for Neo-Literates under the Government of India's Scheme 'Encouragement to Popular Literature'.

The result of the competition in respect of Oriya books, for which two prizes will be awarded, will be announced later.

The books and manuscripts include 2 in Assamese, 4 in Bengali, 4 in Gujarati, 8 in Hindi, 3 in Kannada, 4 in Malayalam, 4 in Marathi, 2 in Punjabi, 2 in Tamil, 3 in Telugu and 2 in Urdu.

Out of these 38 books and manuscripts, a further selection of five best books will be made for additional awards of Rs. 500 each. For this purpose, the authors of the prize-winning books and manuscripts may send English translations of their books and manuscripts to the Union Ministry of Education for consideration for additional prizes. These awards will be announced some time in February or March, 1961.

About 600 books were received for the competition this year.

The scheme 'Encouragement of Popular Literature' was introduced in 1954 to provide wholesome literature in adequate quantity for literates, as well as for neo-literate adults and juveniles in the country. Under the scheme, prizes are awarded annually for good books for neo-literates in every regional language and, at the same time, prize-winning books and their approved translations in other regional languages are bought in bulk for distribution in community projects, N.E.S. blocks and other educational centres.

In the earlier six competitions, 201 books have been awarded prizes of Rs. 500 each and 30 books of Rs. 1,000 each.

PHASED PROGRAMME OF PROHIBITION

The Central Prohibition Committee, set up by Government to review the progress of prohibition in different States and to co-ordinate the activities in this connection, held its first meeting in New Delhi on November 12 and 13 under the chairmanship of Shri B.N. Datar, Minister in the Union Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Committee has suggested to the States to stop drinking in public premises, such as hotels, restaurants and clubs. The hotels, clubs and restaurants will have, however, a licensed side-room set apart for such persons as are permitted under the Rules to take drink there. For instance, in the Delhi and Rajasthan hotels, only foreigners will be allowed to do so, and in clubs only the members will enjoy such a facility.

DRY BELT

Extending their general support to prohibition, the members discussed several measures to stop smuggling of liquor from the wet areas to the adjoining dry areas. The general view was that a 10-mile belt be created adjoining the dry areas of the neighbouring States. Some States, it was disclosed, were already having a dry belt of 3 to 5 miles adjoining the dry areas of other States.

As regards measures to stop illicit distillation, especially in dry

areas, the members requested the States to forward their suggestions to the Central Committee in the light of their experiences or the scientific studies they might have had in their areas. This data would be placed before the next meeting of the Central Committee.

BAN ON ADVERTISEMENT

The Committee suggested that advertisements and public inducements relating to drinking should be discontinued. As far as possible, the papers and parties concerned should be persuaded; but, if necessary, suitable legislation be adopted. Majority of the State representatives informed the Committee that there was no such propaganda in their areas.

The Committee was also informed that most of the States had banned *ganja* and *bhang* in their areas. Some of the States which had not adopted such a measure so far proposed to do so in the near future.

MINIMUM PROGRAMME

The Committee suggested various measures to the States for implementation by the end of the Second Plan. One was to reduce progressively the strength of country liquor and the quantities supplied to liquor shops. The other was to close shops in or near specified industrial and other development project areas. Yet another was to remove shops to places away from main streets and living quarters in towns and villages.

The Committee also requested the States to take active steps to encourage and promote cheap and healthy soft drinks and to assist voluntary agencies in organising recreation centres.

It was suggested that prohibition be included as an item of constructive work in Community Development Blocks, Social Welfare Extension Projects, and Social Education and Publicity programmes. A systematic and planned educative propaganda should also be carried out and, for this purpose, the services of voluntary and welfare organisations and social workers be

enlisted. The influence of women-folk might be utilised in women's clubs and women's welfare organisations so as to wean away those who are in the habit of drinking.

All the State Governments, except Jammu and Kashmir, have taken steps to enforce a phased programme of prohibition.

ALLOTABLE SHOPS AND PLOTS

According to a Press Note issued on November 13, the Ministry of Rehabilitation has decided that members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, who are in authorised occupation of allotable shops and acquired evacuee plots, i.e., the value of which is Rs. 10,000 or under, can acquire proprietary rights in them, provided they pay 20% of the price in cash and the balance in seven equated annual instalments or by association of claims.

