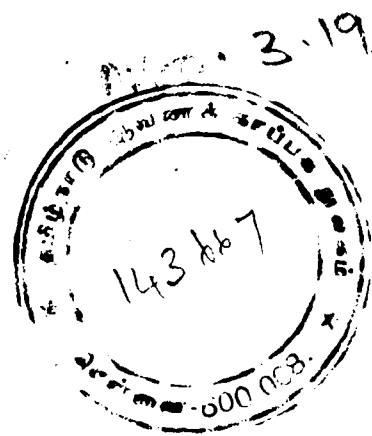


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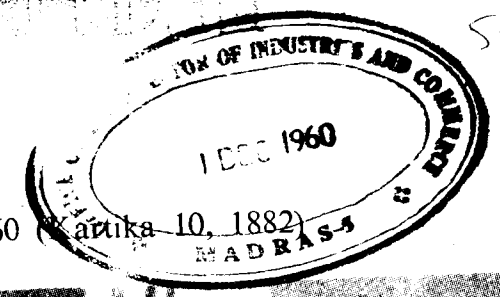
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The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, on his return to the capital from Badrinath on October 13



Reverend Riri Nakayama (left), Chief Priest of Hozenji temple, Tokyo, with the Vice-President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, in New Delhi on October 15



Prime Minister Nehru on his arrival home from New York on October 11

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COVER : The Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, with President Soekarno of Indonesia (left) and President Nasser of U.A.R. (right) when the three leaders met at New York recently during the U.N. General Assembly session.

(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

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU'S ADDRESS AT U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, addressed the U.N. General Assembly in New York on October 3.

Paying tributes to the work of the United Nations as a whole, Shri Nehru said :

During these past fifteen years, the United Nations has been often criticised for its structure and for some of its activities. These criticisms have often had some justification behind them. But, looking at this broad picture, I think we can

definitely say that the United Nations has amply justified its existence and repeatedly prevented our recurrent crises from developing into war. It has played a great role and it is a little difficult now to think of this troubled world without the U.N. If it had defects they lay in the world situation itself which inevitably it mirrors. If there had been no United Nations today, our first task would be to create something of that kind.

The structure of the United Nations when it started was weighted in favour of Europe and the Americas. It did not seem to us to be fair to the countries of Asia and Africa. But we appreciated the difficulties of the situation and did not

press for any changes. With the growth of the United Nations and more countries coming in, that structure today is still more unbalanced. Even so, we wish to proceed slowly and with agreement and not to press for any change which would involve an immediate amendment of the Charter and raising of heated controversies.

Unfortunately, we live in a split world which is constantly coming up against the basic assumptions of the United Nations. We have to bear with this and try to move even more forward to that conception of full cooperation between nations. That cooperation does not and must not mean any domination of one country by another any coercion or compulsion forcing any,

country to line up with another country. Each country has something to give and something to take from others. The moment coercion is exercised, that country's freedom is not only impaired but also its growth suffers.

We have to acknowledge that there is great diversity in the world and that this variety is good and is to be encouraged, so that each country may grow and its creative impulse might have full play in accordance with its own genius. Hundreds and thousands of years of past history have conditioned us in our respective countries, and our roots go deep down into the soil. If these roots are pulled out, we wither. But if those roots remain strong and we allow the winds from four quarters to blow in upon us, then they will yield branch and flower and fruit.

DISARMAMENT

Emphasising the importance of disarmament in the nuclear age, Shri Nehru said :

The main purpose of the United Nations is to build up a world without war, a world based on the co-operation of nations and peoples. It is not merely a world where war is kept in check or a balancing of armed forces. It is much deeper than that : It is a world from which the major causes of war have been removed and social structures built up which further peaceful co-operation within a nation as well as between nations.

In the Preamble of the Constitution of U.N.E.S.C.O. it is stated that war begins in the minds of men. That is essentially true, and ultimately it is necessary to bring about this change in our minds and to remove fears and apprehensions, hatreds and suspicions. Disarmament is a part of this process, for it will create an atmosphere helpful to co-operation. But it is only a step towards our objective, a part of the larger efforts to rid the world of war and the causes of war.

In the present context, however, disarmament assumes a very special importance. For many years past, there has been talks of disarmament and some progress has undoubtedly been made in so far as plans and proposals are concerned. But still we find that the race of armaments continues and so also efforts to find ever more powerful engines of destruction. Fear and hatred overshadow the world. If even a small part of this effort was directed to the search for peace, probably the problem of disarmament would have been solved by this time.

Apart from the moral imperative of peace, every practical consideration leads us to that conclusion. For, as everyone knows, the choice today in this nuclear age is one between utter annihilation and destruction of civilisation or of some way to have peaceful co-existence between nations. There is no middle way.

PHILOSOPHY OF NON-ALIGNMENT

The world consists of a great variety of nations and peoples, differing in their ideas and urges and in their economic development. All of them desire peace

and progress for their people. And yet, many of them are afraid of each other and therefore, cannot concentrate on the quest for peace. We must recognise this variety of opinion and objectives in the world and not seek to coerce or compel others to function according to our own particular way. The moment there is an attempt at coercion, there is fear and conflict, and seeds of war are sown. That is the basic philosophy underlying the attempt to avoid military or other violent methods for solution of problems.

That is the main reason which impels those countries who are called "unaligned" to avoid military pacts. If war then is an abomination and an ultimate crime which has to be avoided, then we must fashion our minds and policies accordingly, and not hesitate, because of our fears, to take steps forward.

There may be risks, but the greatest risk is to allow the present dangerous drift to continue. To achieve peace we have to try to develop a climate of peace and tolerance and to avoid speech and action which tend to increase fear and hatred. It may not be possible to reach full disarmament in one step, though every step should be conditioned to that end. Much has already been done in these discussions of disarmament. But the sands of time run out, and we dare not play about with this or delay its consideration. That, indeed, is the main duty of the United Nations today, and, if it fails in this, the United Nations fails in its main purpose.

We live in an age of great revolutionary changes brought about by the advance of science and technology. Therein lies the hope for the world and also the danger of sudden death. Because of these advances, the time we have for controlling the forces of destruction, is strictly limited. If within the next three or four years, effective disarmament is not agreed to and implemented, then it may be too late, and all the goodwill in the world will not be able to stop the drift to certain disaster. We may not, therefore, delay or postpone consideration of this vital problem.

TACKLING VITAL ISSUES

In the context of things today, the great nations, the United States and the Soviet Union, hold the key to war and peace. There is a great responsibility. But every country, small or big is concerned in this matter of peace and war and, therefore, every country must shoulder its responsibility and work to this end.

The issues before the world are too vital to be left to a few countries only or to be affected by personal likes and dislikes. In order to deal with these big issues effectively, we have to take big and impersonal views. It is only the United Nations as a whole that can ultimately solve this problem.

Therefore, while all efforts towards disarmament must be welcomed, the United Nations should be closely associated with them.

DISARMAMENT AND CONTROL

Referring to the question of ending test explosions of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, the Prime Minister said :

I suggest that a final agreement on this subject should be reached as early as possible. This is not, strictly speaking, disarmament, but undoubtedly any such agreement will bring a large measure of relief to the world. Disarmament must include the prohibition of the manufacture, storage and use of weapons of mass destruction, as well as progressive limitation of conventional weapons. It is well to remember that there is a great deal of common ground already covered, and various proposals made by different countries indicate this common ground.

But certain important questions have not been solved yet. Behind all this lies the fear of a surprise attack and of any one country becoming stronger than the other in the process of disarmament. It is admitted that disarmament should take place in such stages as to maintain broadly the balance of armed power. It is on this basis only that success can be achieved, and this pervading sense of fear countered. There is an argument as to whether disarmament should precede controls or control should precede disarmament. This is a strange argument, because it is perfectly clear that disarmament without controls is not a feasible proposition. It is even more clear that controls without disarmament have no meaning. The conception of controls comes in only because of disarmament.

It seems very extraordinary to me that great nations should argue about priorities in this matter and make that a reason for not going ahead. Therefore, both questions should be tackled simultaneously and as parts of a single problem. Success may not come immediately. But it is, I think, of the greatest importance that there should be no gap, no discontinuity in our dealing with this problem. Once there is discontinuity, this will lead to a rapid deterioration of the present situation and it will be much more difficult to start afresh.

A proposal has been made that this question of disarmament should be referred to a committee of experts. But, in fact, experts have been considering this matter during the past years, and we have the advantage of their views. In any event, any reference to a committee of experts should not lead to any postponement of the major issue. Any such delay may well be disastrous. Possibly while the major issues are being considered by the United Nations Commissions or other committees a reference of any special aspect might be made to the experts. What is important is that the United Nations, at this present juncture, should ensure that there is adequate machinery for promoting disarmament and that this machinery should function continuously from now onwards.

The fear of surprise attacks or accidental happenings leading to dangerous developments is undoubtedly present. That, too, is a reflection of the climate

of the cold war in which unfortunately we live.

The best way to deal with this fear is to reduce this international tension and create an atmosphere which will make it very difficult for any surprise attack to take place. In the cold war atmosphere, even some accidental happening might lead to a final crisis...

THE AFRICAN PROBLEM

Warmly welcoming the coming of independence to many parts of Africa, Shri Nehru said :

There are three aspects of these African problems. Firstly, full implementation of independence and freedom that have been achieved. Secondly, liberation of those countries in Africa which are still under colonial domination. This has become an urgent task. Today some of these countries are almost cut off from the outside world, and even news is not allowed to reach us. From such accounts as we have, the fate of the people there is even worse than we have known in other countries of Africa. Thirdly, there is the question of some countries in Africa which are independent but where that freedom is confined to a minority, and the great majority have no share in it and indeed are suppressed politically, socially and racially in defiance of everything that the United Nations and the world community stand for. Racism and the doctrine of a master race dominating over others can be tolerated no longer and can only lead to vast racial conflicts.

Recent developments in Africa have indicated the great danger of delay. It is not possible any longer to maintain colonial domination in any of the countries, and I think it is the duty and basic responsibility of the United Nations to expedite this freedom. There is tremendous ferment all over the continent of Africa, and this has to be recognised and appreciated and met with foresight and wisdom.

THE QUESTION OF CONGO

The question of the Republic of the Congo has especially come before us and cast on the United Nations difficult responsibilities. The first thing that strikes one is the utter failure of a colonial system which left the Congo in its present state. Long years of colonial rule resulted in extracting vast wealth from that country for the enrichment of the colonial power, while the people of the country remained utterly poor and backward. What is the role of the United Nations in the Congo? The situation there is a complicated and frequently changing one, and it is not always easy to know what is happening. Disruptive forces have been let loose and have been encouraged by people who do not wish well to this newly independent Congo. Some footholds of the old colonialism are still engaged in working to this end. It appears that many thousands of Belgians, including military men, are still in the Congo, more especially in the Katanga Province.

Because of past colonial history, this is

particularly unfortunate and is likely to be considered a continuation of occupation, by whatever name it may be called. Also, it is an encouragement to the disruption of the State. We must realise that it is essential to maintain the integrity of the Congo, for if there is disintegration of the State, this is bound to lead to internal civil wars on a large scale. There will be no peace in the Congo except on the basis of integrity of the State. Foreign countries must particularly avoid any interference in these internal affairs or encouragement of one faction against another.

The role of the United Nations is a mediatory one, to reconcile and help in the proper functioning of the Central Government. Help in the development of the Congo is again a tremendous and long-term problem. Ultimately, it is the people of the Congo who will have to produce their own leadership, whether it is good or bad. Leadership cannot be imposed, and any attempt to do so will lead to conflict. The United Nations obviously cannot act all the time as policemen, nor should any outside power intervene.

There is at present an elected Parliament in the Congo, though it does not appear to be functioning. I think that it should be the function of the United Nations to help this Parliament to meet and function so that out of its deliberations the problem of the Congo may be dealt with by the people themselves. The decisions must be that of the Parliament as representing the people of the Congo, and not of others. The functioning of Parliament may itself lead to the ironing out of internal differences.

I hope that it will be possible soon for the Congo to take its place in this Assembly. The Security Council has repeatedly laid stress on Belgian military personnel leaving Congo. These decisions have apparently not been given full effect. This is highly undesirable. It seems to me of great importance, both in view of past history and present conditions, that every type of military or semi-military personnel of Belgium should leave Congo. The General Assembly might well consider sending a delegation to the Congo to find out what foreign troops or other personnel apart from those sent on behalf of the United Nations, are still there, and how far they are interfering in local affairs.

Recently, an emergency session of the General Assembly considered the situation in the Congo and made certain suggestions. I think that this resolution of emergency session has rightly indicated the broad lines of approach and the basic principles laid down in it should be implemented there, but the problem of development of a huge country has become partly the responsibility of the United Nations. These responsibilities cannot be shirked, and it may have to be considered how best to shoulder these responsibilities.

Two aspects have to be borne in mind. Broad policies in these grave matters must be laid down by the General Assembly or by the Security Council. In so far as executive action is concerned, it would not be desirable for the Executive to be weakened when frequent and rapid decisions have to be made. That would mean an abdication of the responsibilities under-

taken by the United Nations. If the Executive itself is split up and pulls in different directions, it will not be able to function adequately or with speed. For that reason, the Executive should be given authority to act within the terms of directions issued. At the same time, the Executive has to keep in view all the time the impact of various forces in the world. For we must realise that unfortunately, we live in a world where there are many pulls in different directions.

The Secretary General might well consider what organisational steps should be taken to deal adequately with this novel situation.

CHANGES IN THE U.N.

It has been suggested that some structural changes should take place in the United Nations. Probably some changes would be desirable, as I have indicated above and because of the emergence of many independent countries in Asia and Africa. But any attempt at bringing about these structural changes by an amendment of the Charter at the present juncture is likely to raise many controversial questions and thus add greatly to difficulties we face. It should be possible for us even within the terms of the Charter to adapt the United Nations machinery to meet situations as they arise, in view more especially of the increasing responsibilities of the United Nations.

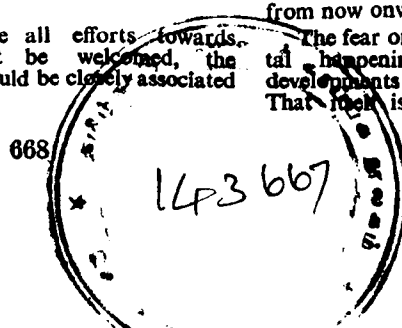
REPRESENTATION OF CHINA

Referring to the question of proper representation of China in the United Nations, Shri Nehru observed :

For a number of years, India has brought this issue before the United Nations because we have felt that it is not only improper for this great and powerful country to remain unrepresented, but that this has an urgent bearing on all world problems and especially those of disarmament. We hold that all countries must be represented in the U.N. We have welcomed during this session many new countries. It appears most extraordinary that any argument should be advanced to keep out China and to give the seat meant for China to those who certainly do not and cannot represent China.

It is well known that we Indians have had, and are having, a controversy with the People's Government of China over our frontier. In spite of that controversy, we continue to feel that proper representation of the People's Republic in the U.N. is essential, and the longer we delay it, the more harm we cause to the U.N. and to the consideration of the major problems we have before us. This is not a question of liking or disliking, but of doing the right thing.

In this connection, I should like to mention another country—Mongolia. When we are rightly admitting so many countries to the U.N., why should Mongolia be left out? What wrong has it done, what violation of the Charter? Here are a quiet and peaceful people working hard for their progress; and it seems to



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me utterly wrong from any point of principle to exclude them from this great organisation. India has a special sentiment in regard to Mongolia, because our relations go back into the distant past of more than fifteen hundred years ago. Even now, there are many evidences of these old contacts and friendly relations between these two countries. I could earnestly recommend that Mongolia would be accepted in this world assembly of nations.

TRAGEDY OF ALGERIA

There is one other matter to which I should like to refer, and that is Algeria. It has been a pain and a torment to many of us in Asia, as in Africa and possibly elsewhere, to witness this continuing tragedy of a brave people fighting for their freedom. Many arguments have been advanced and many difficulties pointed out. But the basic fact is that a people have struggled continuously for many years at tremendous sacrifice and against heavy odds to attain independence. Once or twice, it appeared that the struggle might end satisfactorily in freedom by exercise of self-determination. But the moment slipped by, and the tragedy continued.

I am convinced that every country in Asia and Africa and, I believe, many countries in other continents also, are deeply concerned over this matter and hope earnestly that this terrible war will end soon bringing freedom in its train for the Algerian people. This is urgent problem to which the United Nations must address itself in order to bring about an early solution.

FIVE-NATION RESOLUTION

Referring to the Resolution for the renewal of contacts between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., sponsored in the General Assembly by Ghana, the United Arab Republic, Indonesia, Yugoslavia and India. The Indian Prime Minister appealed:

That Resolution is a simple one and requires little argument to support it. It does not seek to pre-judge any issue; it does not seek to bring pressure to bear on any country or individual. There is no cynicism in it. The main purpose of that Resolution is to avoid a deadlock in the international situation.

Every delegate present here know how unsatisfactory that situation is today, and how gradually every door and window for the discussion of vital issues is being closed and bolted. As the Resolution says, we are deeply concerned with the recent deterioration in international relations which threaten the world with grave consequences.

There can be no doubt that people everywhere in the world look to this Assembly to take some step to help to ease this situation and lessen world tension. If this Assembly is unable to take that step, there will be utter disappointment everywhere, and not only will the deadlock continue, but there will be a drift in a

direction from which it will become increasingly difficult to turn back.

The Assembly cannot allow itself to be paralysed in a matter of such vital importance. Responsibility for this deadlock has to be shared by all of us. But in the circumstances as they exist in the world today, a great deal depends upon two mighty nations, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, and if even a small step can be taken by them, the world will have a sigh of relief.

We do not expect that by renewal of contacts between these two great countries, some solution is likely to emerge. We do not under-rate the difficulties. Realising all this and after giving a great deal of thought to these matters, we decided to share our apprehensions with this Assembly, and to suggest a step which undoubtedly will help to ease tension. The Resolution has not been placed before this Assembly to add to the controversies already existing nor to embarrass anyone, but solely with the desire, anxiously felt, that something must be done. We cannot meet here in this Assembly and sit helplessly by watching the world drift in a direction which can only end in catastrophe.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S LETTER

Last night I received a letter from the President of the United States in which he was good enough to deal with this Resolution. I presume that other sponsors of this resolution have also received a similar reply. This reply has appeared in the press. I am grateful to the President for writing to us in reply immediately after receiving our communication. Although this letter does not indicate that any contacts, such as we had recommended, are likely to take place in the near future, I should like to point out to this Assembly that the President has not wholly rejected the idea. The door is still open for consideration, and the President has expressed his deep anxiety to help in lessening of international tensions. The President has pointed out that the chief problems in the world today are not due to differences between the Soviet Union and the United States alone, and therefore are not possible of solution on a bilateral basis. The questions which are disrupting the world at the present time are of immediate and vital concern to other nations as well.

May I express respectfully my complete agreement with what the President has said. We are convinced that these great questions cannot be dealt with on a bilateral basis or even by a group of countries. They are of intimate and vital concern to the entire world and to all those who have gathered here at this General Assembly meeting from the four corners of the earth. It was because of this feeling that some of us ventured to put this Resolution before this Assembly.

If the matter is of concern only to two countries, then perhaps no such necessity would have arisen for us to raise it here. Nor did we think that a renewal of

contacts would lead to some magical solution. Such a solution will only come after long and arduous labour in which many countries participate. But we did think that in this present situation of dangerous drift, even a small approach on behalf of the two great countries would make a difference and might mark a turn of the tide.

Oppressed by growing anger and bitterness in international relations, we wanted to find some way out so that further consideration might be given to these problems. We have suggested no remedy, no particular solution in that Resolution. But we did feel, and we still feel, that the General Assembly should consider this problem and try its utmost to find a way to remove the new barriers that have arisen.

As the President of the United States has rightly stated, the importance of these matters is such as to go beyond personal or official relations between any two individuals. We are dealing with the future of humanity and no effort which might perhaps improve the present situation should be left undone. It is with that intention that we put forward that Resolution as a part of the efforts that should be made to open the door for future consultations not only between the two eminent individuals who were mentioned in the Resolution but to the world community.

I earnestly trust and appeal to the Assembly to adopt this Resolution unanimously at an early date. In this world, enveloped and bedeviled by the cold war and all its progeny, with problems awaiting urgent solution, I have ventured to add my voice in appeal.

REAL VICTORY

I do believe that the vast majority of the people in every country want us to labour for peace and to succeed. Whether we are big or small, we have to face big issues, issues vital to the future of humanity. Everything else is of lesser importance than this major question. I am absolutely convinced that we shall never solve this question by war or by a mental approach which envisages war and prepares for it.

I am equally convinced that if we aim at right ends, right means must be employed. Good will not emerge out of evil methods. That was the lesson which our great leader Gandhi taught us, and though we in India have failed in many ways in following his advice, something of his message still clings to our minds and hearts. In ages long past a great son of India, the Buddha, said that the only real victory is one in which all are equally victorious and there is defeat for no one. In the world today that is the only practical victory. Any other way will lead to disaster.

It is therefore this real victory of peace in which all are winners that I would like this great Assembly to keep before its mind and to endeavour to achieve.

INDO-PAKISTAN WATER RESOURCES

A joint statement issued by the Water Resources experts from India and Pakistan who met in Dacca from October 1 to 3, 1960 says:

The Water Resources experts of India and Pakistan have held a second meeting from 1st to 3rd October 1960 in Dacca in furtherance of the cooperative approach on a reciprocal basis which has been mutually agreed upon by both the countries. The first meeting was held in New Delhi in June-July this year mainly to discuss procedural details and arrangements for the exchange of data regarding rivers common to India and East Pakistan. At the current meeting the two delegations have exchanged salient basic data of the Ganga Kobadak Project including the Khulna Unit in Pakistan and the data for the Ganga Barrage Project for the preservation of the port of Calcutta in India. The gauging and discharging data of the River Ganga at Farakka in India and Hardinge Bridge in Pakistan, the gauging data at Rajshahi and Goalundo in Pakistan and Supplementary data on Teesta Project of the two countries have been also exchanged. The two delegations have agreed to hold their next meeting as soon as further data on these and other projects of mutual interest and river gauging data of other sites can be exchanged.

Both the delegations appreciated the need for expediting the collection of further data required to enable them to fully understand the scope and effects of each other's projects for speedy progress.