Earlier, by a Press Note issued in April 1959, this concession was given in respect of residential houses only. Now on the representation of some of the affected persons, the Ministry of Rehabilitation has decided to extend it to shops and acquired evacuee plots as well.

EVACUEES' INTEREST IN COMPOSITE PROPERTIES

In a Press Note issued on November 11, the Ministry of Rehabilitation has announced that the Government of India have decided to impose a time-limit for entertaining applications from claimants for separation of their interests from those of evacuees in composite properties. A notification has accordingly been issued fixing October 15, 1961, as the final date for receipt of such applications under Section 6 of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951, as amended recently by Parliament.

This time limit has been prescribed in order to expedite the completion of work under the Act. The Act of 1951 provided no time-limit until the recent amendment. Claimants have already had the

last several years to present their applications. The amendment allows an additional final period of one year for presenting applications. The powers conferred by the Act on Competent Officers to entertain claims even after the specified period of sixty days after issue of a general or special notice under Section 6 have now been withdrawn.

The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Act, 1960, introducing these amendments in the Union Territories has come into force with effect from October 15, 1960. State Governments have also promulgated corresponding enactments giving effect to these amendments in their respective territories.

CLAIMS OF D.Ps. SETTLED IN JAMMU

A Press Note issued by the Ministry of Rehabilitation on November 11 says that some of the displaced persons from West Pakistan who have settled in the Jammu district of the Jammu and Kashmir State, it is understood, did not file claims in respect of the property left by them in West Pakistan under the Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950, nor did they submit applications for rehabilitation grant, in the belief that they would receive rehabilitation assistance in the same manner as migrants from the Pakistan-occupied areas of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

As, however, displaced persons from West Pakistan are governed by the provisions of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, and the Rules made thereunder, in the matter of compensation for immovable properties left by them in West Pakistan, such persons settled in the Jammu district can be considered only for rehabilitation grant which is payable on the same scale as compensation. They are accordingly permitted, as a special case, on the recommendation of the Jammu and Kashmir Government, to file applications for rehabilitation grant under rule 95 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955, by December 31, 1960.

Labour & Employment

COURT OF INQUIRY FOR LABOUR

An announcement of November 2 says that the Government of India have constituted a Court of Inquiry to examine the question of abolition of contract labour in the coal mining industry. Shri G. Palit, Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, will be its sole member.

The Court of Inquiry will examine whether the system of employment of labour through contractors in the coal mining industry can be abolished without impairing productivity and, if so, in which sectors of employment and within what period. It will also consider what measures, statutory or otherwise, should be devised to ensure fair wages and conditions of work to labour employed through contractors and sub-contractors, to the extent the contract system cannot be abolished in the industry.

A decision was taken at the last meeting of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining, held in April 1960, to refer the question to a Court of Inquiry.

HOUSES FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

A New Delhi announcement of November 6 says that five projects for the construction of 1,242 houses for industrial workers were sanctioned by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and West Bengal during September, 1960.

These houses will be located at the industrial centres at Ghatkesar (Andhra Pradesh), Madurai (Madras), Mandhya (Mysore), and Asansol and Durgapur (West Bengal). The construction of these houses is part of the Government's scheme to provide amenities to industrial workers.

At Durgapur, 600 houses, estimated to cost Rs. 23.10 lakhs, will be available to the workers serving a private employer at the project. The remaining houses, numbering 642, will be constructed by the four State Governments and are estimated

to cost Rs. 27.14 lakhs. Half the total cost will be borne by the Central Government as subsidy, and the balance as loans.

MANAGEMENT PROJECT

The National Productivity Council and the I.L.O. have jointly sponsored an advance Management Project which commenced at Bangalore on November 14. The Project was inaugurated by the Union Labour Minister, Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda. The first phase of the

project would close on December 10 with a one-day seminar.

The Management Project includes a high-level advanced management programme of four weeks' duration and is intended for a selected group of senior executives in the public and private sectors. The programme has been specially designed to cater for the needs of men in Indian industries who are responsible for the implementation and control of the policies made by Company-heads and Boards of Directors.

Prime Minister Nehru will inaugurate a 3-day conference commencing from December 16, which will mark the second phase of the Project. Shri Morarji Desai, the Union Finance Minister, will address the closing session of the project.

The States

LAND FOR HOUSING IN RAJASTHAN

According to an announcement of November 4, the President has given assent to the Rajasthan Housing Schemes (Land Acquisition) Bill, 1960.

The bill seeks to check rise in land prices and makes it available at reasonable cost for approved housing schemes. The State Government has, therefore, armed itself with powers to freeze land prices for purposes of acquisition at rates prevalent at the commencement of the Rajasthan Land Acquisition Act.

FORESTS IN U.P.

An announcement of November 2 says that the President has given assent to the Indian Forest (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960, which provides for afforestation, growth, development and protection of trees in certain forest areas of Uttar Pradesh.

The bill empowers the State Government to take over, initially for a period of 15 years, certain forest areas where their development and growth is essential in public interest. Provision has also

been made for more effective deterrent to habitual law-breakers as well as for curtailing protracted and expensive prosecution in courts.

HABITUAL OFFENDERS IN KERALA

According to an announcement of November 9, the President has given assent to the Kerala Habitual Offenders Bill, 1960, which imposes certain restrictions on habitual offenders.

The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948, is in force in the Malabar area of the Kerala State. There is no corresponding law applicable to the remaining areas of the State. The State Government promoted the present bill to have a uniform law on the subject throughout the State.

UNION TERRITORIES TO SPEND MORE

A New Delhi announcement of November 9 says that by the end of the Second Plan, the six Union Territories—Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands—will have spent more than the money allocated to them.

The total outlay contemplated for the territories was Rs. 53.09 crores. It is anticipated that the expenditure will be about Rs. 54.41 crores, an excess of 2.5 per cent.

The four Territories—Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Manipur and Tripura, equal to Ceylon in area, 24,148 sq. miles, and to Ghana in population, 45 lakhs.

In Delhi, the anticipated outlay is Rs. 17.80 crores as against Rs. 16.97 crores proposed initially. In Himachal Pradesh, the figure will go up to Rs. 16.66 crores in place of Rs. 14.73 crores in the beginning. In Manipur, there will be no difference, as the outlay will remain the same, i.e., Rs. 6.25 crores. In Tripura, the outlay will increase from Rs. 8.47 crores to Rs. 9.28 crores. In the Island Territories, there will be a shortfall: in Andaman and Nicobar Islands of about Rs. 2 crores and in Laccadive Islands of about Rs. 30 lakhs.

DEVELOPMENT OF LAND IN DELHI

Replying to a question in the Lok Sabha on November 15, Shri D.P. Karmarkar, Minister of Health, said that the Government of India had decided to start a revolving fund for the development of land acquired in the Union Territory of Delhi. Necessary provision in this regard would be proposed for incorporation in the budget estimates for 1961-62.

RELEASE OF ACQUIRED COLONIES

In a written reply to another question, Shri Karmarkar said that out of 34070 acres of land notified for acquisition by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, on November 13 last year, 16 colonies, comprising an area of 466 acres of land, had been released. Layout plans of these

colonies had been fully sanctioned by a competent local authority.

LOW-INCOME GROUP HOUSING IN DELHI

According to an announcement of November 3, the Delhi Administration received a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs from the Government of India in October last under the Low-Income Group Housing Scheme. This amount will be disbursed as house-building loans to prospective house-builders in the Capital.

The administration sanctioned Rs.

29.16 lakhs and disbursed Rs. 10.39 lakhs as loans during the first half of the current financial year under the scheme.

Since the inception of the scheme in November 1954 up to the end of September 1960, house-building loans for the construction of 3,740 houses, involving a sum of Rs. 1.85 crores, had been sanctioned in the Union Territory of Delhi. The amount actually disbursed was of the order of Rs. 1.43 crores.

Out of the total number of 3,740 houses, 2,737 houses have already been completed.