Calcutta is likely to be the venue of the next meeting. The talks were conducted in atmosphere of an extreme cordiality and mutual understanding.

AID TO NEPAL

Two agreements were signed on October 8, 1960, between the Government of Nepal and the Government of India. Under these agreements, Nepal will receive aid from India equivalent to Rs. 26.5 lakhs for the development of Nepal's first University, called the Tribhuvan

University, started last year, and for the establishment of the National Archives.

The Rs. 20 lakhs agreement for the development of the Tribhuvan University aims at the construction of some of the important buildings in the University campus such as the University library, the College of Science, a post-graduate hostel and teachers' quarters. It also includes the building up of the reference library and awards of Post-graduate fellowships. The funds provided by the Government of India under this agreement will further be utilised, among other things, for the purchase of stores, equipment, machinery and books. This aid is in addition to the teaching personnel made available to the University under Colombo Plan at the request of the Government of Nepal.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The grant of Rs. 6.5 lakhs for the establishment of the National Archives is intended for the cataloguing, restoration and microfilming of old manuscripts and historical documents, as also for the construction of the suitable modern building with a fire-proof section for their storage. The funds will also be utilised, among other things, for the purchase of storage equipment.

Including this aid of Rs. 26.5 lakhs covered by the latest agreements and the aid of rupees 91.87 lakhs covered by the 5 agreements signed on August 31 last, the programmes so far approved for Indian aid to Nepal during Nepal's first plan total Rs. 12,965 crores. India has promised an aid in the form of a grant of Rs. 10 crores for the first plan of Nepal. India has already agreed to support Nepal's Second Five Year Plan to the extent of Rs. 18 crores including the carryover from the first plan period.

Zonal Police Reserve

A New Delhi announcement of October 13 says that all the Zonal Councils in the country—Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern and Western have agreed to the formation of a Common Zonal Police Reserve Force.

The scheme provides for pooling

an agreed quota from the existing reserves in the States and Union Territories in the zone to form a common force which would be available in an emergency anywhere in the zone. As the Union Home Minister, Shri G.B. Pant, explained, the force will not entail any extra expenditure to the States but a portion of the present strength of the police of the respective States will be earmarked for the common reserve for necessary use in emergencies.

The control over the force contributed by the member-States will remain with the Inspector-General of Police of the State concerned. But, when it is requisitioned by any member-State, the control and command would vest in the I.G. of the borrowing State.

A joint training will be given to the force by rotation among the States in the zone. The Northern Zonal Council has already started the collective training.

HOUSES FOR POLICEMEN

An announcement of October 11 says that the Central Government have suggested to the States to provide accommodation for all Constabulary and to set up a separate division of the P.W.D. for police works.

The Government have reminded that the loan assistance for police housing is meant to supplement and not to supplant the States' individual efforts. The State Governments have also been requested to set apart substantial amounts each year in their own budgets for police housing.

In the last five years, the loans advanced to the State Governments total more than Rs. 11½ crores. The annual loan has increased from about Rs. 80 lakhs in 1956-57 to Rs. 3 crores in 1959-60.

GALLANTRY AWARDS

According to an announcement of October 1, the President has awarded medals for gallantry to four Police constables, three of the Uttar Pradesh Provincial Armed Constabulary and one of Madhya Pradesh, for displaying courage and commendable devotion to duty of a high order.

The Police and Fire Services

Medal has gone to Constable Debi Charan (deceased), Head Constable Thakur Prasad, and Constable Dukhi Ram, all from Uttar Pradesh, and Police Medal to Constable Hussain of Madhya Pradesh.

Head Constable Thakur Prasad, Constable Dukhi Ram and Constable Debi Charan, regardless of their own safety, chased an armed gang of dacoits on August 7, 1959 until they reached an island in the middle of a flooded river. Constable Debi Charan, who was in the lead of the pursuing party, was suddenly hit by a bullet and died on the spot. Head Constable Thakur Prasad and Constable Dukhi Ram again entered the main stream and succeeded in killing two of the dacoits—one of them the notorious Laiq Singh, a former member of Man Singh's group and chief lieutenant of Rupa.

CONSTABLE HUSSAIN

In April this year, a police patrol party, including Constable Hussain, encountered a party of five dacoits near a village in Madhya Pradesh. The five dacoits opened fire on the police party under cover of the wall of a tank and killed the leading Constable Muhe. Constable Hussain returned the fire and, although himself severely injured, defended his position tenaciously and ultimately forced the gang to withdraw.

SUB-INSPECTOR DUBE

According to another announcement of October 8, two police officers of Madhya Pradesh have been decorated by the President for gallantry.

The President's Police and Fire Services Medal goes to Shri Basant Prasad Dube, Sub-Inspector of Police, Chhatarpur district, and the Police Medal to Shri Bal Bahadur, Constable, Special Armed Force, Guna.

While in pursuit of a gang of dacoits on May 30 this year, Sub-Inspector Dube was hit by a bullet and his right arm-bone just below the shoulder was smashed to pieces. But, he continued the firing and saw two of the dacoits stagger into the jungle after being hit. The injuries inflicted on the dacoit Chali Raja and his associates even-

tually led to the capture and extermination of the gang on June 8.

CONSTABLE BAL BAHADUR

On May 9, 1960, a police party chased the gang of dacoit Lakhan Singh, armed with rifles and stenguns, and looting a village. Constable Bal Bahadur, who was leading the party, succeeded in bringing his men close to the dacoits in spite of heavy fire. In the encounter, Shri Bal Bahadur was hit by a bullet which passed through his left arm. Undaunted by the injury, Constable Bal Bahadur crawled forward and shot dead the dacoit leader Jwala, who carried the reward of Rs. 5,000 on his head.

CONSTABLE GOPALAN NAIR

According to an announcement of October 15, the President has awarded the Police Medal for gallantry to three police officers, two from Uttar Pradesh and one from Madras State. They are: Marangat Koranmangiyil Gopalan Nair (Deceased), Police Constable, Malabar Special Police, Madras; Inam Ali, Circle Inspector, Agra, Uttar Pradesh; and Khyatendra Pal Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Agra, Uttar Pradesh.

Constable Gopalan Nair was a member of the police party that laid an ambush near Kohima on May 20 this year. The police party was subjected to heavy firing by hostile Nagas and one bullet grievously hit Gopalan Nair. Despite this serious wound, he threw a hand grenade on the hostiles and thus prevented them from advancing on the police position.

INSPECTOR INAM ALI

In an encounter on January 7 with a gang of dacoits who opened heavy fire, Inspector Inam Ali, in complete disregard of his personal safety, advanced close to the gang and succeeded in killing the leader, Daffedar Singh.

KHYATENDRA PAL SINGH, D.S.P.

Similarly, on March 21 last, Khyatendra Pal Singh, D.S.P., advanced with his party against heavy fire from a gang of dacoits and ultimately succeeded in shoot-

ing down the notorious leader of the gang, Balwanta.

1961 CENSUS

An announcement of October 3 says that immediately following the census count from February 10 next year to March 5, there will be an independent check to assess the accuracy of the information collected.

One house out of 1,000 will be selected both in the rural and urban areas for this sample recount. The job will be entrusted to the census supervisors who will be transferred from one area to another for this purpose.

After making this check, the first results of the census will be published around March 25, 1961, within three weeks of the count.

A special procedure has been devised for the census of certain areas which will be snow-bound or inaccessible in February and March, 1961. In these areas, the enumeration will be completed by October this year before winter sets in. Later, there will be permits for migrants in and out of these areas together with the setting up of checkpoints through which the streams of migrants will be screened.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

An equally important part of the census is to determine how far the two Plans have dispersed population and prosperity and how far the people have taken to new vocations, new products and new ways of living. The pattern of queries has, therefore, undergone a continuous change since the first census in February 1872, more so, in the forthcoming count.

The emphasis in the 1961 count is on work, so that all those persons who work—whether women who draw no income or children who get very little—are included as workers.

In the same way, the Household Schedule is a new feature. Here, the data will not be in relation to individuals alone, but to the household as an entity.

Similarly, for the first time, information will be sought on housing conditions and congestion and on the type of workshops and

the persons employed there. Names of products will also be ascertained.

Those who do not work will be listed separately. There will be queries to find out to which category they belong: whole-time students, housewives, dependents, retired persons, convicts, beggars, the unemployed or those who seek opening for the first time.

As before, there will be no question on caste, but information will be sought on religion, mother-tongue, name, sex, marital status, birth place and education.

CENSUS IN SPITI

According to an announcement of October 15, provisional figures of the population census are available from the snow-bound Spiti, the first of the few areas to have completed the count.

There are as many as 5,324 persons—2,873 males and 2,451 females. The population shows an increase of almost 120 per cent over the previous census when the figure stood at 2,902.

Out of the males, 476 are literates, and out of females only nine. The figure for literates, however, excludes literate population among the Government servants.

The Census has also revealed that there are 294 landless farmers and among them 117 landless tenants' families.

The census operations in the area were started on August 21, 1960, by dividing the area into compact blocks of 70 villages situated at between 10,000 and 14,000 feet above sea-level. The enumeration was completed on September 15.

The other regions in which the enumeration started early this year are NEFA and Naga Hills-Tuensang Area.

Election Symbols For J. and K.

A New Delhi announcement of October 3 says that the Election Commission has decided to continue the recognition of the National Conference, the Praja Parishad and the Harijan Mandal, as political parties in the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the purpose of allotment of election symbols. These

parties had polled respectively 56.8%, 25.8% and 6.2% of the total valid votes polled in the 1957 general elections in the State.

The recognition has been withdrawn from the Praja Socialist Party as the candidates of that party polled only 2.1% of the total votes polled at the election.

The Election Commission has reserved three symbols—'Two bullocks with yoke on', 'Rising Sun', and 'Standing Lion'—for candidates officially sponsored by the National Conference, the Praja Parishad the Harijan Mandal, respectively.

Other candidates will have the choice of 12 symbols which are: Bicycle, Boat, Cart, Cock, Elephant, Flaming Torch, Flower, Hand, Hut, Scales, Spade and Stoker, and Tree.

SCHEME OF IDENTITY CARDS DROPPED

An announcement of October 12 says that the Election Commission, in consultation with the Government of India, has decided not to issue identity cards, with photographs attached, for purposes of the next general elections. The scheme has been abandoned because it has been found that it would not be practicable to operate the system satisfactorily in the entire country.

The Commission tried the system, as an experimental measure, in the Calcutta Southwest Parliamentary Constituency in which a bye-election was due.

ARREARS IN HIGH COURTS

According to an announcement of October 10, the Union Law Ministry has suggested to the States several steps that they may place before the Chief Justices of the High Courts to clear the arrears.

It is suggested that, as far as possible, no civil suit should remain pending for more than two years and no criminal for more than six months. It has been noted that in nine High Courts the number of cases pending for more than two years increased during 1959 as compared with the cases the year before.

The minimum number of working days in a High Court, it is suggested,

should be 210 per year. Most of the High Courts have done so and it is hoped that others would do likewise.

The Chief Justices are requested to review every six months the work done by every judge of the High Court.

The judges are requested to scrutinise Second Appeals for admission outside the working hours. Fit cases may be admitted without putting them down for hearing.

A single judge should hear First Appeals below Rs. 15,000, Second Appeals, civil revision petitions, criminal matters in which the sentence imposed is less than ten years and writ petitions. No Second Appeals should lie in suits for recovery of immovable property below Rs. 1,000 except by special leave.

PROTECTION OF LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

According to an announcement of October 2, the Union Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a circular to the southern States of Mysore, Madras, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh on the implementation of the Southern Zonal Council's decisions on the protection of linguistic minorities. The Union Home Minister, Shri G.B. Pant, has commended these decisions to other States also for acceptance in the context of linguistic minorities in the country.

According to these decisions, all important Government notices and rules and electoral rolls are to be published in the minority language and the languages of the local area. Forms are to be printed in the regional language as well as in the minority languages.

In the field of education, it was decided that separate schools and sections for linguistic minorities, which existed at the time of the state's reorganisation should be maintained.

ATOMIC POWER STATION

The Department of Atomic Energy issued a notification from Bombay on October 11, inviting global tenders for India's first atomic power station to be built near Tarapur, about 62 miles north of Bombay.

The 'enquiry specification', outlining in detail the requirements of the station, has been prepared and will be issued from October 17, from the Office of the Project Administrator, Tarapur Atomic Power Project. The tenderers have been given about 7½ months' time to formulate and submit their tenders.

The power station will produce about 300,000 kw of electric power and will consist of two nuclear reactors of equal capacity. The

specification has laid emphasis on the need for keeping the foreign exchange component to the minimum. The tenderers are to employ, to the greatest extent possible, Indian materials, locally fabricated equipment and Indian personnel.

The Tarapur Atomic Power Station is expected to be completed in 1965 when it will contribute substantially to meeting the power needs of the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Planning & Finance

COMMITTEE ON INCOME

A Press Note dated October 14 says that the Planning Commission has constituted a committee on distribution of income and levels of living. The Committee's terms of reference, which were indicated by the Prime Minister at the last meeting of the National Development Council, are: (i) to review changes in levels of living during the First and Second Five Year Plans, (ii) to study recent trends in the distribution of income and wealth and, in particular, (iii) to ascertain the extent to which the operation of the economic system has resulted in concentration of wealth and means of production.

Professor P.C. Mahalanobis, Honorary Statistical Adviser to the Government of India, will be the Chairman of the committee which consists of eight other members.

CENTRAL REVENUE IN AUGUST

According to an announcement of October 12, the revenue realised from important dutiable items in the first five months of the fiscal year 1960-61 amounted to Rs. 290.90 crores. Of this, Rs. 59.47 crores were collected during August, 1960. The corresponding figures for the first five months of the fiscal year 1959-60 were Rs. 250.65 crores and Rs. 50.81 crores for August, 1959.

Promotion of National Savings

The reconstituted National Savings Central Advisory Board

concluded its two-day session in Bombay on October 12 under the chairmanship of Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha, Union Deputy Minister of Finance. The Board considered various suggestions for promoting the National Savings Movement and creating mass consciousness to this purpose.

It was agreed that the staff of the Block Development areas and the National Extension Services should wholeheartedly cooperate with the National Savings Organisation for developing the savings movement. Publicity for the Five Year Plans should be actively co-ordinated with the publicity for raising the resources including the small savings for financing those plans. The importance of developing the movement in the rural areas particularly through rural and children's broadcast programmes, was also emphasised.

SUB-COMMITTEES

The Board made several suggestions for improving the sale of prize bonds and recommended that the draws should be more effectively publicised and held at a larger number of centres, preferably in each State. The Board also recommended that the Posts and Telegraphs Department should give specialised training to the staff working on the savings banks and certificates counters for rendering better service to the public.

The Board appointed two sub-committees for examining the publicity and procedural reforms. The sub-committees will make re-

commendations to the Board for simplification of the procedure and strengthening publicity measures.

The Board meeting was followed by a two-day conference of Regional National Savings Officers of all States to discuss various organisational matters including training of field staff and authorised agents, functions of savings groups, introduction of Pay Roll Savings Scheme in factories and establishments and measures for enlisting the support of voluntary and other non-official agencies.

INTEREST ON SAVING CERTIFICATES

A Press Note issued by the Ministry of Finance on October 1 says that the holders of the National Savings Deposit Certificates are not, at present, entitled to receive any interest for the period for which these certificates are not encashed after maturity. In order to encourage the retention of such investments, it has been decided that interest may be allowed for a maximum period of 5 years for which the certificates remain with Government unencashed after maturity.

Accordingly, holders of 10-Year (3½%) Treasury Saving Deposit Certificates, 12-Year and 7-Year National Savings Certificates will be allowed to retain their holdings for a period of 5 years after maturity on which simple interest at the rate of 3½% per annum will be paid for each completed year. No interest will be payable for broken periods of a year.

FIVE-YEAR CERTIFICATES

Similarly in the case of 5-Year National Savings Certificates where the holders have opted to retain them for the extended period of 7 years, interest will be allowed at the rate of 3½% per annum for each completed year for a maximum of 5 years for which the certificates remain unencashed after the expiry of the extended period of 7 years.

The amount of interest due will be calculated on the matured value of the certificates in the case of National Savings Certificates and on the face value of the Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates and will be paid to the holder at the time of their final discharge along with the matured value.

Commerce & Industry

IMPORT POLICY FOR SECOND HALF OF 1960-61

In a Press Note issued on October 1, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced the import policy for the half year from October 1960 to March 1961.

The Note says that in formulating the policy, the views expressed at the meeting of the last Import Advisory Council have been taken into account. Every effort has been made to make adequate provision to sustain industrial activity and to ensure adequate utilisation of the country's industrial potential. Having regard to the insistent need to effect the maximum possible economy in the country's imports, the new import policy is, of necessity, restrictive on account of foreign exchange considerations and cuts have had to be made on many items of consumer interest such as wines, whisky, cotton fabrics, sheet and plate glass, time-pieces, etc.

IMPORT QUOTAS

Import quotas have also been scaled down over the range of items having a strong indigenous industry angle such as pipes or tubes flexible, malleable iron pipe fittings, cast iron pipe fittings, iron and steel wire ropes, boot and shoe grindery, copper manufactures, brass manufactures, leather belting, electric insulations, house service meters, industrial and street light fittings, paste board, mill board, water meters, vulcanised fibre sheets, certain chemical items such as hydrosulphite of soda, bleaching powder, calcium carbide, textile preservatives, carboxy methyl, acetic acid, anhydrous ammonia, certain items of motor vehicle parts such as gaskets, radiator assembly, shock absorbers, piston assemblies, piston rings, thin walled bearings and certain items of drugs and medicines.

Although the quota for drugs and medicines, not otherwise specified, has been reduced, a provision

has been made, according to which quota licences issued for specified items can also be utilised for import of drugs and medicines, not otherwise specified, so that adequate quantities may still be imported within the lower cost ceiling.

The quota for raw film has been scaled down from 66⅔% Gen. and 66⅔% Soft to 50% Gen. and 50% Soft. This reduction is not, however, likely to affect the film industry adversely, in view of the fact that the film industry have shown their willingness to effect a cut in the length of films.

At the same time, in spite of the foreign exchange difficulty, the quotas for import of spare part of sugar manufacturing machinery and spare parts of earth-moving machinery have been slightly increased. The face value provisions for import of certain items such as bolts and nuts, ball bearings, garage tools against licences for certain machinery items have been liberalised.

The import of mercury will be canalised to reduce speculative spurts in price.

The import policy for about twenty items such as dates, spices, betelnuts, paper items, cotton yarn, photographic sensitised materials, watches, giant tyres, agricultural tractors, etc. will be announced later.

The O.G.L. for import from Pakistan, which covers four items, has been extended for a further period of six months.

ACTUAL USER LICENCES

The list of items, for which Actual User licences will be granted, has been expanded. The basic period for a few items has been extended to include the year 1957-58 and 1958-59. With a view to curtailing procedural delay in the issue of import licences, the scheme of 'Repeat' licensing, introduced during the period

October 1959—March 1960, is being continued during the period October 1960—March 1961.

The new import policy, which has been closely geared to the developmental needs of the Plan, will, of course, have repercussions on those engaged in trade as distinct from industry. This is, however, unavoidable in the larger national interest; and here too, the attempt has been to reduce to the minimum such hardship as may be caused. The import policy announced places a great deal of responsibility on industrial entrepreneurs and established importers. Government expect that they will use their licences and quotas to make wise purchases, to make equitable distribution of what is available, to maintain a steady price level and help to expand production.

IMPORT OF NEWSPRINT

The policy of the Government of India regarding import of newsprint during the half year period from October 1960 to March 1961 is set out in the Import Trade Control Policy book (the Red Book) published on October 1.

Under the policy, Actual User licences will be issued to publishers and printers of newspapers and periodicals only for meeting part of their entitlement of newsprint and balance will be made available from stocks arranged through canalised imports and Nepa newsprint.

Licences issued for the licensing period April-September 1960 on annual basis were subjected to the condition that the Actual Users could cash those licences to the extent of 50% during April-September 1960. The balance 50% could be permitted to be utilised from 1st October 1960. The licence or authorisation holders may now return the licences or authorisation with the undertaking in the prescribed form, to the effect that their paper is regularly published and its size and circulation are not less than that declared in the application originally made for the purpose of endorsement permitting further operation. In the case of Actual Users whose entitlement works out to 100 tons and above, the balance quantity of 50% available in the licence would be subjected to a

further cut of 10%. This cut would be made good additionally by supply of indigenous newsprint manufactured by Nepa Mills. Authorisations for supply of Nepa newsprint to the extent of this cut would be issued immediately.

APPLICATIONS CALLED

Actual Users, who did not apply during April-September 1960 licensing period, may submit their applications along with the required information to the C.C.I., New Delhi. The entitlement of these newspapers would be determined for six months in consultation with the Registrar of Newspapers for India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, on the basis of page-area, average number of pages published during 1957 and average circulation during 1959. On the entitlement thus calculated, a cut of 20% will be imposed. Newspapers will, however, be allowed to make good this cut from indigenous newsprint manufactured by Nepa Mills as far as possible. This cut will not apply to newspapers, whose entitlement during this period would be less than 50 tons. Their entitlement will be met from canalised imports of newsprint. Those newspapers, whose entitlement is more than 50 tons, would be licensed 50% from 'free resources' and 50% from rupee payment countries.

Separate applications for allocation of Nepa newsprint should be addressed to the Registrar of Newspapers for India.

Requests for additional newsprint on account of any increase in circulation during July-December, 1960 will be considered by the Registrar of Newspapers on receipt of applications supported by Chartered Accountant's certificate.

NEW NEWSPAPERS

The requests of Actual Users, who might bring out new newspapers, would also be considered; but their requirements for first three months will be met from Nepa. In the allotment of newsprint, the maximum number of pages that may be considered for a daily newspaper would be eight. Similarly in the case of periodicals, the calculation will be made only on a number of pages considered

reasonable. The number of pages in the case of new newspapers and, also those who were not in existence during 1957, would be determined in consultation with the Registrar of Newspapers. After completion of three months, applications from new newspapers for imported newsprint will be considered, when duly supported with additional necessary information and also a certificate from a Chartered Accountant showing the circulation during the initial period of three months.

Actual User applications from publishers of books will be considered. Such requests should be supported by a Chartered Accountant's certificate showing the past consumption, if any, of imported or indigenous newsprint during 1958 or 1959. Chartered Accountant's certificate should be furnished in the prescribed form.

SPECIALISED REQUIREMENTS

Actual User applications from newspaper establishments for their specialised requirements such as stereo-films, rubber blankets, spare parts of printing machinery or any other essential item, which is not indigenously available, would be considered, in consultation with the Registrar of Newspapers on the basis of circulation, regularity of publication, etc. of the paper and whether publisher or printer owns the printing press, for which these requirements have been applied for. Applicants should furnish detailed justification for the demand and their actual consumption of the commodity during 1959 duly certified by a Chartered Accountant. Requests for high speed rotary ink would also be considered where newspapers are printed on rotary presses. Requests for the import of photographic materials, zinc sheets, copper sheets or block-making material would only be considered where the publisher or printer maintains his own processing department.

Established importers will be free to collect Actual User licences and effect imports on account of the licences, imports against the licences so collected being allowed after obtaining letter of authority from the licensing authority. Small newspapers, whose entitlement is less than 20 tons for six months,

will be exempted from payment of licence fee and I.V.C. member.

SEED POTATOES

An announcement of October 5 says that the Government of India have decided to permit the import of a limited quantity of seed potatoes from Burma on rupee payment during the half year from October 1960 to March 1961. The imports will be canalised through the State Trading Corporation, who will work through the established importers and established co-operative societies.

The share of each individual importer in the business will be determined on the basis of past imports of seed potatoes made by them during any one of the three financial years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57. Prices and procedure for distribution and retail sales will be finalised by the State Trading Corporation.

Established importers, who intend to participate in this scheme, may have their quotas established with the licensing authorities at Calcutta and Madras, as the case may be, by October 31, 1960.

Co-operative societies, which have imported seed potatoes during any one of the three financial years ending 1956-57, will be eligible to participate in this trade, if they produce evidence of past imports to the licensing authorities.

FRUITS

An announcement of October 15 says that the Government of India have decided to permit the import of fruits (dried and fresh), asafoetida, cumin seeds and medicinal herbs from Afghanistan on an ad hoc basis during the period ending July, 20, 1961. This step has been taken in pursuance of the trade arrangement recently agreed to between the two countries.

Those who have participated in the Indo-Afghan trade in these commodities during the four years ending June 30, 1956 and who have already been registered as approved importers will be eligible for the import permits. Imports will be allowed within a limited monetary ceiling.

In order to avoid congestion of goods and dislocation of transport

facilities, traders have been advised to arrange for the import of these items in an orderly way and not to rush to import heavy quantities at the same time. Importers have also been advised that their imports should have a reasonable co-relation with the export performance during the current trade agreement period. If it is noticed that there is a rush to import large quantities of goods by some parties without corresponding exports to their credit, the issue of Custom Clearance Permits may be suspended to such parties by the licensing authorities.

Relief In Customs Duty On Machinery

A Press Note issued on October 14 by the Ministry of Finance says that actual users who intend to import component parts of machinery required for the initial setting up of machinery for its assembly or manufacture and are desirous of availing themselves of the duty concession should forward to the Development Wing, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, their applications for the necessary import licence as also their applications for the grant of the necessary duty exemption certificate in each case.

Both these applications should be sent simultaneously to the Development Wing, wherever possible. Where this is not possible, the application for duty exemption certificate should be forwarded as much in advance of the arrival of the goods as possible, and the certificate obtained and produced to the Customs authorities, in any case, along with the Bill of Entry and other import documents.

The Development Wing will grant certificates in deserving cases to the effect that the components to be imported are required for the purpose of initial setting up of the machinery or for its assembly or manufacture. The certificate so issued will form the basis of the duty exemption to be given, in terms of the notification dated August 6, 1960 and subject to the other conditions in that notification.

The Government of India announced in January last their decision to grant relief in customs duty in cases where component

parts of machinery imported from abroad failed to qualify for assessment at the machinery rate merely because the entire machinery was not being imported from abroad on account of the availability of indigenous capacity for the fabrication/manufacture of a certain portion or part thereof.

In order to eliminate the delay involved in the consideration of each individual case and the grant of specific *ad hoc* exemption, the Government of India have by the issue of a notification under section 23 of the Sea Customs Act in the Gazette of India dated August 6, 1960, granted a general exemption from duty to cover such cases.

EXPORT HOUSES TO BE SET UP

The meeting of the Standing Committee of the Export Promotion Advisory Council was held in Bombay on October 6 under the chairmanship of Shri Satish Chandra, Union Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry.

It was announced in the meeting that the Government of India had accepted in principle the recommendation of the Standing Committee that export houses should be set up for purposes of tapping the export potential of various commodities.

It was felt that the establishment of three or four well-organised export houses of repute in India would serve as an effective instrument to boost export of Indian goods, particularly in the case of difficult and non-traditional items of export. The export houses will be given the same concessions and facilities as are at present allowed to other exporters.

STATUS INFORMATION

The Standing Committee discussed the suggestion for the setting up of an institution for the purpose of giving information in regard to status and standing of exporters. It was decided that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Associated Chamber of Commerce, other trade bodies and Government should further study this problem with a view to investigating ways and

means of perfecting or further improving the methods of collecting this information.

The Committee was also informed that Government had decided to appoint a committee for devising a machinery for quality control and pre-shipment of exported goods.

EXPORT OF GROUNDNUT OIL AND SALAD OIL

The Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced on October 14 a scheme for facilitating larger exports of groundnut oil and salad oil.

Under the scheme, for every ton of groundnut oil exported, 3½ tons of groundnut expeller cake would also be allowed to be exported. For every ton of salad oil exported, 4 tons of groundnut expeller cake would be permitted to be exported. Import of copra and palm oil would be allowed against the exports.

Export permits in respect of groundnut oil and salad oil would be granted immediately to those whose tenders are accepted. The export quota of groundnut expeller cake and the import quota for copra and palm oil would be granted on the production of documents proving the export of groundnut oil or salad oil.

Trade Arrangement With Poland

Letters were exchanged in Warsaw on October 15, renewing the Indo-Polish Trade Arrangement for 1961.

Indian exports to Poland would be textile machinery and accessories, coir goods, tanned and semi-tanned goat skins and leather, iron ore and manganese ore, tea, spices, shellac, mica, castor oil, groundnut oil, deoiled cakes, black pepper, handicrafts, sports goods, coffee, cinematographic films, books and periodicals, castings and forgings, semi-products for pharmaceutical production, etc.

The imports from Poland would be capital goods, various machinery items, chemicals and drugs, textile machinery and accessories including automatic looms, garage tools and service equipment machinery and equipment for foundries, rolls for

rolling mills, zinc, medical equipment and instruments and other types of machinery for small and large-scale industries.

TRADE WITH AFGHANISTAN

A New Delhi announcement of October 5 says that an agreement between India and Afghanistan has been concluded in Kabul to renew the existing trade arrangement between the two countries until July 20, 1961. This follows the visit to Afghanistan of an Indian trade delegation, led by Shri K.R.F. Khilnani, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The delegation returned to New Delhi on October 4.

The two Governments have reaffirmed their desire to promote trade between them and take such special steps, in terms of the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between them, as might be found practicable. It has been agreed that facilities would be afforded to registered importers for importing into India dry and fresh fruits, hide and skins, etc. Likewise, facilities would be afforded for import into Afghanistan from India of goods like cotton and woollen textiles, tea, light engineering goods, pharmaceuticals, drugs and chemicals, etc.

'FABULOUS INDIA'

The Indian Ambassador in Paris, Shri N. Raghavan, officially opened on October 6, 1960, an exhibition of Indian articles organised by one of the biggest departmental stores of Paris, Grands Magasins, Du Louvre.

The exhibition, called 'Fabulous India' displays all kinds of Indian products ranging from tea to toys and principally handicrafts. The exhibition is meant for promotion of better knowledge and sale of Indian products in France.

Indian Information

PROGRAMME FOR HIGHER PRODUCTIVITY

A 15-point programme embodying the obligations and responsibilities, which should be assumed by the Government, employers and workers in the interests of attaining the goal of higher productivity, has been placed before the country by the Seminar on Productivity which concluded its two-day session in Delhi on October 7.

The programme emphasises that the Government should reorient and streamline, with a vigorous productivity bias, the organisational set-up of its agencies dealing with matters of industrial development and take positive measures to ensure that the public sector enterprises develop into models of productivity administration and demonstrate productivity techniques and benefits flowing from their introduction.

The Seminar has laid down that the Government, employers and workers should bring about conditions for maximum utilisation of the installed capacity in the country and should enable the running of three shifts in the industries, where possible. Government should also consider ways and means of incorporating the essential fundamentals of productivity subjects in the curricular of technical studies.

The Seminar has recommended that the Government and employers should make a positive declaration that no worker would be thrown out of employment merely on account of the introduction of the productivity processes and that any worker rendered redundant in a section of the plant would be absorbed within the enterprise of the industry without loss of earning or loss of status.

EMPLOYERS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Referring to the employers' responsibilities, the Seminar has recommended that they must recognise that workers are entitled to the fullest consideration in their own right and not merely for the sake of production results. They should continuously strive to improve the working conditions, environments and welfare measures, for bringing about conditions which enable the

workers to give of their best.

Another recommendation is that the employers, in consultation with the workers, should establish an effective machinery for communication and joint consultation.

The Seminar has suggested that the Government, employers and workers should organise training programmes at all levels in the enterprises, including top management, senior and junior executives, technicians, supervisors and the workers. The employers have agreed to consider ways and means of introducing incentive schemes for the enterprises, and to consider the scope and feasibility of introducing schemes for encouraging the workers to put forth suggestions for effecting improvements.

LABOUR AND PRODUCTIVITY

The representatives of labour organisations have accepted the principle that they must make a positive effort for creating a proper atmosphere of mutual trust and co-operation. The workers' representatives have also agreed to actively associate themselves with the efforts to set up joint consultative machinery in the enterprises and ensure, in cooperation with the management, successful functioning of the machinery.

The need of building up specialists and research workers in the labour organisations has been accepted to enable objective evaluation of and active participation in the productivity measures emanating from the managements, while safeguarding the rights of the workers. The objective of maximum participation in the programme of workers' education has been accepted by the labour organisations.

It was agreed that the gains of productivity should be shared between the community, the investors and the workers.

Appropriate consideration should be given to the requirement of raising the current wages to the minimum level, where they are below the need-based minimum.

It was decided that an expert

committee, consisting of representatives of the employers, workers and experts, should be constituted by the National Productivity Council for recommending the indices which should be used, the methods which should be adopted in measuring the productivity gains, and also recommend the principles and methods of distributing the gains in the context of conditions prevailing in the Indian industries now and during the next 10 years.

The Seminar which was attended by the representatives of Government and important all India organisations of employers and workers, was inaugurated by the Union Labour Minister, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda. Shri Manubhai Shah, Minister of Industry, presided. The Seminar was sponsored by the National Productivity Council.

Machinery On Hire-Purchase

A New Delhi announcement of October 7 says that the National Small Industries Corporation has introduced two new schemes for the supply of machinery to small-scale units on hire-purchase basis. A sum of 10 million—has been provided by the U.S. Development Loan Fund to the Corporation for the import of machines under these schemes. The D. L. F. credit is convertible into any foreign currency, except that purchase of machines valued at about Rs. 2.5 lakhs would have to be made from the U.S.A.

Under one of the schemes, the applicants will have to pay 20 per cent of the value of the machines in advance to the Corporation and furnish guarantee for the remaining 80 per cent, which will be payable in four equal annual instalments. The second scheme provides for the supply of machines on payment of 20 per cent of their value at the time of the Corporation's acceptance of the application. An additional 20 per cent of the value of the machines will be payable before the delivery of the machines and the balance 60 per cent will be recovered in five equal annual instalments.

Under its hire-purchase scheme introduced in 1956, the N.S.I.C. has, so far, supplied nearly 4,000 machines valued at more than Rs.

3.5 crores. In all, about 4,000 applications covering 12,500 machines worth Rs. 12.58 crores have been accepted by the Corporation. Orders to the tune of over Rs. 7 crores have so far been placed in respect of both imported and indigenous machines.

RETAIL PRICES OF CLOTH

In a Press Note issued on October 14, the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, has invited the attention of the public to the practice of stamping retail prices of cloth adopted by the different mills in the country in accordance with the directions of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation. Since stamping has commenced only recently, stamped cloth has not yet moved into the market in sufficient quantities. The retail shops, therefore, will be selling cloth both stamped and unstamped for some time to come until the old unstamped stocks with the mills and the trade are exhausted.

Since the measures taken by the Federation are intended to bring down the prices of cloth paid by the consumer, the cooperation of the public is vital to their success. The retail shops approved by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation and the millowners' associations are required to display the price lists of different varieties of cloth prominently in their premises. In other shops also, the public can ask for price lists to be shown to them if the prices they are called upon to pay appear to be excessive.

There is a tendency in the trade to first sell their stocks of unstamped cloth before putting the stamped cloth in the market. If the public, however, showed a preference for stamped cloth, the trade would be inevitably compelled to release stamped cloth from their stocks first and obtain further supplies from the mills. They are requested not to pay more for their purchases than the retail prices stamped on the cloth plus the excise and octroi duties. They should also compare the prices of unstamped cloth with the prices of stamped cloth of similar description and refrain from paying higher prices for unstamped cloth.

If any member of the public

finds difficulty in purchasing cloth from any retail shop at the prices stamped or displayed, he is requested to report the matter to the respective millowners' association and the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, with full details.

USE OF WORSTED YARN

In a Press Note issued on October 1 the Textile Commissioner, Bombay says that in order to coordinate production of worsted yarn with the needs of the general public, the Textile Commissioner has issued a direction to the worsted mills in India, requiring that the production of worsted yarn for different purposes, such as weaving, hosiery and knitting, shall be in specified proportions. As a result of the direction, out of the total quantity of worsted yarn manufactured during a quarter, the quantities of worsted yarn produced for use for weaving, hosiery and knitting purposes shall have to be 47½%, 32½% and 20% respectively.

METRIC SYSTEM ENFORCED

The use of metric weights became obligatory in all commercial transactions in selected areas in different States from October 1. These areas, which include Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi, account for 10 per cent of the country's population. From the same date, the use of metric weights also became compulsory for a number of major industries throughout the country, irrespective of their location.

The Standards of Weights and Measures Act was passed by Parliament in 1956, which prescribes that metric standards of length, area, volume and mass would be used in India in place of the standards now in vogue. Since a reform of this magnitude has to be introduced in stages after the necessary educative and preparatory work has been done, the law requires that the change-over should be effected over a period of ten years.

The metric units would bring uniformity in the place of the chaotic multiplicity of weights and measures which have prevailed in India so long. There are over 150 different varieties of weights, linear measures

and capacity measures in our country. The metric system was, therefore, selected not only because a single scientific system was to be introduced throughout the length and breadth of the country, but also because of its great virtue—simplicity.

TRANSITION PERIOD

With the decimal system of coinage already in vogue, day-to-day calculations and the conduct of business will become simple and effortless with metric weights and measures.

From April 1960, a period of two years' transition has been prescribed for the optional use of the metric system in the rest of the country (apart from the selected areas). At the end of this transition period, that is, from April 1962, the use of the metric system will be compulsory throughout the country.

The use of metric weights and measures has been gradually adopted by a number of Government departments. The Railways have gone over fully to the metric system. Petroleum industry has also changed over to the metric system.

COMMODITY PRICES IN AUGUST

According to a Press Note issued on October 5 by the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, wholesale prices as measured by the official index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) rose by 0.2 per cent to 125.0 during the month of August as compared with 124.8 for July. The index was higher by 6.7 per cent when compared with 117.1 for August 1959. During the month under review, the index for 'Manufactures' moved up by 1.2 per cent to 122.5, while 'Food Articles' went down by 0.1 per cent to 123.9, 'Tobacco' by 2.9 per cent to 105.0 and 'Industrial Raw Materials' by 0.1 per cent to 137.0. The index for 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' remained unchanged at its earlier month's revised level of 119.5.

FOOD ARTICLES

Lower prices of all the cereals, except those of rice which witnessed a rise, brought down the sub-group

index for 'Cereals' by 0.4 per cent to 109.1, which was lower by 0.2 per cent when compared with that of a year ago. The sub-group index for 'Pulses' registered a fall of 1.3 per cent to 93.7 due to a decline in the prices of gram, mung, masur and urad; the price of arhar, however, showed a nominal rise. Higher prices of potatoes, onions, oranges, bananas and cashewnuts raised the sub-group index for 'Fruits and Vegetables' by 6.2 per cent to 134.7. A fall in the prices of milk brought down the index for 'Milk and Ghee' by 2.3 per cent to 118.7, although the prices of ghee exhibited a rise. The sub-group index for 'Edible Oils' recorded a rise of 0.5 per cent to 148.0 as a result of an increase in the prices of gingelly oil, mustard oil, coconut oil and vanaspati (dalda); there was, however, a fall in the prices of groundnut oil. Prices of fish went down while those of eggs and meat went up and, in consequence, the index for 'Fish, Eggs and Meat' moved down by 0.3 per cent to 127.0. The sub-group index for 'Sugar and Gur' did not record any change and stood at its earlier month's level of 140.0. The sub-group index for 'Other Food Articles' advanced by 1.1 per cent to 170.7 owing to a rise in the prices of tea, coffee, chillies and cummin (jira), notwithstanding a decline in the prices of black pepper, cloves, turmeric, cardamoms, betelnuts and salt.

Lower prices of raw tobacco brought down the index for 'Tobacco' by 2.9 per cent to 105.0 during the month under review.

Prices of castor oil went down, while those of coal and petrol went up and thus the index for 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' remained unchanged at its earlier month's revised level of 119.5.

INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS

Higher prices of raw jute and raw silk raised the index for 'Fibres' by 2.8 per cent to 134.1, although the prices of raw cotton and raw wool exhibited declines. Lower prices of groundnuts, linseed and cotton seed brought down the index for 'Oilseeds' by 2.6 per cent to 147.0, despite an advance in the prices of castor seed, gingellyseed, rapeseed and copra.

The sub-group index for 'Minerals' remained stationary at its previous month's level of 98.2. A decline in the prices of raw hides, tanning materials and lac caused a fall of 0.6 per cent to 125.9 in the index for 'Other Industrial Raw Materials', although the prices of raw skins and logs and timber showed a rise.

The index for 'Intermediate Products' registered a fall of 0.2 per cent to 131.0 due to decreases in the prices of linseed oil, cotton yarn, rayon yarn and zinc, notwithstanding increases in the prices of leather, coir yarn, brass, copper, tin and lead.

FINISHED PRODUCTS

The Index for 'Textiles' moved up by 2.2 per cent to 123.5 as a result of an advance in the prices of cotton manufactures (+0.8 per cent to 131.1) and jute manufactures (+7.8 per cent to 115.1), in spite of a fall (-0.7 per cent to 102.0) in the prices of silk and rayon manufactures. Among cotton manufactures, mill-made cloth showed a rise, while handloom cloth did not show any change. The sub-group index for 'Metal Products' stood unchanged at its earlier month's level of 146.8. Higher prices of general chemicals, dyeing materials and soap pushed up the sub-group index for 'Chemicals' by 1.1 per cent to 104.0.

'Oilcakes' came down by 1.2 per cent to 137.5. An increase in the prices of rubber tyres and tubes raised the sub-group index for 'Machinery and Transport Equipment' by 0.1 per cent to 111.1, although the prices of cycles showed a fall. Higher prices of bricks and tiles and glass raised the index for 'Other Finished Products' by 0.1 per cent to 115.9. On the whole, the index for 'Finished Products' advanced by 1.3 per cent to 121.1 during the month under review.

FORWARD MARKETING OF RAPE SEED

A Press Note issued on October 6 says that the Forward Markets Commission has permitted the recognised associations at Delhi, Agra, Kanpur and Bhatinda to commence trading in the 1960-61 season's hedge contract of rape seed and mustard seed on or after

October 8, 1960, subject to the same system of special margins as has been prescribed for the current season's hedge contracts. The marginal lines and rates are, however, now expressed in metric units of weights with suitable adjustments.

In the case of the Oilseeds and Oils Exchange Limited, Delhi, the first and second marginal lines for the May 1961 delivery have been fixed at Rs. 29.50 and Rs. 31.50 per 40 kgs. and the rates of special margins payable by members holding long open positions at these marginal levels have been fixed at Rs. 330 and Rs. 575 per unit of 4,000 kgs. respectively. The free limit has been fixed at 20 units and can be availed of by those members whose total long open position does not exceed 35 units.

The corresponding marginal lines and rates of special margins as well as the free limit have also been fixed at other recognised associations, viz., Agra Merchants Chamber Limited, Agra; Kanpur Oil and Oilseeds Exchange Limited, Kanpur; and Punjab Company Limited, Bhatinda.

STOCK EXCHANGE IN CALCUTTA

A New Delhi announcement of October 14 says:

The Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Limited was recognised by the Central Government under Section 4 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 with effect from October 10, 1957. Section 13 of the Act was applied to the area covered by the municipal limits of Calcutta and Howrah with effect from December 15, 1959.

Now that sufficient time has been given to the non-recognised stock exchange to adjust itself to the changed conditions, the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them under sub-section (2) of Section 19 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, has declared that Section 19 of that Act will apply to the area covered by the municipal limits of Calcutta and Howrah with effect from October 15, 1960.

Section 19 of the Act prohibits any person, except with the permission of the Central Government, to organise or to assist in organising or

to be a member of any stock exchange (other than recognised stock exchange) for the purpose of assisting in, entering into or performing any contracts in securities.

INDIGENOUS PRODUCTS IN GOVT. PURCHASES

Presiding over the fifth meeting of the Western Regional Purchase Advisory Council in Bombay on October 12, Shri. N.E.S. Raghavachari, Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, disclosed that the foreign exchange element in the Government of India purchases during the year 1959-60 had fallen by about Rs. 13 crores as compared to the previous year.

He added that it was the declared policy of the Government of India that their requirements shall be purchased to the utmost extent possible from indigenous sources. Purchases of indigenous manufactures had accordingly gone up from Rs. 41.28 crores in 1953-54 to Rs. 161.32 crores in 1958-59 and Rs. 153.14 crores during 1959-60 with total purchases of about Rs. 182 crores in that year.