Defence

ORDNANCE OFFICERS' CONFERENCE

Maj-Gen. W.T. Wilson, Director of Ordnance Services, Army HQ, opened a six-day conference of Senior Ordnance Officers in New Delhi on November 14.

The conference was attended by the Brigadiers (Ordnance Corps) from the three Army Commands and commandants of central depots and training establishments, as well as commanding officers of other important ordnance installations in the country.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS

A three-day conference of Senior Officers of the Army Service Corps opened in New Delhi on November 10. The conference, which was presided over by Maj-Gen. G.S. Gill, Director of Supply and Transport, Quartermaster-General's Branch, Army HQ, was attended by 25 officers from Army HQ and the three Commands.

N.C.C. DAY

Simultaneously with the NCC anniversary celebrations in Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, No. 2 Circle in Madras, No. 6 Circle in Uttar Pradesh, No. 8 Circle in Punjab and No. 10 Circle in Mysore observed the NCC Day on November 6.

The programmes included ceremonial parades and mass P.T. displays.

NAVAL N.C.C. UNIT

The 16th Delhi Naval Unit of the National Cadet Corps, the first unit of its kind to be raised in the capital, was formally inaugurated on November 6 by Vice-Admiral R.D. Katari, Chief of the Naval Staff.

The unit comprises in all about 350 officers and cadets belonging to both the Senior and the Junior Divisions and they are drawn from local colleges and schools.

India & The World

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

A one-month Asian Regional Training Course on social security administration began at New Delhi from November 1.

Organised jointly by the International Labour Office under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the International Social Security Association and the Government of India, the training course is designed primarily to provide theoretical and practical instruction in the administrative aspect of social insurance and related schemes, with particular reference to organisation and management.

About 20 delegates from Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Japan, Burma, Viet-Nam, China (Taiwan) and India are attending the course.

ITALIAN STUDENT IN INDIA

Miss Maria Offredi, a Hindi student of the 'Universita' Catholica pel Sacro cuore, Milan, arrived in

New Delhi on November 10 for a four-week stay in India. She has been selected by the Union Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for the award of a prize during 1960-61, which will be in the form of a free round-trip to India.

Under the Cultural Activities Programme, the Union Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs invites students of modern Indian languages from foreign countries for about a month's visit to India.

NEW AMBASSADORS

Mr. Necdet Kent, Ambassador-designate of Turkey, presented his credentials to the President at Rashtrapati Bhavan on November 15.

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF U.K.

Sir Paul Gore-Booth, High Commissioner-designate of the U.K. to India, presented his credentials to the President at Rashtrapati Bhavan on November 5.

AMBASSADOR OF IRAQ

Mr. Nuri Jamil, Ambassador-designate of Iraq, presented his credentials to the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, at Rashtrapati Bhavan on November 1.

AMBASSADOR TO U.A.R.

Shri Muhammad Azim Husain, Indian Ambassador-designate to the United Arab Republic, presented his credentials to President Nasser in Cairo on November 2.

AMBASSADOR TO LIBYA

A New Delhi announcement of November 4 says that Shri Muhammad Azim Husain, Ambassador of India to the United Arab Republic, has been concurrently accredited as Ambassador of India to Libya and as Minister to Lebanon, with residence in Cairo.

AMBASSADOR TO BURMA

The Indian Ambassador-designate to Burma, Shri R.S. Mani, presented his credentials to Burmese President U Win Maung, at a ceremony held at the President's House in Rangoon on November 7.

MINISTER TO ALBANIA

Shri S.N. Haksar, India's Minister to Albania, presented his credentials to the President of Albania on November 9 in Tirana.

INDIAN MILITARY ACADEMY

32ND COURSE—JANUARY 1962

The Union Public Service Commission will hold an entrance examination on the 18th and 19th April, 1961 at Allahabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bombay, Calcutta, Cuttack, Delhi, Hyderabad, Jammu, Madras, Nagpur, Patiala, Patna, Shillong and Trivandrum.

AGE-LIMITS : Candidates must have been born not earlier than 2nd January, 1941 and not later than the 1st January, 1944. **THESE AGE-LIMITS CAN IN NO CASE BE RELAXED.**

MINIMUM EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS : Intermediate or its equivalent. Applications from candidates, who have appeared or intend to appear for Intermediate or its equivalent examination, are acceptable provisionally.