The Director General also stated that in conformity with the Government's policy for encouragement to small scale industries, purchases from these sectors were being increasingly resorted to. The value of purchases from small scale industries, including khadi, amounted to Rs. 4.56 crores in 1958-59 and Rs. 4.27 crores in 1959-60 as against only Rs. 70 lakhs in 1953-54.

SECOND BATTERY AT DURGAPUR

The second coke oven battery of the Durgapur Steel Works was lighted up on October 13. The first battery of the coke ovens had been lighted up in August 1959 and the first coke was pushed on November 22, 1959. The battery has been working very satisfactorily and of late its daily production has been 1,484 metric tons of coke—more than the targetted capacity of the battery.

The coke ovens from an integral part of modern steel works. The Durgapur Steel Works with its three batteries of ovens will

carbonise daily 5,200 tons of dry coal into 3,900 tons of coke. Each battery consists of 78 ovens. The ovens are devised to use blast furnace gas as well as coke oven gas as fuel.

NANDINI MINE

It was announced in New Delhi that the new limestone mine of Bhilai Steel Works at Nandini was formally commissioned on October 7, 1960.

The Nandini mine has been provided with the modern equipment including several drills, large shovels and dump cars.

A well-equipped crushing and screening plant has been put up about a mile away from the mine for reducing limestone boulders to required size before being despatched to Bhilai Steel Works.

IRON ORE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

According to an announcement of October 11, the Geological Survey of India carried out a preliminary survey of iron ore occurrences in some villages near Kothagudem in Warangal district in Andhra Pradesh during 1957-58.

In the southern slopes of the hill, two miles south of Nilancha village, a lens shaped hematite band with an average thickness of 20 feet is seen for a distance of 900 feet along its strike and is exposed for an average distance of 300 feet down the dip. The ore content is of mixed grade.

The estimated reserves of the ore in its original place as well as those of float ores are 360,000 tons and 92,920 tons respectively.

The hills west of villages Utlā, Tatraiyepalli and Gopalpur also contain low grade iron ores in the form of banded magnetite-hematite quartzites with their iron content ranging between 22 and 28 per cent. The reserves are estimated to be about 40 millions tons.

The Department also proposes to undertake systematic mapping, mineral and geological investigations for groundwater and engineering geology aspects in other regions of the State.

PROTECTION TO PISTON ASSEMBLY INDUSTRY

A Press Note dated October 7 issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry says that the Government of India have accepted the Tariff Commission's recommendation that protection to the piston assembly industry should be continued at the existing rates of duty for a further period of three years, i.e. up to the end of December 1963. The Government have also accepted the Commission's recommendation that chromium plated trunk piston rings of diameter 6" and below, adapted for use as parts and accessories of internal combustion engines of all kinds (excluding those of agricultural tractors and aeroplanes) should be brought within the scheme of protection to this industry.

The Government's Resolution on the Commission's Report states that the attention of the manufacturers, who have entered into foreign collaboration, has been invited to the Commission's recommendation that they should take steps to get the restrictive provisions regarding exports suitably modified.

Attention has also been drawn to another recommendation that domestic manufacturers of internal combustion engines should finalise arrangements for obtaining the requirements of piston assembly and components from indigenous sources. The Commission's recommendation, that the indigenous aluminium industry, if it cannot augment supply of aluminium alloy ingots, should not, at least, reduce the supplies to piston manufacturers below the existing level, has been conveyed to the aluminium industry.

Communications

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN ROLLING STOCK

Inaugurating a conference of representatives of various Research Institutes in New Delhi on October 6, the Deputy Minister for Railways, Shri S.V. Ramaswamy, disclosed that the Indian Railways had achieved a large measure of self-sufficiency in the matter of rolling stock and other equipment, keeping limit of imports to the bare minimum. The position would further improve when steel and other raw materials required by the Railways were made available in the country. Shri Ramaswamy laid stress on maximising the benefits of research through pooling of knowledge and frequent exchange of ideas between the scientists and users' organisations.

The conference was convened by the Railway Board to ascertain how best the Railways could benefit from the research now being carried out in various laboratories and how the latter could help in cutting down the present imports of some of the items required by the Railways.

The Deputy Minister also referred to the important role the Railways played in the implementation of various development programmes under the Five-Year Plans. He said that the Railways needed better quality of coal and other specialised items for greater

operational efficiency and this would be possible through collective thinking on the part of those engaged in research work in laboratories scattered throughout the country.

UDAIPUR—HIMMATNAGAR RAILWAY LINE

An announcement dated October 14 says that the Railway Board has sanctioned the construction of the metre gauge railway line from Udaipur to Himmatnagar covering a distance of about 137 miles.

The construction work of the new railway line, which will connect north Gujarat with southern Rajasthan and will also bring Udaipur in direct contact with Ahmedabad, will be carried out by the Western Railway.

The new railway line is expected to benefit the backward and under-developed Adivasi tracts of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

KAVERI BRIDGE

The new bridge across the Kaveri, linking Erode and some trade centres of Salem with Coimbatore, was inaugurated on October 2 by Dr. P. Subbarayan, Union Minister of Transport and Communications.

NEW BRIDGE ON SONE

On the occasion of the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations on October 2, the foundation stone of the Sone railway bridge in Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh was laid by the Railway Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram.

The bridge, which will be about 4000 feet long, will cost Rs. 1.5 crores. The construction is expected to be completed by 1963.

The bridge will be the longest one of the Rs. 17.5 crore project of the Northern Railway for the construction of 101-mile long Robertsganj—Garhwal road railway line. The new line will serve an area rich in minerals.

RAILWAY DELEGATION TO JAPAN

According to a New Delhi announcement, a three-man railway delegation, headed by the Chairman, Railway Board, Shri Karnail Singh, left for Japan on October 9 to attend the second Asian Railway Congress in Tokyo from October 11 to 21.

The main subjects of discussion at the conference will be modernisation of railways and the need and scope for cooperation between railways and other means of transport.

While in Japan, the Indian delegation will study the latest progress made by the Japanese railways in the field of operation, electrification, amenities and facilities to passengers.

EXPANSION OF MAZAGON DOCKS

An announcement of October 9, says that plans are under way to make additional facilities available to private ship-owners, both Indian and foreign, to get their ships repaired and refitted at the Mazagon Docks in Bombay which were recently taken over by the Government of India.

All the facilities to be developed under the expansion programme of the Mazagon Docks will be at the disposal of the shipping companies. The defence work to be undertaken there will only mean utilisation of a proportion of its capacity that would in no way interfere with its commercial activities.

The repair and refit facilities at the Mazagon Docks, which is the biggest organisation of its kind in India, are proposed to be further developed so that larger numbers of ships could be attended to simultaneously. The berthing facilities will also be augmented to enable ship-owners to have their repairs done more expeditiously.

The Mazagon Docks not only will continue to function as a commercial concern but will also provide the facilities for repairs to merchants ships that had hitherto been carried out there as well as other benefits that will be available in future.

TELEX SERVICE WITH FINLAND

International Telex Service has been made available with Finland

with effect from October 4, 1960, according to the Director-General, Overseas Communications Service, Bombay.

International Telex Service from Bombay and Ahmedabad is now available to Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Hungary, Irish Republic, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K. and U.S.S.R.

RADIOPHOTO SERVICE

According to a New Delhi announcement of October 1, the Director-General, Overseas Communications Service, has advised that Radiophoto Service between India and Nigeria via London is available with immediate effect.

Food & Agriculture

CANADIAN AID

According to a New Delhi announcement of October 7, Canada has offered to supply to India \$ 7 million worth of wheat under the Colombo Plan. This is part of a total Canadian assistance of \$ 25 million allocated under the Colombo Plan for 1960-61.

The Government of India have accepted the Canadian offer. Counter-part funds from sale proceeds of wheat will be utilised in projects of economic development in India.

Canada has been giving aid to India under the Colombo Plan for purchase of wheat during the last several years. In 1959-60, Canadian wheat worth \$7 million was received under this programme; in 1958-59, the quantity received was worth 18 million dollars.

Prizes For Implements

Results of the competition for improved agricultural implements, organised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, were announced in New Delhi on October 3. Seven individuals and one firm won

the prizes for various implements designed and produced by them. Of these, 4 are First Prizes and the other 4 are Second Prizes.

Merit Certificates also were awarded to 7 individuals and 3 firms.

The prizes were given away by Dr. P.S. Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture, on October 12 at the conference on production, distribution and popularisation of improved agricultural implements held at Kharagpur.

RELEASE OF SUGAR

A Press Note issued on October 1 by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture says that the Government of India have decided to release 2 lakh tons of sugar in October. There will be no release for free sale from the factories in 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 Notifications No. GSR 1188/Ess. Com/Sugar dated October 25, 1959 and GSR 386/Ess. Com/Sugar dated April 4, 1960. The controlled ex-factory price for

INDIAN NAVY

RECRUITMENT OF OFFICERS FOR THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Applications are invited from unmarried male candidates for entry as Commissioned Officers in the Executive Branch of the India Navy. The selected candidates will be initially granted a Short Service Commission of 7 Years' duration. On completion of 3½ Years' Service, suitable Officers will be considered for the grant of Permanent Commission.

QUALIFICATIONS :—(a) Government of India, Ministry of Transport Certificate of Competency either as Second Mate, Mate or Master; OR (b) Degree of a Recognised University with Mathematics and Physics as optional subjects in the Intermediate or Degree Examination.

AGE-LIMIT ON 15th FEBRUARY, 1960 : 19 To 25 Years

Candidates who are considered *prima facie* suitable will be called for interview by Services' Selection Board. Selected candidates will be entered in the rank of acting Sub/Lieu-tenant but those possessing qualifications laid down in clause (a) above may be given a higher rank on entry according to qualifications. All Officers will be on probation for two years.

Full particulars and the application form may be obtained on request from Naval Headquarters (C. & W. Section), Defence Headquarters Post Office, New Delhi-11, enclosing a self addressed unstamped envelop (Size 9"x4").

COMPLETED APPLICATION FORMS MUST REACH NAVAL HEADQUARTERS (C. & W. SECTION) BY 16TH NOVEMBER, 1960.

NOTE : 1. Applications received after the expiry of the closing date will not be entertained
2. Candidates who do not receive call up notices for interviews by 31st December, 1960 should assume that their applications have not been accepted. No correspondence on the subject will be entertained.

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.

SHARING OF SUGAR PRICES

According to a Press Note dated October 3, issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Government of India have referred to the Tariff Commission the question of revising the price linking formula for sharing the sugar prices between the factories and the cane-

growers. The Government consider that a fresh examination of the question has become necessary, in view of the difficulties experienced in working the present formula and representations received from the industry and the cane-growers.

The Tariff Commission has been requested to examine the issue in all its aspects and suggest modification in the existing formula, with a view to improving it or to suggest a revised all India formula or regional formulae, in the light of cost schedule given by the Commission in its Report on cost structure of sugar and fair price payable to the industry. The Commission has been asked to keep in view the need for making the formula simple, easy of application and intelligible to the cane-growers.

The short-term credit required by a cooperative farming society is to be made available either by the central bank direct or by the village service cooperative, according to convenience and local facilities and resources available. The cooperative farming society is to be able to take full advantage of the primary service cooperative in respect of supplies, marketing, etc. and thereby strengthen its activities.

SUBSIDY

A total subsidy, not exceeding Rs. 1,200, may be given to a cooperative farming society over a period of three to five years towards its managerial expenses. Besides, a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 (25% subsidy and 75% loan) might be given to a cooperative farming society for the construction of a godown-cum-cattle shed.

If societies are unable to secure their requirements for medium and long term loan from central cooperative banks or land mortgage banks, Government may provide such loans on an average, up to Rs. 4,000 per society, for their programmes of development.

To the maximum extent possible, additional requirements of cooperative farming societies are to be met out of the provisions available in the agricultural sector of the plan and those in the schematic budget of the Community Development Blocks.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership of cooperative farming societies is to be confined to those who are prepared to work on the farm, or in its ancillary activities. Absentee land-owners ordinarily are not to be admitted as members. Persons who are prevented from participation in farm work on account of physical disability, government service, age, sex, or owning land in more than one village may, however, be admitted, although they may not participate in farm work; but, the absentee land-holders, taken together as a group, should not exceed one-fourth of the total membership of the society.

For the purpose of special assistance from Government, a minimum size in terms of member-

ship and area may be prescribed by State Governments in the light of local conditions, in order to ensure that such assistance is extended only to those societies as have a prospect of becoming viable.

Societies below the minimum size in terms of membership and area may be registered, but should not receive special assistance from Government.

POOLING OF LAND

Land should be pooled by members for a minimum period of five years. Withdrawal during this period might be allowed in exceptional circumstances, e.g. a member leaving the village. Each society might prescribe the terms and conditions on which a member might withdraw from the society. A cooperative farming society should, from its income, give a suitable return to its members for the land pooled by them.

Consolidation of holdings need not be a condition precedent to cooperative farming, but advantage may be taken of consolidation proceedings to encourage cooperative farming.

In order to enable a cooperative farming society to raise the necessary medium and long-term finances, members of the society may be persuaded to authorise the society to mortgage the land pooled for raising loans for the common purpose of the society. Failing such authorisation, the society may be enabled to create a charge on the pooled land on the lines of provisions in the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act.

GOVT. DECISIONS ON COOPERATIVE CREDIT

The decisions taken by the Union Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation on the recommendations of the Committee on Cooperative Credit, under the Chairmanship of Shri V.L. Mehta, as approved by the last meeting of the National Development Council, were published on October 7.

The Government have decided that all classes of cultivators, including the landless tenants, are to be provided with adequate credit

on the basis of their production requirements and repaying capacity. The decision has been communicated to the State Governments.

Other decisions taken by the Government relate to the pattern of organisation of village cooperative societies, State partnership in share capital of primary agricultural credit societies, outright grants to primary societies and Central Banks for providing special 'bad debt reserves' and grants to primary societies for managerial expenses.

Cooperatives, the State Governments have been requested, are to be organised, as a general rule, on the basis of the village community as a primary unit.

Where the villages are too small, a number of villages, with a total population of up to 3,000 and situated at a distance of not more than 3 to 4 miles from the headquarters village, may be grouped together in the interests of viability.

STATE PARTICIPATION

Viability of a cooperative society is to be determined on the basis of its capacity to bring into the cooperative fold all rural families and to effectively implement the village agricultural production plans. Its ability to link credit with production and marketing, as also to supervise the use of credit, undertaking distribution and supply, and to attract local savings to the maximum possible extent, as share capital and as deposits, are also to be taken into consideration.

The State may participate in the share capital of a primary agricultural society, provided that 60 per cent of its members agree to such participation and the Central Bank to which the society is affiliated supports the proposal.

While the maximum contribution made by the State to the share capital of a primary society is to be limited ordinarily to Rs. 5,000, in the case of large villages, backward areas, and selected areas coming under irrigation or large scale reclamation for the first time, the State's contribution could be up to a maximum of Rs. 10,000. State's share capital is, however, not to exceed the contribution made by the members of the society and, as a normal rule, is to be indirect, i.e. through the apex and central banks.

GRANTS

The policy to be pursued by the State Government is to ensure that there is no rigidity in regard to the organisation and the size of cooperative societies and in the matter of State contribution to share capital, duration of partnership and the manner in which the share capital should be retired.

Outright grants to primary societies and central banks are to be credited to the 'special bad debt reserves', which would be in addition to the normal bad debt reserves created with profits, and which are to be drawn, according to rules framed for the purpose.

Cooperative societies which are revitalised and actually undertake various functions of service cooperatives, namely disbursement of credit, supply of fertilisers, insecticides, seeds, implements, etc., and arrange for the marketing of members' produce, will get a management grant to the maximum of Rs. 900 spread over a period of 3 to 5 years.

EIGHT YEARS OF C.D. PROGRAMME

The C.D. programme, which entered its ninth year on October 2, 1960, covers more than 3,80,000 villages with a population of 19.2 crores, or 65 per cent of the rural population of the country.

People's contribution, from the inception of the programme to March 31, 1960, totalled just above Rs. 87 crores, as against Government expenditure of Rs. 173.25 crores.

Principal physical achievements under the programme, up to March 31, 1960, include, distribution of 27,320,000 maunds of improved seeds, 62,251,000 maunds of chemical fertilisers and 1,595,000 improved implements. Agricultural demonstrations held numbered 8,047,000 and compost pits dug 9,300,000.

In the field of animal husbandry 74,000 improved bulls were supplied, the number of improved birds being 1,041,000 and the animals castrated 7,385,000.

Primary Health Centres functioning on March 31, 1960, numbered 2,281, drinking water wells sunk 1,84,000 and wells renovated

Community Development

COOPERATIVE FARMING BOARD TO BE SET UP

The decisions taken by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Working Group on Cooperative Farming presided over by Shri Nijalingappa, were announced on October 10. Of these, two important decisions are the setting up of a Cooperative Farming Board at the Centre for promoting cooperative farming, and the organisation, on voluntary basis, of 3,200 cooperative farms, under a Pilot Projects Scheme.

The question of setting up of Cooperative Farming Boards, at the State level, has been left to the State Governments. It has also been indicated that separate unions, of cooperative farming need not be established at this stage, but district cooperative unions should look after the cooperative farming societies, along with other types of cooperative societies at the district level.

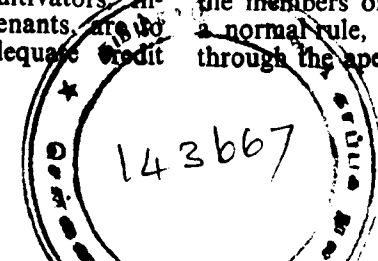
PRIORITY BASIS

The State Governments have been asked to make cooperative

farming societies eligible for assistance on a priority basis under various schemes. Rules governing such assistance may be suitably revised for the purpose, if necessary.

The State Government may participate in the share capital of such societies, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2,000 for a society. As a general rule, the amount of share capital contributed by the State should not exceed the amount raised by the members of the society, and the State's share capital should be retired over a period of ten years. Contributions to the share capital need not be accompanied by nomination of directors by Government.

It is to be ensured that policies for promoting cooperative farming and primary service cooperatives at the primary level do not cut across one another, and at all stages cooperative farming is visualised as a stage in cooperative development, and not as a programme isolated from the normal pattern of growth of the rural economy to be achieved through Community Development.



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2,74,000. Rural latrines constructed totalled 6,04,000; pucca drains 24,264,000 sq. yards and the village lanes paved numbered 12,709,000 square yards.

Progress registered in the field of social education is shown by the fact that on March 31, 1960, the adult education centres started under the programme numbered 1,56,000 and adults trained till that date 43,00,000. The number of reading rooms and libraries started stood at 72,000.

During the same period, 3,26,00 smokeless chullahs were installed and 28,232 Ambar Charkhas introduced. The value of improved tools and appliances distributed was 7,58,000.

In the field of communications, 1,09,000 miles of *kacha* roads were constructed during the same period, while existing *kacha* roads improved totalled 1,36,000 miles and culverts constructed 86,000.

Uptil March 31, 1960, 61,000 functional Village Leaders (Gram Sahayak) Camps had been organised under the Programme, and 28 lakh Village Leaders trained. Youth Clubs and Farmers' Clubs formed numbered 149,000 with a membership of 18,49,000. Mahila Samitis and Mandals formed numbered 36,000 with a membership of 569,000.

Panchayats functioning in the country on March 31, 1960, totalled 176,109 covering 480,000 villages and a population of 22.5 crores excluding Andhra Pradesh.

The number of co-operative societies of all types functioning in the country stood at 2.58 lakhs, with a membership of 2.15 crores. Primary agricultural credit and multi-purpose societies numbered 1.87 lakhs, with a membership of 1.02 crores.

C.D. BLOCKS IN 1960

According to the Community Development and Co-operation Newsletter dated October 10, the Union Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation has allotted 150 pre-extension Blocks and 121 Stage I Blocks by conversion from pre-extension Blocks, under the October 1960 series, to eight State Governments and the Union Territory of Tripura.

Following is the Statewise break-up of pre-extension Blocks:

Andhra Pradesh 22; Madhya Pradesh 18; Madras 16; Punjab 9; Orissa 16; Uttar Pradesh 46; Mysore 12; Rajasthan 10 and Tripura 1.

The Statewise break-up of Stage I Blocks by conversion is as follows: Andhra Pradesh 18; Madhya Pradesh 15; Madras 13; Orissa 12; Punjab 7; Uttar Pradesh 37; Mysore 10; Rajasthan 8 and Tripura 1.

SEMINAR ON PROGRAMME EVALUATION

A five day seminar on programme evaluation, organised by the

Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission, was held in New Delhi from October 10 to 14. Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, Minister of Planning and Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission, inaugurated the seminar.

The seminar was attended by Project and Regional Evaluation Officers working in block and district areas in different parts of the country. The discussion was in the nature of a technical stock-taking of the past year and a theoretical preparation for the year to follow.

Education & Culture

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

In a Press Note issued on October 6, the Ministry of Education has announced that, with a view to promoting friendly relations between India and foreign countries, the Government of India have decided to award 140 scholarships to non-Indian students as well as students of Indian origin permanently domiciled abroad in about 50 countries in Asia and Africa for higher studies in India under the General Scholarships Scheme, 1961-62.

Scholarships under this Scheme will be awarded for studies in the Arts and Humanities, Science, Commerce, Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Medicine, Engineering, Technology, Education, Statistics, Journalism, etc. Preference will be given to candidates who are desirous of pursuing and who are eligible for post-graduate courses. Applications for courses for which facilities are not available in their own respective countries will be preferred.

As in previous years, a monthly scholarship of Rs. 200 p.m. will be paid to each scholar. In addition, tuition and university examination fees will also be paid. Scholars will also receive financial assistance in the shape of book -allowance, medical expenses, vacation grant, etc. The cost of passage either way and all expenses on journeys in India, except approved study tours forming part of their course

of studies in India and Summer Camps and the Introduction Course run by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, will be met by the students themselves.

All applications should be made to the representatives of the Government of India in the countries concerned.

FELLOWSHIPS FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

A New Delhi announcement of October 15 says that the Beit Memorial Fellowships to promote the advancement by research of medicine and allied sciences in their relation to medicine are available to Indian nationals. The next selection of junior fellows for the award of such fellowships will take place in May 1961.

Junior fellowships have successive values of £ 900, £ 950 and £ 1,000 for three years. As a rule, superannuation benefits are provided, to which the successful candidates will be required to contribute 5% of the annual stipend and to which the Trust will make a contribution of 10 per cent.

Applications from candidates must be received not later than February 1, 1961. Forms of applications and other detailed information may be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Health, New Delhi.

KEY BOARD FOR HINDI TYPEWRITER

According to a Press Note issued by the Ministry of Education on October 4, the Government of India have accepted the revised key board for the Hindi typewriter suggested by the Hindi Typewriter and Teleprinter Committee, set up by the Government of India under the chairmanship of Shri S.M. Aggarwal.

The key board has been revised in the light of the latest announcement of the Government of India on the Devanagari Script Reform.

MAIN FEATURES

The main features of the key board are:

1. The characters put on the lower and upper shifts of the same key do not normally occur in a juxtaposed position in actual writing. For example, ख and ह, ए and ङ, उ and ङ, र and ङ, ए and ङ are not normally juxtaposed in the same word in Hindi and, therefore, the typist will not experience any difficulty if they are kept in the same key.

2. The *matras* in Hindi, which have the same value as full characters, have all been put in the lower shift, so that in typing them no change of shift is involved. The only exception is the *matra* for ऋ, the frequency of occurrence of which is very small.

3. The characters, signs and symbols included in the key board are in accordance with the reformed Devanagari script which has been accepted by the Government of India. A minor modification has been made in the shape of inverted commas with the approval of the Government.

4. A prominent mechanical feature of the key board adopted by the Government is the provision of half-movement keys, i.e. when these keys are pressed, the typewriter carriage makes only half its normal movement.

5. A special provision has been made in this key board to enable both the International and Devanagari form of numerals to be typed by the same machine, through the introduction of a third shift in the top row.

The Union Ministry of Education announced on March 11, 1957, a key board for the Hindi typewriter based on the Devanagari script as recommended by

the Devanagari Script Reform Conference held at Lucknow in November 1953. Subsequently, the Devanagari script was revised by the Education Ministers' conference held at New Delhi on August 8 and 9, 1959.

The revised Devanagari Script which has been accepted by the Government of India necessitated minor adjustments in the key board already announced. The matter was referred back to the Hindi Typewriter and Teleprinter Committee.

New Studios Of AIR Bhopal

Dr. K.N. Katju, Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh, inaugurated the new building of the Bhopal station of All India Radio on October 9. Dr. B.V. Keshkar, Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting, was also present at the function.

As against one studio in the old premises, the new building accommodates three studios, each treated acoustically for different programmes. Modern technical equipment has been installed and the latest types of recording machines, both for disc and magnetic tape, have been provided.

The Bhopal Station was first established in October 1956, with a 200 watt. short-wave transmitter to meet the immediate requirements of the reorganized State of Madhya Pradesh. It was raised to 10 kw Short-wave transmitter in 1958 extending service coverage to a much wider area.

A.I.R. MUSIC COMPETITION

The All India Radio Music Competition (Finals) for Hindustani music, which began at the Broadcasting House on October 10, concluded on October 14. Out of the 64 candidates qualified for the final test at Delhi, fifteen won prizes. No entry was received for the Light Classical (vocal) for boys. Under the category of Light Vocal and Instrumental (wind), no candidate was found suitable for a prize. The prizes were distributed at the inaugural function of the Sangeet Sammelan of A.I.R. on October 15.

SEMINAR ON TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS

An eight-day National Seminar on Training of Primary Teachers was inaugurated in New Delhi on October 3, by Dr. K.L. Shrivastava,

Union Minister for Education.

Representatives of the States and the Union Ministry of Education participated in the seminar. Each State was represented by two delegates.

The seminar, the first of its kind, considered detailed reports prepared by the Union Ministry of Education on the status, selection, recruitment, remuneration and other service conditions of primary teachers in every State. Proposals for the expansion of training facilities in the different States were also finalised.

PLANNING FORUM SEMINAR,

The Seminar of University Planning Forums, which concluded at Nainital on October 7, has recommended that some representatives of the Planning Forums should be invited to meet the Planning Commission for an exchange of views on important aspects of the Third Five Year Plan.

The Seminar, which was convened by the Planning Commission and attended by university teachers and students from all over the country, has also suggested that the Commission should institute a training course in techniques of investigation and research for teachers and advanced students represented in the Forums.

Among the other subjects examined at the Seminar were the role of educational institutions in the process of planning, survey work and its methodology for the Planning Forums, and measures to enhance public cooperation and participation in the Plan programmes through the Planning Forums.

The Seminar was organised to enable university teachers and students from different parts of the country to come together for discussion and examination of important problems of planning.

CENSUS OF WILD LIFE

The Central Advisory Board of Biology which met in New Delhi on October 14, has recommended that a census of wild life in the country might be started initially with a count of the cheetal in one or two forest divisions in Uttar Pradesh, which had a well-established wild life organisation. The ex-

perience gained in this operation would help establish the necessary machinery for conducting a census of other animal species, particularly those which were in danger of extinction.

The Board also considered the recommendation of the Estimates Committee that the Central Botanical Laboratory, the National Herbarium and the Botanical Gardens be located in the same place for facility of work and study. Members were of the view that the location might be decided upon after the Reviewing Committee, which had been appointed to assess the work of the Botanical Survey of India, had examined the matter.

REGIONAL STATIONS

Members of the Board emphasised that every encouragement should be given to universities to organise advanced research in Botany as well as to conduct seminars. Better utilisation of botanical collections in the universities was also considered.

The Director, Zoological Survey, reported that five out of the six regional stations proposed under the Second Five Year Plan had already been established. The sixth station would be set up soon either at Mandapam or at Madras. The Director of Botanical Survey outlined to members the increased facilities for identification and exchange of Plant material made available by the Botanical Survey.

COLLECTED WORKS OF GANDHIJI

A New Delhi announcement of October 4 says that the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has released the fourth volume of the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi. The two important events during this period are the outbreak of plague in Indian Location at Johannesburg and the establishment of the Settlement at Phoenix near Durban. The letters and articles of the period enhance the understanding of the profound transformation of Gandhiji's life and thought.

This volume is a valuable authentic record of the life and work of Gandhiji in South Africa during 1903-1905 and of the vicissitudes

through which the Indian Community passed in its long-drawn out struggle for justice and fair play.

DELIVERY OF BOOKS TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES

A Press Note issued on October 1 by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs says that under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, as amended in 1956, publishers have to supply books and periodicals published in India to the National Library, Calcutta, and to three

other public libraries notified under the Act.

So far only two public libraries have been notified and these are, the Connemara Public Library, Egmore, Madras and the Central Public Library, Town Hall, Bombay. The third public library has yet to be notified.

It is accordingly notified for the information of all concerned that pending the notification of a public library in New Delhi, no publications need be sent under the said Act to any institution in New Delhi.

Health

ERADICATION OF SMALL-POX

The Small-pox Pilot Projects Committee which met in Delhi on October 7 under the chairmanship of Shri V.K.B. Pillai noted that pilot projects had started working in ten States and those in the remaining States would be functioning soon and that so far about 14.12 lakh persons had been vaccinated. Under this programme 17 pilot projects will be set up to cover a population of 237 lakhs by March 1961.

The Committee discussed the availability of lymph vaccine for the pilot projects and recorded that the supply position was satisfactory. The Union Ministry of Health has sanctioned grants totalling about Rs. 16 lakhs to various vaccine making centres for stepping up production to meet the requirements of the Eradication Programme.

The progress on the preparation of the Small-pox Manual was discussed and the steps taken so far noted. The Committee emphasised that the Manual should be ready with the termination of the Pilot Projects Scheme so that it could be in the hands of the various authorities concerned by the beginning of the Small-pox Eradication Programme in September 1961.

The Committee also noticed that recommendations had been made by the Governments of Madras and U.P. for the award of W.H.O. Fellowships for training of

officers abroad in the technique of manufacture of freeze-dried vaccine.

PRODUCTION OF VACCINE LYMPH

An announcement of October 10 says that the Government of India have decided to give full Central assistance during 1960-61 to the various institutes producing vaccine lymph. This decision has been taken to augment supplies of vaccine lymph required for the Smallpox Eradication Programme to be launched during the Third Five-Year Plan period and to be completed within three years from the date of its inception.

The Smallpox Eradication Programme will be carried out in two phases, the first being devoted primarily to planning and obtaining necessary equipment and the second to vaccination. The first phase envisages *inter alia* the provision of additional facilities at the vaccine preparing institutes for the augmentation of production.

TARGET OF PRODUCTION

At present there are 13 institutes in 11 States providing all the vaccine required for the country. Their total capacity is 75 million standard doses. Against this about 250 million doses will be needed for the programme to cover the entire population of the country estimated at 430 million in 1961.

Taking into account the difficul-

ties experienced in procuring a large number of animals from infection-free herds, keeping them free from infection and other relevant factors, it is estimated that vaccine production can be stepped up to 150 million doses during the year. To achieve this target, the institutes need apparatus and equipment for processing vaccine on a large scale and sheds to house the additional number of animals. The assistance will cover the expenditure on all these counts.

DRUGS CONFERENCE

Problems relating to the administration of the Drugs Act were dis-

cussed at the sixth Drugs Conference held at Cochin on October 11. Representatives of organisations connected with the manufacture, import and sale of drugs and of the professional associations such as the Indian Pharmaceutical Association, etc. attended the conference.

There was a general discussion on the difficulties experienced by manufacturers and dealers and various suggestions were made by them relating to the enforcement of the Drugs Act with particular reference to the recent amendments to the Drugs Act and the rules recently published.

Social Welfare

RESETTLEMENT OF D.P.s

According to a New Delhi announcement of October 4, the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation has sanctioned over Rs. 9 lakhs to the U.P. Government for schemes relating to the resettlement of D.P.s from East Pakistan in the State.

The Union Government have so far placed nearly Rs. 109 lakhs at the disposal of the State Government for the relief and rehabilitation of over 12,000 D.P.s from East Pakistan.

Of the Rs. 9 lakhs now sanctioned, Rs. 7.45 lakhs have been earmarked for the resettlement of 200 more D.P. families from East Pakistan in Nainital district. About Rs. 11,500 have been sanctioned for clearance of the jungle in the Pilibhit district where over 100 more D.P. families are proposed to be settled.

An announcement of October 9 says that the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation has sanctioned Rs. 72 lakhs to the Assam Government for resettlement of D.P.s from East Pakistan. This amount is meant for giving additional loans to D.P.s, setting up of industrial units and establishing new colonies, so that the residuary work of resettling D.P.s in the State is completed within this year.

The Union Government has already spent over Rs. 10 crores on

the rehabilitation of D.P.s in the State.

Of the Rs. 72 lakhs sanctioned, Rs. 35 lakhs have been earmarked for additional loans, over Rs. 30.5 lakhs for new industrial units and Rs. 6.5 lakhs for setting up of new colonies.

The loans include: Rs. 6 lakhs as agricultural loans; Rs. 22 lakhs as urban house-building loan; Rs. 2 lakhs as rural house-building loans; Rs. 2 lakhs as rural small trade loans and Rs. 3 lakhs as urban business loans.

The new colonies are to be set up in Cachar, Lakhimpur district, Nowgong district and Goalpara.

D.P. CAMPS IN EASTERN REGION TO CLOSE

After the month of October no Government-run camp for displaced persons from East Pakistan will exist in the Eastern region, except in West Bengal. The last such camp in Bihar is being closed down by the end of October, 1960.

The total number of displaced persons from East Pakistan who were maintained in camps and Homes stood at 10.25 lakhs at one time. After dispersal to rehabilitation sites the number has now come down to about one lakh. All these persons who are in camps in West Bengal are to be resettled in Dandakaranya.

The Union Government have so

far spent over Rs. 157 crores on displaced persons from East Pakistan. Over Rs. 53 crores of this amount has been spent on relief alone.

FIGHTING T.B. AMONG D.P.s

A New Delhi announcement of October 12 says that seven T.B. clinics are being set up in West Bengal with financial assistance amounting to over Rs. 11 lakhs from the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation. These clinics will further extend facilities for treatment of tuberculosis among displaced persons from East Pakistan settled in the State.

In addition to these clinics, nearly 600 T.B. beds have been reserved for D.P. patients in the State. Those awaiting hospitalisation are given financial assistance besides other facilities.

The Union Government have already spent nearly Rs. 1.5 crores in the State to fight tuberculosis among displaced persons from East Pakistan.

GRANTS

Grants totalling Rs. 14.76 lakhs have also been given to non-official hospitals and institutions for the expansion of their existing capacity and the purchase of equipment to provide facilities for the treatment of displaced T.B. patients.

The displaced T.B. patients awaiting hospitalisation in camps are paid Rs. 55 every month in addition to other facilities. Those who are outside camps are paid Rs. 20 per month and Rs. 30 per month are given to their dependants. These facilities continue for three months after the recovery of the patients.

With the winding up of the Union Rehabilitation Ministry next year, the work relating to displaced T.B. patients is proposed to be handed over to the Union Health Ministry.

OCCUPATION OF EVACUEE PROPERTIES

The Ministry of Rehabilitation had issued orders that displaced persons in occupation of evacuee and Government-built properties may be considered as authorised allot-

tees if they were in occupation of the properties before December 31, 1957, and had paid the entire rent upto that date. These orders, however, were not applicable in the case of open evacuee plots in urban areas.

According to a Press Note issued on October 5 by the Ministry

of Rehabilitation, it has now been decided that even in the case of evacuee plots in urban areas, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 10,000, the occupation by a displaced person may be regularised if he was in occupation on or before December 31, 1957, provided up-to-date rent is paid by him.

Labour & Employment

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND

According to a New Delhi announcement of October 2, the Government of India have constituted a Special Reserve Fund of Rs. 20 lakhs, under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, to help subscribers or their nominees in the event of employers failing to pay in full the provident fund accumulations in the subscribers' accounts.

The Fund will be utilised for making payments to outgoing members or their nominees or heirs, if provident fund contributions were actually deducted from the members' wages but were not deposited or were only partly deposited by their employers together with their own corresponding contributions. In such cases, when payment becomes due, the member or his nominee or heir, as the case may be, shall immediately be paid from the Employees' Provident Fund the entire amount already received from the employer in his account, together with interest thereon.

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND

The Central Board of Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund, which met in New Delhi recently, recommended that the Central Government should extend the Act to as many remaining industries as possible.

The workers' representatives on the Board urged the Central Government to restore the practice of payment of money order commission on final payment to members from the Reserve Forfeiture Account.

The Board felt that there had been misuse of the concession of

loans granted on grounds of serious and prolonged illness and considered measures for dealing with the situation.

The annual report of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation was also approved by the Board.

The Act which has been extended to 43 industries covers 7,570 establishments and has a membership of over 27 lakhs. The gross provident fund contributions amount to about Rs. 3 crores per month.

EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC SECTOR

A New Delhi announcement of October 9 says that there was an increase of 1.4 per cent in employment opportunities in the public sector during the quarter ended December 1959, according to the data collected by the Employment Exchanges. The increase in employment percentage, during the preceding quarter was only 0.1 per cent. The figures do not include employment in the Railways.

The study forms part of a programme for the collection of employment market information on a quarterly basis from the public sector.

Total employment in the public sector, as revealed by returns received from 28,983 establishments, increased from 50,09,762 at the end of September 1959 to 50,77,504 in the same establishments at the end of December 1959, resulting in an increase of 67,742 persons.

The increase in employment in Central Government establishments was 12,382, quasi-Government establishments 25,579 and local bodies 34,878.

INCREASE IN INDUSTRIES

There was an increase of 2,982 in the number of persons employed in the services—educational, medical and health, legal and community. This included an increase of 928 persons in educational and scientific services.

The manufacturing industries recorded a gain of 2,808 persons, which was chiefly accounted for by an increase of 1,150 persons engaged in the manufacture of electric machinery and appliances and 890 persons employed in the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products. Establishments concerned with the mining of crude petroleum and natural gas reported an increase of 843 persons.

The construction activities under the Central Government registered a gain in employment of 741 persons.

WORKERS' EDUCATION

The annual general meeting of the Central Board for Workers' Education was held in New Delhi on October 13.

Budget proposals for 1961-62 and the revised estimates for 1960-61 were approved by the Board which also considered the draft annual report and the Statements of Accounts for the period ending March 1960.

Amendments to the Rules and Regulations of the Central Board were also accepted at the meeting. It was decided that the present Board of Governors should continue.

The Central Board for Workers' Education was set up in September 1958 and includes representatives of trade unions, employers, educational institutions and Government.

The object of the Workers' Education programme is to educate workers in the principles and techniques of trade union organisation and to enable them to play an intelligent and responsible part in the affairs of the union and of the management.

IMPLEMENTATION OF CODE OF DISCIPLINE

The Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee, which met in New Delhi on October 14 under the Chairmanship of Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, Union Minister for

Labour and Employment, considered the report of Shri R.L. Mehta on the strike in the Calcutta Tramways Ltd., under the Code of Discipline.

In regard to the inquiry into the 1959 strike in plantations in Kerala, the Committee asked the A.I.T.U.C. representatives to send the statements of their affiliates within a month, failing which the inquiry would be dropped and the matter reported to the Implementation Committee.

Specific cases of infringements of Code of Discipline in Gaslitan, Chaupui Khas, and Kustore Burragarh collieries were also considered at the meeting. The employers' representatives promised to improve the labour-management relations in the Gaslitan colliery. The management of the Chaupui Khas colliery had already abolished

the contract system in two departments as recommended by the Implementation Committee at its last meeting. In the case of the Kustore Burragarh colliery, the management had agreed to abolish the contract system wherever it was found extended after August 1956 to the satisfaction of the concerned union leaders.

The Committee agreed to postpone discussion on the operation of the Code of Discipline in public sector undertakings to the next meeting.

Regarding procedure for verification of membership of unions for purposes of recognition under the Code of Discipline, the parties agreed to send their comments within a month to be taken up at the next meeting of the Committee.

The States

ABOLITION OF JAGIRS IN GUJARAT

An announcement of October 3 says that the President has given assent to the Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagirs Abolition) (Amendment) Bill, 1960, which replaces an Ordinance promulgated earlier this year.

Under the parent Act of 1953, tenants of Jagir lands had been given six years' time to exercise their right to become occupants of such lands. The period was up to July 31. But quite a large number of tenants were not able to become occupants of such lands in the State of Gujarat owing to litigation in civil courts.

It was therefore considered necessary to extend this time limit. As the State Legislature was not in session, an Ordinance for this purpose was promulgated which is now being replaced by an Act.

ALIENATION OF LAND IN WEST BENGAL

According to an announcement dated October 4, the President has given assent to the West Bengal Alienation of Land (Regulation) Bill, 1960, which replaces an Ordinance

promulgated in the State earlier this year.

A large-scale transfer of properties to foreigners was taking place in Kalimpong in the district of Darjeeling, West Bengal. The purchasers were mostly foreigners who were residing in India with permits granted under the Foreigners Act for a limited period. Such large-scale transfers, particularly in border areas, were considered undesirable from the point of view of the security of India.

To control such transfers, an Ordinance was promulgated which is now being replaced by an Act of the State Legislature.

LEASE AND RENT CONTROL IN MADRAS

An announcement of Oct. 1 says that the President has given assent to the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Bill, 1960.

The legislation, with certain amendments, replaces the parent Act of 1949, which expired on September 30.

The new measure, among other things, provides for regulation of letting out of residential and non-residential buildings, control of rent and prevention of unreasonable eviction of tenants from such buildings in the State of Madras.

LAND HOLDINGS IN M.P.

An announcement of October 6 says that the President has given assent to the Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960.

The bill seeks to provide for a more equitable distribution of land in the State of Madhya Pradesh by fixing ceilings on existing holdings as well as on future acquisition of agricultural lands.

Under the provisions of the bill, the surplus land vesting in the Government will be allotted on payment of occupancy price to needy persons and co-operative farming societies in certain priorities.

SLUM CLEARANCE IN MYSORE

An announcement of October 12 says that the President has given assent to the Mysore Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Bill, 1960.

The bill replaces an Ordinance promulgated by the Mysore Government earlier this year empowering the local authorities to execute the slum clearance schemes.

While conveying the assent of the President to the parent Act, the Central Government had suggested certain modifications.

Further, there was no provision in the Act under which local authorities could themselves undertake the execution of slum clearance work. The present Act incorporates these provisions.

MINIMUM WAGES IN U.P.

A New Delhi announcement dated October 9 says that the President has given assent to the Minimum Wages (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960.

The bill amends the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, by extending the time limit for the fixation of minimum wages in Uttar Pradesh till December 31, 1960.

According to the provisions of the parent Act, the minimum rate of wages payable in certain scheduled employments were to be fixed before December 31, 1959. In some areas of Uttar Pradesh these rates have not yet been fixed. It was therefore considered necessary to extend the time limit.

GAS SUPPLY IN CALCUTTA

According to an announcement of October 7, the President has given assent to the Oriental Gas Company Bill, 1960.

The bill empowers the West Bengal Government to take over the management of the Oriental Gas Company Limited, Calcutta, for a period of five years on payment of suitable compensation. Under the bill, the State Government will also have an option for subsequent acquisition of the undertaking, if and when found necessary.

On receipt of a large number of complaints about the unsatisfactory condition of gas supply in Calcutta, the State Government had set up a committee in 1958 to enquire into the affairs of the Oriental Gas Company. The committee recommended that for better management the gas works and the distribution system should be taken over immediately by the State Government.

DEVELOPMENT OF ANDAMANS

An announcement of October 14 says that the Central Government spent Rs. 9 lakhs per month on development schemes in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during 1959-60. The bulk of the expenditure was on transport and communications, Rs. 53.65 lakhs. About Rs. 34 lakhs were spent on agriculture and community development, and Rs. 13.36 lakhs on social services.

The sanctioned expenditure for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the Second Plan period is Rs. 592.50 lakhs. The outlay for the year 1960-61 is Rs. 167.92 lakhs.

PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT ENFORCED IN DELHI

The Delhi Primary Education Act, providing for free primary education to children in the age group 6 to 11, came into force on October 2 in four selected areas. The Act will be made applicable to the entire Union Territory from the next year.

MORBIDITY SURVEY OF GOVT. EMPLOYEES

The morbidity survey among beneficiaries of the Contributory Health Service Scheme taken up by the Union Ministry of Health in collaboration with the Indian Council of Medical Research began in New Delhi on October 2.