SELECTION : Candidates, who qualify at the written examination, shall appear before a Services Selection Board for interview and Physical Endurance Test.

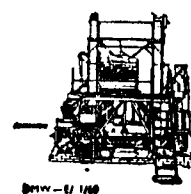
APPLICATION FORMS AND FULL PARTICULARS ARE AVAILABLE FREE OF CHARGE FROM THE NEAREST RECRUITING OFFICE, MILITARY SUB-AREA HEAD-QUARTERS OR NATIONAL CADET CORPS UNIT.

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ONLY UNMARRIED MALE CANDIDATES CAN APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO THIS EXAMINATION.

Last date for receipt of applications is 26th December, 1960 for those residing in India and 9th January, 1961 for those residing abroad.

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EVENTS AT A GLANCE

NOVEMBER 1 TO 15

November 1—A high-speed radio-telegraph link between India and Philippines is established.

—The Government of India announce the appointment of a three-man team to study the system of Panchayat Courts.

2—Dr. Theodor Heuss, former President of the Federal Republic of Germany, arrives in New Delhi on a three-week visit to India.

—An agreement is signed between India and the U.S.A. for a further grant of about Rs. 4.9 crores for India's Malaria Eradication Programme, thus bringing the total U.S. aid to Rs. 44.8 crores for this purpose.

—The Government of India set up a one-member Court of Inquiry to examine the question of the abolition of contract labour in the mining industry.

3—A Trade and Payments Agreement is signed at Prague between India and Czechoslovakia for a period of three years from January 1, 1961.

—The Government of India constitute a seven-member committee to carry out a comprehensive examination of the working of the Central Excise Department.

4—The Indian team for the final round of talks, to be held in Rangoon with Chinese officials on Sino-Indian border issues, leaves New Delhi.

—A two-day conference of State Ministers of Education begins in New Delhi.

6—The Heavy Electrical Plant at Bhopal is inaugurated by Prime Minister Nehru.

—The Government of India constitute a National Cooperative Farming Advisory Board.

7—A conference of State Ministers in-charge of Town and Country Planning begins in Bangalore.

8—A two-day conference of State Governors opens in New Delhi.

9—The Government of India set up a Study Team on Cooperative Training and Education to examine the adequacy of the present arrangements for cooperative education and training.

10—H.E. U Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, arrives at Calcutta on a ten-day visit to India.

—Mr. Mahamoud Younes, Chairman and Managing Director, Suez Canal Authority of the U.A.R., arrives in New Delhi on a week's visit to India.

11—Discussions begin in New Delhi between the trade delegation of Burma and the Government of India.

—The National Harbour Board holds a special meeting in New Delhi.

12—Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko of Japan arrive in Calcutta on a State visit to India.

13—India win the second Women's Hockey Test against Ceylon in New Delhi.

14—The Lok Sabha assembles for the winter session.

—The Children's Day, which coincides with the birthday of Prime Minister Nehru, is celebrated all over the country.

15—India win the third Women's Hockey Test against Ceylon in Lucknow.

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As more and more Indians qualify for management positions, the number of overseas personnel (who at one stage held an over-whelming majority of senior jobs) continue to decline.



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The members of the successful Nanda Ghunti Expedition with the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, when they called on him at Rashtrapati Bhavan on November 10



The Union Deputy Minister of Finance, Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha (holding a handbag), at Palam airport on November 10, before she left for Tokyo as the leader of Indian delegation to the Colombo Plan Conference



A three-year trade and payments agreement between India and Czechoslovakia being signed in Prague on November 3





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The Children's Day, which coincides with the Prime Minister's birthday anniversary, is celebrated in India on November 14 every year. A number of functions of special interest to children are held all over the country on that day. Crowds of children visit the Prime Minister's House at New Delhi to offer felicitations to the Prime Minister on the occasion.

The picture on the left shows a child greeting the Prime Minister. The picture below shows a mass demonstration of 'lezim' given by young school children at a rally in New Delhi on the occasion.