The objectives of the proposed survey are to obtain a picture of the morbidity pattern of the community and its relation to socio-economic conditions, to utilise the information obtained for a more rational appreciation of the needs of the C.H.S.S. from the point of view of the existing health pattern, and to evolve ways and means for instituting necessary measures by deploying available resources to the best advantage.

USE OF HINDI IN DELHI ADMINISTRATION

A new Delhi announcement of October 1 says that a beginning is to be made in the use of Hindi in addition to English for official purposes of the Delhi Administration.

The position of Urdu, however, will continue to be recognised. Provision is to be made to reply in Urdu petitions received in Urdu. Advertisements and tender notices

will be published both in Urdu and Hindi. Similarly, forms which are issued for public purposes, including summons from courts, will be printed both in Urdu and Hindi. Also, the list of holidays will be issued in Urdu.

Under Article 343 (1) of the Constitution of India, statutory orders, rules, regulations and bye-laws are required to be published in English. The Delhi portion of the Central Gazette will, therefore, continue for the present to be issued in English.

However, a translation in Urdu and Hindi of important laws, orders, rules and regulations, etc. is proposed to be issued from August 16, 1961. Electoral rolls in Delhi will continue to be printed in Urdu, Hindi and English.

SHELTER FOR PAVEMENT DWELLERS

At a meeting held in the Planning Commission in New Delhi, on October 11, a committee was set up to make a rapid survey of the available space in Delhi to provide night shelters to the capital's pavement dwellers. Shri Shriman Narayan, Member of Planning Commission, presided.

The Committee, of which the Mayor of Delhi will be the Chairman and which will have on it representatives of the Delhi Administration, the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the Sarva Seva Sangh, the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry and the Planning Commission, will locate Dharmashalas and other public buildings, educational institutions as well as vacant plots of land in order to select suitable shelters before the winter sets in.

Defence

REVISED PAY SCALES OF ARMY OFFICERS

A Press Note issued by the Ministry of Defence on October 14 says that the Government have now approved of a revised scale of pay for general service officers of the Army. The revised rates are shown in the table below:

Years of service	Substantive rank	Revised scale Rs. P.M.
1	2nd Lieutenant	400
2	"	400
3	Lieutenant	450
4	"	480
5	"	510
6	"	540
7	Captain	710
8	"	750
9	"	790
10	"	830
11	"	870
12	"	910
13	"	950
14	Major	1,000
15	"	1,000
16	"	1,050
17	"	1,050
18	"	1,100
19	"	1,100
20	"	1,150
21	"	1,150
22	"	1,200
23	"	1,200
24	"	1,200

If a 2nd Lieutenant, Lieutenant or Captain is granted a higher acting rank, he will be allowed an acting rank pay of Rs. 50 per month in addition to pay of the substantive rank. This will be a common rule for all branches and services and will supersede the existing orders on the subject.

The scales of pay of other categories of Army officers as well as those of the Navy and the Air Force are being worked out on the basis of the approved Army scale, maintaining the existing differentials, and will be announced shortly.

The revised scales of pay will have effect from April 1, 1960. As in the case of civilian officers, dearness allowance will cease to exist as a separate addition to pay.

Government have also decided that married officers, as defined for purpose of allotment of married accommodation, serving in areas to which families are not permitted to accompany them, will be allowed separation allowance at a flat rate of Rs. 50 p.m. Such areas will be notified from time to time in Government orders. The allowance will be admissible for the period an officer is posted to a non-family station, subject to prescribed conditions. Separation allowance will not be admissible to officers holding posts elsewhere, who proceed on temporary duty to a concessional area. In other words, the allowance is intended for those married officers who are posted to units and formations serving in concessional areas. When an officer serves ex-India and is eligible for an expatriation allowance or foreign allowance or other similar allowance, under existing orders, separation allowance will

not be admissible in addition. The case of married officers of the Navy serving afloat is under examination separately.

Separation allowance will be payable from the first day of the month following the date of issue of formal Government orders introducing the new allowance.

ARMY COMMANDERS' CONFERENCE

The Chief of the Army Staff, General K.S. Thimayya, inaugurated the bi-annual Army Commanders' Conference in New Delhi on October 10.

In the course of his address, he asked the Army Commanders to pay greater attention to the training of infantry officers. He also enjoined upon them to ensure an improvement in the level of training and efficiency of Territorial Army units. Proposals for the reorganisation of the Lok Sahayak Sena, with a view to increasing its value and utility to the country, have been approved by the Government, he added. He was gratified to note that the health of the Army continued to be good and the family planning drive had evoked good response from all ranks.

India & The World

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH ASIA

A Regional Seminar on Library Development in South Asia was held in New Delhi from October 3 to 14, under the auspices of the UNESCO and Government of India. Dr. K.L. Shrimali, Union Minister of Education, inaugurated the seminar.

Experts in Library Science from Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand participated in the discussions. Observers from many international associations and private bodies including the International Association of Universities, Colombo Plan Council, International Federation of Library Associations, World

University Service, Rockefeller Foundation and Ford Foundation were also invited.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR NIGERIA

Shri P.N. Haksar, High Commissioner of India in Nigeria, presented his credentials to the Governor-General of Nigeria, in Lagos on October 4.

AMBASSADOR OF SUDAN

A Press Note issued by the Ministry of External Affairs on October 1 announced that Sayed Abdul Karim Mirghani has been appointed as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Sudan in India.



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EVENTS AT A GLANCE

OCTOBER 1 TO 15

- October 1—The metric system of weights and measures comes into force in selected areas in the States and in a number of major industries throughout the country.
- The Government of India announce new Import Policy for the half year from October 1960 to March 1961.
- The celebration of Wild Life Week begins all over the country.
- A radio-photo service has been opened between India and Nigeria via London.
- The second round of talks on the exchange of data on river projects between India and Pakistan begins in Dacca.
- 2—The nation celebrates the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi as the Cleanliness Day.
- 3—Prime Minister Nehru addresses the U.N. General Assembly in New York.
- 4—International Telex Service from India is extended to Finland.
- 6—Operational agreements for setting up three regional labour institutes in Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur from the United Nations Special Fund are signed in New Delhi.
- The Government of India decide to set up a committee to review the existing export promotion measures.
- A two-day seminar on productivity, sponsored by the National Productivity Council, begins in New Delhi.
- 8—Two agreements are signed at Kathmandu between India and Nepal for a total Indian aid of Rs. 26.5 lakhs for the development of the Tribhuvan University and the establishment of National Archives of Nepal.
- 9—The new building for the Bhopal station of All India Radio is opened.
- 10—A meeting of the All-India Small-scale Industries Board is held at Chandigarh.
- 11—Prime Minister Nehru returns to New Delhi from his visit to New York where he attended the session of the U.N. General Assembly.
- The National Savings Central Advisory Board meets in Bombay.
- 13—A goodwill mission of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions arrives in New Delhi.
- A Soviet delegation arrives in New Delhi for talks on trade between India and the U.S.S.R.
- The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, returns to the capital from his visit to Badrinath.
- 14—The Planning Commission sets up a committee of experts to look into the distribution of national and per capita incomes and changes in the levels of living.
- 15—The seventh Radio Sangeet Sammelan, organised by All India Radio, is inaugurated in New Delhi by Shri G.B. Pant, Union Home Minister.



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faith**

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awakening him to tasks in the early-glow of dawn,
That melts rock, shapes granite; transforms
still waters to surging power.

A faith in the living future:
in a world that offers a little more—
a little less of the care, a little more of the joy.
Faith that gives meaning to life.

Today, as in the past, our products help to make homes
cleaner, healthier, happier. But today we are also working for ...
Tomorrow, when the evergrowing urge for better living
will demand still greater efforts. And we shall be
ready with wider service, new ideas, new products ...

Today and Tomorrow... Hindustan Lever serves the home

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The Metric System of Weights and Measures has come into force in Customs and Central Excise from October 1, 1960. Rates of duties are expressed in terms of metric units. The rates have been converted to their nearest practicable equivalents in metric units.

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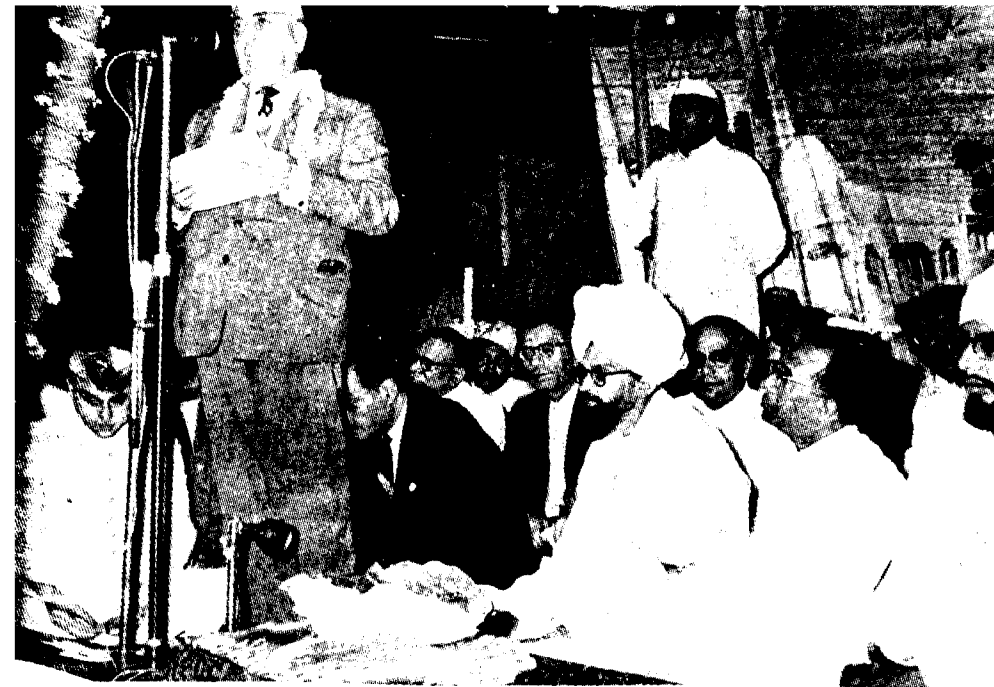
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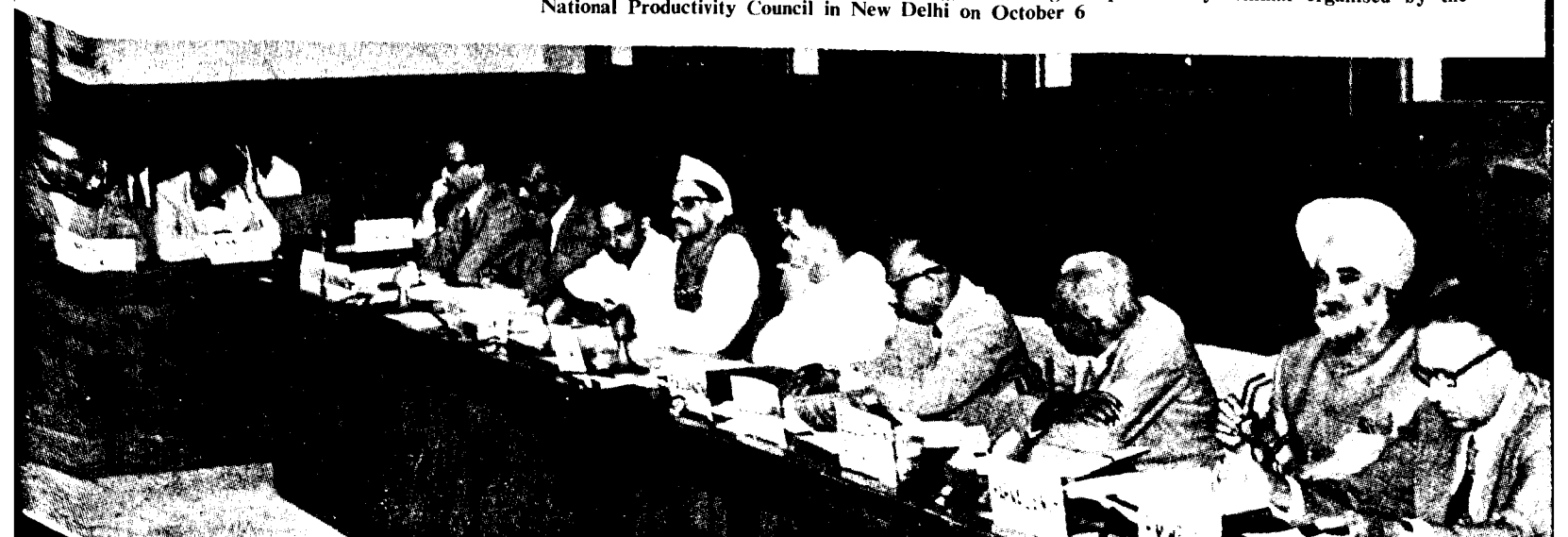
H.E. General Mohamad Omar Khan, Ambassador of Afghanistan, addressing the gathering during the Urs of Hazrat Khwaja Nizamuddin Aulia in New Delhi on October 9



Shri K.L. Shrimali, Union Minister of Education, inaugurating the Compulsory Primary Education Scheme in the Union Territory of Delhi on October 2



(Above) Shri G.B. Pant, Union Home Minister, addressing the seventh Radio Sangeet Sammelan in New Delhi on October 15
(Below) Shri G.L. Nanda, Union Minister for Labour and Employment and Planning, addressing the productivity seminar organised by the National Productivity Council in New Delhi on October 6





The organisation of exhibitions and the establishment of trade centres abroad are amongst the measures taken by India to promote her exports to foreign countries. Recently an exhibition of Indian products was opened in Paris (above). India has also signed trade agreements with a number of countries, the latest being that with Morocco signed at Rabat on September 27 (below)



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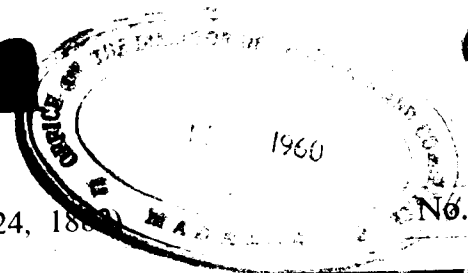
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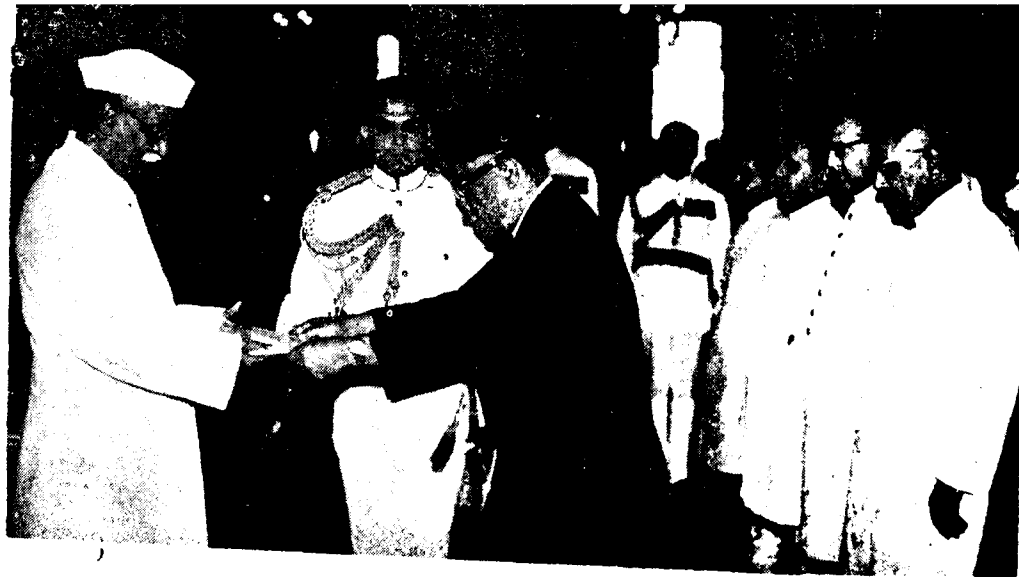


November 15, 1960 (Kartika 24, 1880)

No. 20

pl. 3





H.E. Mr. Radan Moekar, Ambassador designate of Indonesia, presenting his credentials to the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, at Rashtrapati Bhavan on October 19



Members of the press delegation from Saudi Arabia visit Prime Minister Nehru when they called on him in New Delhi on October 21



The instruments of ratification of the Indo-Swiss agreement on transfer credits to India being exchanged in New Delhi on October 21

Indian Information

VOL. 3

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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

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON UNITED NATIONS DAY

The fifteenth anniversary of the United Nations was observed in the country on October 24.

In a recorded broadcast on the eve of the United Nations Day, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, said that on the successful solution of the disarmament issue depended the hope of nations and the very existence of the world organization. There was reason to feel gratified that the United Nations had come to be associated with the hope

of peacefully tackling international disputes of all kinds. This the U.N. had done in spite of complications and entanglements.

The President said that whatever the difficulty or delay involved in arriving at a peaceful solution of current problems, it was not universally acknowledged that the United Nations had proved its worth as a constructive and reliable shock-absorber in the midst of divergent claims and growing tensions.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that during the fifteen years of its existence the United Nations had never before been so much in the news as today. The fact that it was attracting more and more attention every day, was a happy augury. As the number of free nations increased and the problems calling for solution multiplied, the United Nations, as an accredited organisation of 99 countries, was assuming an importance which not many could have foreseen.

The President said that the case of the Congo was a typical example illustrating both the nature of an international dispute at its worst and the capacity of the United Nations to cope with an inflammable situation. Sharp differences of ideology and approach were reflected in the stand taken by nations on questions like that of the Congo. While there could be no harm in full freedom of expression, it was to be hoped that the divergence of views and the sharpness of ideological differences would eventually convince member nations of the desirability of peaceful co-existence. This was an ideal which would have to be accepted if a workable solution of disputes was desired.

The President expressed the hope that the thorny questions which loomed at present before the United Nations, would draw greater measure of agreement than they had been able to do so far.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that India had full faith in the ideals which prompted the framers of the U.N. Charter, even though it might be found necessary to alter or amend that Charter so that it fitted in better with present-day world conditions. India's faith in peaceful settlement of international disputes was unshakable and she believed that the United Nations was the foremost organisation capable of translating that ideal into practice. It was the duty of every nation to do all that was possible to strengthen the world organisation so as to make its working more and more effective and successful.

RECONNAISSANCE PARTY FOR QUEEN'S VISIT

A reconnaissance party from Buckingham Palace arrived in Delhi on October 28 on a tour of India in order to finalise the plans for the visit of Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh in January and February next year.

The party is visiting a number of cities in India, including Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. The party was expected to leave the country on November 4.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY

In a Press Note issued on October 28, the Ministry of Home Affairs has announced that the President is pleased to appoint Shri Justice Y.S. Tambe a Judge of the High Court at Bombay, to perform the duties of Chief Justice of that High Court during the absence on leave of Shri Justice H.K. Chainani, with effect from October 31, 1960.

QUARTERLY S.P.E. REPORT

The report of the Special Police Establishment for the quarter ending September, 1960 shows that 23 firms and individuals were blacklisted during the three months by the import and export authorities for indulging in malpractices to obtain import-export licences. For similar practices 59 firms and individuals were blacklisted in the quarter ending July.

During the quarter, 38 Government servants, one of whom was gazetted, were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment up to two years and fined up to Rs. 200.

In addition to these cases, departmental punishment was awarded in 89 cases. Ninety-two Government servants, including 16 gazetted officers, were punished. One gazetted officer was dismissed, two compulsorily retired, three reduced in rank or pay, and six otherwise punished. In one case, service was terminated and in three other cases increments were withheld. Among those persons who were punished departmentally were a Deputy Controller-General of Defence Production, a Regional Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a Brigadier, an Assistant Engineer of Central Railway, an Under Secretary to the Government of India, and a Station Master of Southern Railway.

HOME GUARDS IN STATES

A New Delhi announcement of October 17 says that, following a decision to evolve a uniform, country-wide pattern for the Home Guards Corps, the Central Government propose to set up a Standing Advisory Committee that will draw representatives from different States in the country.

The Union Home Ministry has asked such States that have got statutory voluntary organisations, to nominate their representatives on the Committee. Representatives of the other States will be included as and when such organisations are set up there.

The Committee will co-ordinate the activities of the various statutory voluntary organisations in the country and also pool the experiences of different regions.

Earlier, officers in charge of the Home Guards Corps in the States met in Delhi and recommended that a Standing Home Guards Advisory Committee be constituted. They also endorsed the necessity of having such organisations on a uniform pattern.

Now, almost all the States have such a nucleus of Home Guards organisation, though with a different nomenclature. The statutory voluntary organisations exist in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi.

HOUSES FOR GOVT. EMPLOYEES

An announcement of October 22 says that over 17,000 houses have been constructed by the Union Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply for Government employees in Delhi since the beginning of the first Five-Year Plan.

Of these, 5,933 were completed during the first and 11,137 during the second Plan period up to the 30th June, 1960.

The largest number of houses—6,280—were 'G' type for employees within the salary range of Rs. 55 to Rs. 149. For class IV employees drawing less than Rs. 55, 4,948 houses of 'H' type have been constructed during this period. The number of 'F' type houses for employees in the salary range of Rs. 150 to Rs. 249, was 2652.

CENSUS IN PANGI

A New Delhi announcement of October 22 says that the census in Pangi and Bharmur, the two sub-tehsils of Himachal Pradesh, has been completed and both the areas show 15 to 30 per cent increase in population since the last census in 1951.

According to the provisional figures available, Pangi has now 11,644 persons—8,116 males and 5,528 females—as against 10,207 persons during the last census. The population of Bharmur sub-tehsil has gone up from 19,379 to 25,582 persons—14,086 males and

11,496 females.

The census operations in these areas began on September 5, 1960, and ended 18 days later on September 23, despite the on-coming winter. Now, check-posts will be created to screen the new entrants in these areas.

Planning & Finance

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT OF SMALL TRADERS

In a Press Note issued on October 22, the Ministry of Finance has announced that a simplified procedure has been drawn up by the Income-tax Department for dealing with the assessments of persons who derive small incomes from business sources. The procedure is intended to apply to persons who derive the whole or part of their income from business, other than speculation, in the past three years and were assessed thereon on amounts not exceeding Rs. 7,000.

The essence of the simplified procedure consists in doing away in the case of small assessee with the examination of accounts at the income-tax office. The Income-tax Officers will address letters to such assessee explaining the simplified procedure and inviting them to file balance-sheets, profit and loss accounts and trading accounts along with the returns of income. If the income shown by the assessee is found acceptable after a broad check of the statements enclosed and the details of the past assessments, the return will be accepted and a demand notice issued straight-away on the basis of the income declared.

Even if the income declared is not found to be acceptable without modification, the assessee will not be called upon to attend the income-tax office with his books of accounts. A fair estimate will then be made of the income, having in view all the relevant circumstances including the results of past assessments. This estimate will be communicated to the assessee and if it is accepted by him, a demand notice will be

issued on the basis of the estimated income.

If the income and the tax proposed to be levied thereon, as communicated by the Income-tax Officer, are not acceptable to the assessee, it will, of course, be open to him to prove the income shown by him in the return with the aid of his books of accounts, etc.

The idea underlying the simplified scheme is thus to cut short the time spent in the assessment of cases involving small incomes which produce very little revenue. The scheme will not apply to cases where losses are declared or where the income includes profits from speculation.

The new scheme is proposed to be initiated during November 1960 and assessee with small income, who have already filed their returns before November 1960 and whose assessments are still pending, will also be covered by it.

INDO-SWISS CREDIT AGREEMENT

Instruments of Ratification of the Indo-Swiss Agreement on Transfer Credits were exchanged in New Delhi on October 21.

The Agreement, which was signed on July 30, 1960, provides for the purchase of Swiss capital goods by India for India's development programmes. The credit is for a period of 10 years covering transactions of the value of 100 million Swiss francs (Rs. 10.9 crore). Of this amount, a sum of 60 million

Swiss francs will be made available immediately and the balance later. The credit will be provided by a consortium of Swiss Banks on mutual credit terms. The credit will be guaranteed by the Swiss Government within the framework of their Federal Law on export risk guarantees.

MORATORIUM TO A BANK

A Press Note issued on October 24 by the Ministry of Finance says that the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank, has granted to the Indo-Commercial Bank, Mayuram, a moratorium from October 25 to December 24, 1960 (both dates 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 Madras area. The question of reconstructing the Indo-Commercial Bank and amalgamating it with some other major bank has been under consideration for some time past 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.

NIZAM'S GOVT. LOAN

A Press Note issued by the Ministry of Finance on October 17 says that the outstanding balance of the 2½% Hyderabad Loan 1955-60 (H.E.H. the Nizam's Government 2½% O.S. Rupee Loan 1365-70 F) issued in O.S. Rupees in terms of the late Government of Hyderabad, Finance Department Notification No. 2, dated the 10th October 1946, is repayable at par on 1st November 1960 and no interest will accrue thereon from that date. To facilitate discharge of the loan on the due date, i.e., 1st November 1960, holders may tender their securities on and from 24th October 1960 at the Public Debt Office, Treasury or branch of the State Bank of Hyderabad/State Bank of India/State Bank of Mysore which they are enfaced/registered at for payment of interest.

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SMALL SAVINGS

A New Delhi announcement of October 28 says that small savings collections, which have been steadily increasing during the current financial year, reached a new high in September. The net collections, excluding sales of Prize Bonds, amounted to Rs. 10.16 crores during the month.

Between April and September 1960, the net collections were Rs. 37.72 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 10.10 crores over the corresponding period in 1959. The net collections during the last year were Rs. 85.01 crores.

The major increases have been in the Post Office Savings Bank deposits and the treasury savings deposit certificates which have arisen by Rs. 6.44 crores and Rs. 3.07 crores, respectively.

In addition to the net collections through small savings securities, a sum of Rs. 10.30 crores was realised by the sale of Prize Bonds during the 6 months of the current financial year.

SECOND PRIZE BONDS DRAW

In a Press Note issued on October 30, the Ministry of Finance has announced that the following series of Prize Bonds will be eligible, in accordance with the terms of the Notification for the issue of Five-Year Interest-free Prize Bonds, 1965, for participation in the second quarterly draw to be held on December 1.

Rs. 100 Denomination: Series A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, Q, U and V.

Rs. 5 Denomination: Series AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AP, AQ, AR and AT.

The draws will be held at nine places, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi, Madras, Bangalore, Nagpur, Lucknow, Patna and Hyderabad. They will be conducted, at each place, under the supervision of a committee consisting of prominent non-officials and representatives of the Central Government, State Government and the Reserve Bank of India.

EXCISE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In a Press Note issued on October 22, the Ministry of Finance has

announced that the Central Board of Revenue has decided that the existing Tobacco Regional Advisory Committee and the Manufactured Products Advisory Committee functioning in each Central Excise Collectorate should be merged to form one Advisory Committee both for manufactured and unmanufactured products in each Central Excise Collectorate. The existing non-official members of both the committees will continue as members of the newly constituted single committee for their full term. The functions of this committee will be purely advisory and it is constituted mainly for resolving procedural difficulties of general nature.

50-NAYE PAISE COINS

According to a New Delhi announcement, of October 25, coins of 50-Naye Paise denomination will be issued from all offices of the Reserve Bank of India with effect from November 1, 1960. The present initial release is to be supplemented steadily from future production at the Mints and the coins are expected to be available in due course for issue from all agency banks of the Reserve Bank of India and Government treasuries and sub-treasuries.

The new coin is minted in pure nickel and is circular in shape and

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has a serrated edge. It weighs 5 grammes and is slightly lighter than the half-rupee coins which are in circulation.

The issue of the new coins does not involve the withdrawal of the present half-rupee coins in nickel or quaternary alloy, which will continue to circulate along with the new coins.

Commerce & Industry

STATEMENT ON INDO-SOVIET TRADE AGREEMENT

A statement on the Indo-Soviet trade talks was issued in New Delhi on October 24 by His Excellency Mr. N.S. Patolichev, Minister for Foreign Trade, U.S.S.R. and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Minister for Commerce and Industry.

The statement says that, at the invitation of the Government of India, His Excellency Mr. N.S. Patolichev, Minister for Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R., arrived in India on October 21.

The working of the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement signed on November 16, 1958, was reviewed by Mr.

Patolichev and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri in the context of India's developmental plans during the Third Plan period. It was noted with gratification that considerable improvement had taken place in the mutual trade between the two countries.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE

Further development of the market for Indian goods in the U.S.S.R. and the requirements in India of industrial raw materials and machinery from the Soviet

Union were then broadly considered. The measures to be taken by both the sides for planning and enlargement of the trade between the two countries in terms of rupees and the repayment of credits in terms of goods during the remaining three years of the Trade Agreement were examined, and a broad understanding was reached on the need for increasing the volume of trade and diversifying its content. The anticipation is that at the end of the Trade Agreement period, the present level of exports and imports will have nearly doubled itself.

Exports from India will cover fabricated materials, as well as agricultural products. Among the manufactures are rolled steel products, metal manufactures for household purposes, handicrafts, leather footwear, coir goods, jute and woollen fabrics. Increasingly larger quantities of tea, coffee, spices, tobacco, shellac, mica, vegetable and essential oils are expected to be purchased by the U.S.S.R. which will also buy an increasing proportion of hides and skins of tanned and semi-tanned varieties.

On the side of imports from the U.S.S.R., non-ferrous metals, newsprint, tin-plate, steel materials, oil products and machinery and equipment for the various metallurgical power and construction projects in the country will be available.

World Bank Loan

The United Nations Information Centre in New Delhi announced on October 28 that the World Bank has approved a loan of \$ 20 million (Rs. 10 crores) to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India. Like two earlier loans of \$ 10 million each by the World Bank to the Corporation, the new loan will be utilised to meet the foreign exchange requirements of projects financed by the Corporation.

IMPORT TRADE CONTROLS

During the half-year ending September 30, 1960, the Import Trade Control Organisation received a record number of 2,16,073 applications, as compared to 1,78,762 during the corresponding period last year. The disposal of applica-

tions kept pace with their receipt and the number of pending applications was 1,403 only or 0.6% of the total applications.

In addition, the Organisation also dealt with a large volume of correspondence on the question of policy, interpretation of rules and regulations, appeals, etc., from the trade and various Chambers of Commerce and trade associations. The number of such communications during the period was over 7.5 lakhs.

A close watch was kept in order to prevent malpractices. 41 firms were black-listed during this period for contravention of the Import and Export Trade Control Regulations.

In order to simplify the procedure and ensure speedier handling of applications, a large number of items were licensed on a yearly basis. The 'repeat-value' licensing scheme, introduced during the period October 1959—March 1960, was continued. Facilities were also extended for import of essential raw materials and equipment by the indigenous industries during this period.

TRADE FAIRS IN INDIA

An announcement of October 23 says that the Government of India have clarified that Indian organisers inviting foreign firms or Governments to exhibitions or trade fairs held in India should obtain prior approval of the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

It is pointed out that such direct invitations are contrary to international custom and usage and are likely to lead to confusion and embarrassment to the Government of India.

There have been instances when foreign participants have been inconvenienced due to timely action not being taken by the organisers in moving Government departments for facilities like customs clearance, foreign exchange, public utility, constructional material, grant of visas, etc.

INDIAN PAVILION AT TEXAS FAIR

An award for the most beautiful display of national products has been given to the Indian Pavilion at the Texas International Trade

Fair held in Dallas, says a New Delhi announcement of October 28.

The award was given on behalf of the World Trade Committee, Dallas Chamber of Commerce, Dallas Export Import Club, Dallas Consumer Corps and Dallas Council of World Affairs.

NEWSPRINT FOR BOOKS

The procedure for granting Actual User licences for import of newsprint to publishers of books has been revised, according to an Import Trade Control Public Notice issued in New Delhi on October 22.

Under the revised procedure, applications from publishers of books, other than text books, will be considered for import of standard newsprint (52 grammage only) and the requirements would be met from the stocks of canalised imports of newsprint arranged by the State Trading Corporation. Such requests should be supported by a Chartered Accountant's certificate in the prescribed form, showing the consumption of imported or indigenous newsprint during the calendar year 1958 or 1959, and should further specify that the newsprint was consumed in publishing books only. The applicants should also furnish, along with their applications, a list of books published during 1958 and 1959, another list of books to be published, justification to show that the indigenous newsprint is not suitable and vouchers showing the purchase of newsprint.

Applications for import of glazed newsprint from publishers or printers of text books approved, sanctioned or recommended for schools and universities will be considered on the basis of a certificate, in the prescribed form, from the State Director of Education or Registrar of University certifying the essentiality of their requirements.

FORWARD TRADING IN BULLION

According to a Press Note of October 26 issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Central Government have issued Notifications applying sections 15 and 18 (3) of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, to gold and

silver in the area within the limits of Greater Bombay, and simultaneously granting, under section 6 of the Act, recognition to the Bombay Bullion Association, Ltd., to conduct forward trading in gold and silver for a period of three years.

Forward trading in transferable as well as non-transferable contracts is permitted in gold and silver in Greater Bombay only through the Bombay Bullion Association, Ltd., Bombay, which has been recognised under the Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act, 1947. The Notifications now issued maintain this position unchanged except that the Bombay Bullion Association, Ltd., will now be recognised under the Central Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, and would be supervised by the Forward Markets Commission.

The position regarding forward trading in bullion in the rest of the country remains unchanged.

PURCHASES BY GOVERNMENT

The eighth meeting of the Central Purchase Advisory Council of the Union Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, was held in New Delhi on October 25. The meeting, inaugurated by Shri K.C. Reddy, Union Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, was attended by representatives of trade and industry and officers of the Central and State Governments.

In his inaugural address, Shri K.C. Reddy said that the C.P.O. had been making endeavours to enter into long-term arrangements with the industry through Rate and Running Contracts. In the case of some of the Rate Contracts the supply had not been regular, as manufacturers had not been able to plan their production in the absence of a regular flow of orders. Instructions had now been issued to the C.P.O. to conclude Running Contracts in preference to Rate Contracts wherever it was possible to forecast requirements. The conclusion of Running Contracts would enable the industry to plan their manufacture in advance and assist the C.P.O. in rendering effective service to the indentors.

The Minister further said that a second Finalisation Section was created last year and, in addition, certain other steps had been taken by the Director-General to improve the rate of disposals in the Finalisation Wing. From January this year, 4,740 cases had been finalised and a sum of Rs. 3.25 crores had been paid in satisfaction of the suppliers' claims.

Another 1,100 cases would be finalised shortly on receipt of particulars called for from the suppliers. The number of cases finalised during the last three years was 20,500 and the total sum paid towards suppliers' claim Rs. 12.8 crores.

Shri Reddy said during the four years of the Second Five-Year Plan, the D.G.S. and D. had effected purchases to the extent of Rs. 780 crores, of which indigenous stores accounted for Rs. 584 crores. During the last year of the Second Plan period, the purchases were likely to be of the order of about Rs. 200 crores.

In order to handle this anticipated additional load, in the Third Plan, the D.G.S. and D., had set up a Planning Wing charged with the responsibility of collating demands from the indenting departments and statistics of installed indigenous capacity, with a view to enabling the C.P.O. to enter into long-term arrangements with the industry, said the Minister.

COUNCIL'S DECISIONS

The Council stressed the importance of developing indigenous industries in view of the shortage of foreign exchange during the Third Plan.

The Council was of the view that all purchases made by various Government departments should be channelised through the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, as this would ensure economy in purchases, uniformity of procedure and also help the Indian industry.

The Council pleaded for closer co-operation between the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Central Purchase Organisation of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. Such co-operation, it was felt, would greatly help the large

and small-scale industries in developing new lines of production and expanding their present capacities to meet Government's needs.

DIRECTORY OF PURCHASES

A comprehensive account of Government purchases for 1958-59 and the size and variety of Government demands are set forth in a directory, issued recently by the D.G., S. & D.

ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES

According to a New Delhi announcement of October 30, the Department of Company Law Administration has clarified that the non-holding of annual general meeting of a company by its officers, as required under the Companies Act, will not be considered a defence against penalty for offences like failure to present accounts of the company before the general meeting, or non-filing of the annual list of members and summary of share capital with the Registrar of Companies.

The Department has pointed out that a breach of each of these provisions is an independent offence and is liable to separate penalty according to the provisions of the Companies Act.

TRAINING IN MANAGEMENT

A conference of the trainees sponsored by the National Productivity Council for studying modern techniques of scientific management, industrial engineering and industrial relations in the U.S.A., the U.K., and France was held in New Delhi on October 31.

The conference emphasised the need for more intensive in-plant training and fuller utilisation of the training facilities available in India, before candidates were sent abroad for advanced training. Various suggestions relating to practical training, academic courses at the universities and in-plant visits for improvement of the training programme were made.

The NPC foreign training programme under the TCM aid covered 37 persons in 1959, and 50 each in 1960 and 1961. Nineteen

trainees were sent to France under the French Government assistance programme early this year for six months' training in scientific management; another batch of 15 trainees will be going early next year for studying production management.

The Soviet Government has offered facilities for 25 trainees for a six-month period and these participants are expected to leave for the USSR by March or April next year. Negotiations are also in progress with the Czechoslovak Government for similar facilities.

The Imperial Chemical Industries, London, have offered to take six trainees in their Work Study Course in the U.K. Two of these trainees, sponsored by the Hindustan Steel, have already begun their training.

EXAMINATION FOR COMPANY SECRETARIES

A New Delhi announcement of October 29 says that the first Preliminary and Intermediate examinations to be conducted by the Department of Company Law Administration, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for Company Secretaries will be held during the first week of March, 1961. The dates of the examinations will be March 1 to 4, 6 and 7.

Candidates who wish to appear in the Preliminary examination and those who were registered before August 31, 1960 for the Intermediate examination, should submit their applications for enrolment for the respective examinations to the Department of Company Law Administration before December 20, 1960, in the prescribed form.

The examinations will be conducted at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Ernakulam.

The first Final examination is likely to be held only in 1962.

ALLOTMENT OF IRON AND STEEL

In a Press Note issued on October 18, the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel has announced that, in view of the anticipated increases in indigenous production of steel in the coming months, Government have decided that the existing procedure for acquisition and distribution of steel should be further liberalised. It has accordingly been decided that the issue of quota certificates, for the purpose of placing indents on Iron and Steel Controller, will be dispensed with for actual users, registered stockists and controlled stockists, for the following categories with effect from October 1, 1960: (i) Blooms and billets (other than Re-rollable billets) (ii) Tested and untested bars, (iii) Rods, (iv) Heavy structurals, (v) Light structurals (vi) Heavy rails, (vii) Light rails, (viii) Second-class rails, (ix) Plates, (x) Black sheets and hot rolled strips of 14 gauge and thicker, (xi) Spring steel, (xii) Hoops and strips, (xiii) Sleepers, and (xiv) Fishplates.

DATA REQUIRED

For the above items, indents can be placed by all concerned on the Iron and Steel Controller to the full

extent of their requirements for six months. However, to enable the Iron and Steel Controller to exercise scrutiny on the reasonableness of the quantities indented for, it has been decided that actual users should, in their indents, furnish the following particulars: (i) the quantity and categories of steel outstanding on 1.10.1960; (ii) the categories and quantities, for which quota certificates had been issued to the indentor in the previous two half-years; and (iii) the purpose for which the steel, in question, is required for October 1960—March 1961 period.

As far as Steel Processing Industries are concerned, in addition to the above data, particulars are also to be furnished on (i) the capacity of the factory, (ii) production during the last two half-yearly periods and (iii) the stocks on hand. In cases where there is a large increase between the quantity indented for, for October 1960—March 1961 period, and the previous half-yearly allocations, the reasons for such increases may be furnished. Where necessary, the Iron and Steel Controller would consult the Sponsoring Authorities concerned, in the matter.

In respect of categories expected to be in short supply, viz., thinner gauge (above 14G) and wire, allocations will be made as hitherto for various Sponsoring and Coordinating Authorities for distribution to all concerned. Indents for these two categories should continue to be placed only within the allotments indicated.

CONTROLLED STOCKHOLDERS

According to the revised procedure, all those who require steel in wagon loads, can indent directly without quota certificates on the Iron and Steel Controller in respect of categories other than thinner sheets and wire. But the requirements of others requiring small quantities will have to be met, as at present, by the controlled or registered stockists. It has, therefore, been decided that controlled stockholders and registered stockholders may also place indents on the Iron and Steel Controller in respect of categories other than sheets and wire without quota certificates. In their indents they should indicate (i) the stocks on hand, (ii) the allotments given to them by the State Government/the quantity booked by them duly backed by quota certificates in the past two half-yearly periods for these categories, and (iii) their requirements for October 1960—March 1961 period.

Registered stock-holders will continue to report to the State Steel Licensing Authority the details of arrivals of stocks against these indents and sell the materials against permits issued by the State Authorities concerned, as at present.

The controlled stock-holders, on receipt of stocks, will first supply against the orders already booked by them, accompanied by quota certificates. After completing all outstandings, booked against quota certificates for the category in question, they may sell steel, on arrival, to their customers against the indents booked by them for October 1960—March 1961 period.

METRIC SYSTEM

The new Steel Plants will produce steel only in metric sections. Even existing plants are rolling some items according to the metric standards. The indentors should, therefore, in their own interest,

place indents for both inch sections as well as the corresponding metric sections (standardised by the Indian Standards Institution) acceptable to them. The Iron and Steel Controller and the Producers will have the right to change the indent placed in inch sections to the corresponding ISI standard metric sections either at the stage of planning or at the stage of booking the orders.

The last date for placing indents on the Iron and Steel Controller for the October 1960—March 1961 period will be 31st January, 1961.

RAIL MILL AT BHILAI

The Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, inaugurated the rail and structural mill of the Bhilai Steel Plant on October 27.

The rail and structural mill is the third of the four rolling mills at the Bhilai Steel Works and will annually roll 4,84,000 tons of rails, railway sleepers and heavy structurals like beams, girders, etc., after it goes into full production.

MECHANISED MINE

The mechanised iron ore mine of the Bhilai Steel Works was inaugurated on October 31 by Shri Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Railways.

The mine is situated at Rajhara, 55 miles south of Bhilai Steel Works.

The Rajhara mine will supply 2.5 million tons of iron ore to Bhilai Steel Works annually for production of one million tons of steel and about 3 lakh tons of pig iron.

The mechanised plant includes arrangements for drilling, blasting, crushing and screening of iron ore. Powerful shovels have been installed at the mine for handling. The equipment for the plant was supplied by the U.S.S.R. Government.

The Rajhara mine has already been connected by rail with the Bhilai Works.

PRODUCTION AT DURGAPUR

An announcement of October 30 says that the production of coke at the Durgapur Steel Works was at its maximum during September last. The first battery of coke ovens recorded its highest output of 1,489 metric tons of coke during the last week of September and the produc-

tion is being maintained at the same level since October 3. Production at the subsequent stages of steel making also recorded a steady improvement.

The blast furnace, which had its record output of 1,413 metric tons on September 27, has been maintaining its production near its maximum capacity.

The production figures on October 26 at the different plants of the Steel Works were as follows:

Pig iron—1,378 metric tons, steel ingots—548 metric tons, blooms—1,036 metric tons, billets—1,013 metric tons, and coke—1,489 metric tons. One coke oven battery, one blast furnace, two open-hearth furnaces, one primary rolling mill, and the continuous billet mill are functioning at present.

The second coke ovens battery which was lighted up on October 12, is expected to start production by the middle of December.

Production Of Steel Pipes At Rourkela

The Rourkela Steel Project has started producing steel pipes of a large diameter. Pipes with a diameter of 14 inches rolled out of the Rs. 4-crore Pipe Plant on October 17. This is the first time that pipes with a big diameter are being manufactured in the country. The Plant is designed to produce 60 to 70 tons of pipes of different sizes every hour. This is expected to result in a considerable saving of foreign exchange. The pipes are reported to be urgently required for the Assam Oil Refinery Project.

Another open-hearth furnace—the fourth—of the Bhilai Steel Works has been commissioned. The furnace has a capacity of 250 tons and is capable of producing 500 tons of steel per day.

The Bhilai Steel Works will have in all 6 such furnaces for the production of one million tons of steel per year. The remaining two furnaces are expected to be completed by next January.

The third and last coke oven battery of the Bhilai Steel Works has also been lighted up. Production of coke by the battery is expected to begin in December. The third blast furnace will be commissioned when coke from this battery is available.

SEARCH FOR BASE METALS

Detailed geological mapping and investigations by drilling has been taken up by the Geological Survey of India in important copper, lead and zinc districts of the country including Khetri, Daribo, Pratapgarh and Zawar in Rajasthan and Singhbhum in Bihar.

A Base Metal Unit has also been formed in the Geological Survey of India since early 1959 for intensifying the efforts.

The exploratory work for proving copper deposits in Daribo and Khetri was started by the Indian Bureau of Mines in March and April 1957 respectively and the exploratory work was still continuing. The Bureau has proved 28.4 million metric tons of copper ore with an average of 0.8 per cent metal content.

Another area for copper ore has been taken up at Gani in Andhra Pradesh this year where the work is continuing.

OTHER MINES

The Bureau of Mines has further proved nearly 6 lakh metric tons of copper, lead and zinc ores in Bhotang mines, Sikkim, having an average of 6.9% of total metal content. The Sikkim Mining Corporation has already been set up to exploit and smelt the ores of Bhotang mines.

Detailed prospecting work in Pachekhani and Dikchu mines for copper, lead and zinc ores has also been taken up by the Bureau.

The Indian Copper Corporation of India, Calcutta, has been granted licence for the manufacture of 8,500 tons of electrolytic copper per annum. The plant will be located near their existing plant at Ghatsila for manufacture of fire-refined copper. Licences have also been granted to Messrs. Metal Corporation of India, Calcutta, for establishment of a 15,000-ton zinc smelter near Udaipur and for expansion for their lead smelter at Tundoo.

These schemes will materialise during the Third Plan.

OIL EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has decided to accelerate

the programme of search for oil in the areas round about Cambay and Ankleshwar oil fields and also near Ahmedabad and Kutch regions.

The Commission, after a three-day meeting in Dehra Dun, decided that if transportation arrangements for sending 15,000 tons of oil daily were finalised with the railways, trial production of crude oil from Cambay and Ankleshwar oil fields would be started by the third quarter of the next year. The Commission also decided to make every effort for the manufacture of drilling and production equipment within the country. The Commission also considered a programme for providing increased training facilities. A technical school would be started at Cambay next year in consultation with the Gujarat Government.

MANUFACTURE OF LOW-COST CAR

The Government of India announced on October 21, the personnel of the Committee constituted for advising them on the manufacture of a low-cost car in the public sector.

Shri G. Pande, former Chairman of the Railway Board, will head the Committee. Shri Pande, was until recently, Chairman of the Hindustan Steel Limited.

The members of the Committee are: Shri K.B. Lall, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry; Shri V.K.R. Menon, Director, International Labour Bureau (India Branch), New Delhi; Shri K.L. Ghei, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance; Rear-Admiral D. Shankar, Contoller-General, Defence Production Organisation, Ministry of Defence, and Dr. B.D. Kalelkar, Senior Industrial Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Committee which will submit its Report within four months, will examine such models as it may consider prima facie feasible for production in India in the public sector and recommend to Government such model or models which, in its opinion, could be manufactured within an ex-factory price around Rs. 5,000 on an annual production of 50,000 cars. The Committee

Indian Information

will also give an estimate of the ex-factory price of such cars on an annual output of 20,000. The car so produced should, even at the beginning, have a sufficiently high indigenous content and should be made more or less wholly indigenous within a period not exceeding three years from the start of production.

The Committee has been asked to indicate the most suitable site or sites to enable Government to reach an early decision. Communications may be addressed to the Secretary, Car Project Committee, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR

Inaugurating the annual convention of the Sugar Technologists' Association in Kanpur, Shri Manubhai Shah, Minister for Industry, disclosed that the target of sugar production for the Third Plan, which was originally fixed at 3 million tons a year, was now being raised to 3.5 million tons. The target was being stepped up in view of the possibilities of exports dictated by the necessity of earning foreign exchange.

Reviewing the progress of the sugar industry, Shri Manubhai Shah said that while the production in 1947-48 was 10.75 lakh tons, the current year's production was 24.20 lakh tons. Besides expansion of existing factories, 70 new ones were coming up.

Shri Shah said that a good start

had been made in the manufacture of machinery for the sugar industry. He pointed out that the production of sugar machinery in 1956 was of the order of Rs. 32 lakhs, but it had gone up by more than ten times this year. By 1963, it would be possible to manufacture within the country, every year, 12 complete sugar plants of the capacity of 1,000 to 1,250 tons and the equivalent of about 9 complete plants by way of expansion and replacement requirement of the industry.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICAL

According to an article published in the October 1960 issue of 'Research and Industry', a monthly journal of the C.S.I.R., a simple and economic method of manufacturing diaminophenol sulphate, an important chemical used in photography and for dyeing hair and fur, has been developed at the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi.

Among the advantages of the new method are the low cost of the base material, a yield of 60-65 per cent and the facility of re-use of the spent catholyte.

The cost of production of diaminophenol sulphate in a plant with an annual capacity of 15,000 lbs. has been estimated at Rs. 6.30 per lb., the lowest as compared to other electrolytic and chemical processes. The cost of the imported material, under the trade name *Amidol*, is Rs. 36 per lb.

Communications

NEW RAILWAY LINE IN KASHMIR

An announcement of October 26 says that the Railway Board has sanctioned the reconnaissance engineering and traffic surveys for a broad gauge railway link from Kathua to Jammu, covering a distance of about 100 miles.

The surveys will be carried out by the Northern Railway Administration.

The new railway line would

facilitate expeditious movement of goods between the Jammu and Kashmir State and the rest of the country.

EXPLOSIVES IN TRANSIT

A New Delhi announcement of October 18 says that pictorial labels will henceforward be displayed on packages and wagons containing explosives and allied dangerous goods during transit by rail. The labels would indicate the

hazards involved in handling the contents.

This is one of the provisions of the new Red Tariff which will come into force from December 1 this year.

Drawn up in consultation with the Chief Inspector of Explosives in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, the new Tariff is intended to enable the railways to minimise the dangers involved in the transportation of explosives and other dangerous commodities.

Under the new Tariff, explosives and other dangerous goods for rail transport have been divided into seven groups, namely, explosives; gases—compressed, liquified or dissolved under pressure; petroleum and other inflammable liquids; inflammable solids; oxidizing substances; acids and other corrosives; and poisonous (toxic) substances.

INDIA—U.S.A. AIR TALKS

According to an announcement of October 21, delegations of the Governments of India and of the United States met in New Delhi from October 3 for a discussion of the various matters arising under the bi-lateral Air Transport Agreement

concluded on February 3, 1958.

In the course of these discussions, the delegations exchanged views on the nature of the services operated by their respective airlines between the two countries, and reviewed the general pattern of developments in operations under the provisions of the Agreement.

It was agreed that these discussions, which ended on October 19, 1960, would be resumed at a later date.

STUDY OF CLOUD AND RAIN FORMATION

The results of studies so far made on the physics of cloud and rain and plans for future investigation were considered at a four-day symposium on 'The Physics of Cloud and Rain in the Tropics', held at the Meteorological Office in Poona from October 29 to November 1.

The Symposium was organised under the joint auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Indian Meteorological Department, the Indian Air Force and the Indian Meteorological Society.

tion programmes of the Third Plan, including those taken up as part of community development, would add 13.5 to 14.0 million acres to the irrigated area.

The seed programme was expected to benefit an additional area of 150 million acres through supply of improved seed. The consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers was proposed to be stepped up to 10,00,000 tons from 3,60,000 tons and of phosphates to 4,00,000 to 5,00,000 from 67,000 tons. An additional area of 50 million acres was proposed to be brought under green manures.

Contour bunding of agricultural lands was proposed to be undertaken over an area of 13 million acres. Improved dry farming methods could be extended to an area of 40 million acres.

INCREASED OUTLAY

Shri Shriman Narayan pointed out that, as had been mentioned in the Draft Outline of the Third Plan, the tentative outlay on agricultural programmes had been fixed at Rs. 625 crores as against Rs. 320 crores during the Second Plan period. The percentage of allocation for agriculture had, therefore, increased from 6.9 to 8.6.

In addition, Rs. 400 crores had been provided for expansion of Community Development and Cooperative movement. It had been decided that henceforward the main function of the Community Development movement would be to increase agricultural production. With this end in view the schematic budget of the community development blocks had also undergone a change. In place of Rs. 3.90 lakhs, the schematic budget would now make provision for Rs. 4.5 lakhs for agricultural programmes, including minor irrigation, contour bunding and dry farming activities.

A sum of Rs. 650 crores had also been provided for large and medium irrigation projects. In the industrial sector, Rs. 240 crores, both in the private and public sectors, had been provided for setting up a number of fertiliser factories, so that adequate quantities of chemical fertilisers could be made available to the agriculturists. Doubling the capacity of iron and steel factories during the Third Plan period would ensure

better supplies of steel for the fabrication of improved agricultural implements.

Every attempt would also be made to secure adequate finances for agricultural programmes through the co-operative agencies. The tentative targets were Rs. 400 crores for short-term credit, Rs. 160 crores for medium-term credit and Rs. 115 crores for long-term credit during the Plan period.

Shri Shriman Narayan assured that if after detailed discussions with the State Governments it was found that larger resources were needed for achieving these physical targets, the Planning Commission would try its best to find the necessary resources for the agricultural sector. No worthwhile programme of agricultural production would be allowed to suffer for want of funds.

Shri G.L. Nanda, Minister for Planning, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Minister for Agriculture, and Shri M.V. Krishnappa, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, also addressed the meeting.

REASONABLE TARGETS

After considering the programmes for agriculture in the Third Plan, the Panel came to the conclusion that the targets indicated in the Draft Outline were reasonable and capable of achievement, provided adequate physical and financial resources were made available. It expressed the view that, in order to achieve the targets, there was need for additional financial allocation for agriculture in the Third Plan.

The need for special attention being paid to measures for increasing the yield per acre, particularly in the case of coarse grains, was also stressed. It was pointed out that, while the national average yield had gone up in the case of foodgrains like rice and maize, there was no marked improvement in the case of other foodgrains.

The importance of ensuring adequate price incentives for increased agricultural production and for ensuring that consumer goods required by the cultivators were available at reasonable prices was also emphasised. The Panel felt that timely and adequate supply of credit to cultivators, as well as improved seeds, fertilisers, iron and

steel for agricultural implements would play an important part in stepping up output.

MINOR IRRIGATION

The maximum possible allocation was urged for minor irrigation in view of the urgency of increasing the output of foodgrains in the shortest possible time. It was recommended that tube-wells should not be put up by the States in areas with high rain-fall or with a high sub-soil water level, because in such areas open percolation wells fitted, where necessary, with Persian wheels or pumping sets, would meet the needs of irrigation. The Panel supported the scheme for desilting and reclamation of tanks recommended by the Minor Irrigation Team of the Committee of Plan Projects.

The Panel suggested that tractors of small horse power, which could be used on small holdings, should be manufactured in the country. The use of diesel engines for lift irrigation in areas where electric power was not available should be encouraged, and diesel oil used for agricultural purposes should be exempted from excise duty and sales tax.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

The need to improve bullock-drawn implements was emphasised. There should be quality control over the implements and tools placed on the market to prevent loss to the agriculturists and to the country by the use of inferior types of implements. The setting up of an expert committee to study the magnitude of the problem of soil erosion and to suggest ways of dealing with the problem was recommended.

The scheme for seed multiplication through seed farms, to be established at each of the Community Development Blocks, was examined. A committee of the Panel, which studied this scheme as part of technical programmes, was of the view that these farms would be too small to be run economically and efficiently. It suggested that the nucleus seeds should be multiplied on a big scale at one place like a district farm. The seed should be supplied for further multiplication to the existing

SUGAR AND SUGARCANE

Sugar production in India reached a record figure of 2.4 million tons in 1959-60. Incentives in the form of rebate on excise duty and higher sugarcane prices played a significant part in stepping up the output.

For the Third Plan, a target of 3 million tons of white sugar and 6 million tons of gur and khandasari has been proposed.

The consumption of sugar in India has doubled in the last eight years. India is the largest producer of sugarcane in the world.

While the area under sugarcane is 1.5 per cent of the total cultivated area, 5 per cent of the total agricultural income is derived from it.

The production of white sugar is valued at Rs. 200 crores per year. The output of gur and khandasari accounts for another Rs. 200 crores annually.

In the past few years, the setting up of sugar mills has been encouraged in areas other than Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, where the industry was concentrated for a long time.

A large number of the new factories are in the co-operative sector. Sugarcane growers combine to form co-operatives.

The Sugarcane Breeding Institute in Coimbatore, in the course of several years of research, has evolved some high-yielding varieties of sugarcane which have now replaced the low-yielding varieties in the field. The National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, conducts research on the production aspects of sugar. Research has also been carried on in regard to manurial practices and the crushing schedule of sugarcane.

block farms and to progressive agriculturists. After examination of this recommendation by the full Panel, it was agreed that there should be further discussion of the technical and organisational aspects of the seed multiplication programme.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Intensification of the programme for mass castration of useless bulls was urged by the Panel during examination of the programme of animal husbandry and dairying. Increased allocation for cattle development programmes was suggested. The Panel also felt that more attention should be paid to the improvement of methods of hide-flaying, curing and better utilisation of carcasses. It was sug-

Food & Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME IN THIRD PLAN

A meeting of the Panel on Agriculture of the Planning Commission was held in New Delhi under the chairmanship of Shri Shriman Narayan, Member of the Planning Commission on October 16 and 17.

Addressing the meeting, Shri Shriman Narayan said that the principal physical targets envisaged for the Third Plan were to raise the production of foodgrains to about 100 to 105 million tons, sugarcane to 92 lakh tons (Gur), oilseeds from 92 to 95 lakh tons, cotton to 72 lakh bales and jute to 65 lakh bales.

If these targets were fulfilled, the country should become self-sufficient in foodgrains. We should

then be able not merely to feed our population which, by the end of the Third Plan, would have grown to 480 million, but also increase the per capita availability of foodgrains to 18 ounces per day, as compared with 15 ounces of foodgrains in 1955-56 and 16 ounces in 1958-59.

PROGRAMME

At the end of the Second Plan, a total area of 70 million acres would be under irrigation, against 56.2 million acres in 1955-56. During the Third Plan, 11.5 million acres were expected to be brought under irrigation through major and medium schemes largely of the Second Plan. The minor irriga-

gested that dairy equipment should be manufactured in the country.

The Panel also discussed the programme for fisheries. It was recognised that there was large scope for increasing the production of fish in the country, both from inland waters and from marine sources. This would help in earning foreign exchange, apart from improving the nutritive value of the people's diet. It was urged that provision should be made for development of fishing harbours and berthing facilities as well as for refrigerated rail cars and insulated road trucks for the transport of fish over long distances.

WAREHOUSES IN THIRD PLAN

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Warehousing Corporation was held in New Delhi on October 29. It was disclosed at the meeting that the Corporation was likely to construct 35 more Central warehouses during the

Third Plan period. It was also proposed to construct 20 specialised storages, including cold storages for perishable commodities like fruits and vegetables.

The Corporation has so far established 29 warehouses and their number will go up to 40 by the end of the current financial year. The Corporation is expected to have its own buildings with a storage capacity of 34,600 tons at Amravati and Sangli (Maharashtra); Devangere (Mysore); Warangal (Andhra Pradesh) and Kota and Sriganganagar (Rajasthan) by the end of the current financial year. At the end of the Third Plan period, the Corporation is expected to have its own buildings with a storage capacity of 4,25,000 tons.

The Central Warehousing Corporation's Draft Third Five-Year Plan envisages an expenditure of about Rs. 12 crores. Nearly one-third out of this is earmarked for financing State Warehousing Corporations.

REPORT ON WASTELANDS IN PUNJAB

In its report on Punjab, recently submitted to the Government of India, the Uppal Committee on Location and Utilisation of Wastelands in India has come to the conclusion that several large-sized blocks of land infested with thick growth of jungle, bushes and shrubs are available in Punjab, and have great potentiality for agricultural production, as the lands in these blocks are fertile and irrigation is available in most cases. The cost of reclamation is estimated at Rs. 140 per acre. The total cost of reclaiming 41,850 acres of such land located in the districts of Karnal, Hissar, Patiala and Rohtak, would be Rs. 58.6 lakhs.

The Committee has pointed out that the main problem of reclaiming *bet* lands lying along the banks of rivers and infested with pernicious weeds and grasses is that the nallahs flowing through them are silted up and do not function satisfactorily as natural drains, with the result that most of the areas are water-logged and have consequently been rendered saline and alkaline. These areas are covered with thick grass

and can be cleared only with tractors. Practically no irrigation facilities exist in most of such areas. The total expenditure on reclamation of these areas covering 99,800 acres works out to Rs. 169.72 lakhs (clearance of weeds—Rs. 49.90 lakhs, provision of drainage—Rs. 30 lakhs, and removal of salinity and alkalinity—Rs. 89.82 lakhs).

SALINE LANDS

About saline and alkaline lands, covering an area of 1,63,000 acres in large-sized blocks, the Committee has estimated that the cost of reclamation will be Rs. 250 per acre when the water-table is low and Rs. 500 when the water-table is high. It has suggested that at least 50,000 acres of these lands may be taken up for reclamation during the Third Five-Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 2.4 crores. The Committee has recommended the setting up of pilot projects in the districts where the problem of salinity and alkalinity is acute, with a view to demonstrating to the cultivators practical methods of reclaiming affected lands, which

have been evolved by the Punjab Agriculture and Irrigation Departments.

SOIL CONSERVATION

There are about 2 million acres of eroded wastelands in Punjab—mostly in the hilly tracts of the districts of Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Ambala, Kangra and Gurgaon. The Committee feels that measures, such as contour-bunding and terracing, are essential for their improvement. There is need to evolve a suitable dry-farming system of cultivation for introduction in these areas. It has recommended that soil and water conservation measures may be undertaken on at least 1,25,000 acres over a period of five years at a cost of Rs. 60 per acre, 25 per cent of which will be given to the cultivators as subsidy and the balance treated as loan to be recovered in equal instalments spread over a period of 10 to 15 years.

The Committee has further recommended that, in order to carry out the large programme of soil conservation in the hilly areas, the State Government should set up an effective organization for undertaking this work.

Regarding the reclamation of areas covered by sand dunes in the arid tracts, the Committee feels that these lands are more suited for the development of pastures, and until irrigation is available, they should not be utilised for arable farming as the cost of reclamation in the arid tracts is heavy and the returns are not commensurate with the expenditure on land improvement.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GAINS

The Committee has also made certain suggestions for the disposal of reclaimed wastelands for cultivation and suitable crop patterns to be followed in these lands. Apart from the economic advantages which would accrue to the cultivators by the reclamation of the wastelands, the Committee has further pointed out that these benefits should not always be measured in terms of additional food production, but may be viewed from the social angle as well. For instance, the conversion of jungle lands into prosperous

farms and settlements would solve the problem of law and order in these areas and also help in the rehabilitation of the poorer sections of the community, backward classes and refugees.

The Committee has made recommendations regarding priorities among reclaimable lands so that higher priorities for reclamation are assigned to such lands as are likely to yield substantial economic returns in a short time.

The Committee on Location and Utilisation of Wastelands was appointed by the Government of India in June 1959 under the chairmanship of Dr. B.N. Uppal, formerly Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India. It has completed its work in respect of eight States and has already submitted its reports in respect of Punjab and, later, about West Bengal.

NEW PROCESS FOR SKIM MILK POWDER

According to an announcement of October 29, the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal has evolved a process by which skim milk powder can be made in village conditions. At present large quantities of butter milk and skim milk generally produced as by-products go waste in villages.

Experiments have shown that skim milk powder could normally be stored without appreciable deterioration in quality for over two months. In the case of butter milk powder, although there was appreciable deterioration in smell and taste during two months storage period, there was no discolouration.

HILL REGIONAL CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW

Shri M.V. Krishnappa, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, inaugurated a Hill Regional Cattle and Poultry Show at Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) on October 25.

Organised by the National Livestock Committee, the Show, continued till the end of October. It presented specimens of improved variety of livestock and poultry. The object was to instil competitive spirit among the cattle and poultry breeders of the hilly region to im-

prove their livestock by better breeding, management and care. The region comprises Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and the hilly tracts of Punjab and the Uttar Pradesh.

Besides cash prizes of the value of Rs. 15,000, several trophies were awarded to the winners.

CONTROL OF AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS

A New Delhi announcement of October 30 says that the production of South African horse sickness vaccine has begun for the first time in India at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar. Already 9,000 doses have been produced and supplied to State Governments.

Production capacity at the I.V.R.I. will soon be stepped up to 20,000 to 25,000 doses of vaccine per month. The Institute will then

be able to meet the country's full requirements of this preventive vaccine.

South African horse sickness broke out in India in April this year in Rajasthan State. Despite strict vigilance and control measures, the disease spread to other States and now horses are reported to have been affected in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Panjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat. The disease has proved highly fatal and so far 8,500 horses are estimated to have died or been destroyed out of nearly 9,500 affected cases.

A total of 80,000 doses of polyvalent vaccine were procured through F.A.O. and the Rockefeller Foundation; this quantity includes 30,000 doses supplied free by T.C.M. Most of this vaccine has been supplied to the State Governments for mass-scale protection of valuable horses.

River Projects & Power

REPORT ON MINOR IRRIGATION IN KERALA

The report on the Minor Irrigation Schemes in Kerala, prepared by the Minor Irrigation Team of the Committee on Plan Projects, was released on October 23.

The report points out that the Minor Irrigation Schemes are meant mostly to supplement the rainfall during the first and the second paddy seasons in the State and the provision of storages will ensure irrigation benefits to large areas. The construction of storages would considerably add to the irrigation potential.

The Team has also recommended that Minor Irrigation Schemes, like lift irrigation, salinity control works and drainage schemes which have proved useful, should be taken up in increasing numbers.

SPRING-FED TANKS

The different minor irrigation works in Kerala have been divided

into six categories. Spring-fed tanks are among the oldest irrigation works in the State. The Committee has recommended that a complete list of all such tanks should be made. To avoid wastage of land and loss due to evaporation and to avoid contamination of drinking water, experiments should be conducted on underground filter taps as an alternative to spring tanks in future.

The second category of minor irrigation works, namely diversion weirs with channels, are large in number and many more are planned. The Committee has suggested that steel gates and structures for control of weirs should be manufactured in local workshops instead of depending on the Tungabhadra workshop which is not in a position to cope with orders from all over the country.

The Report says that the topographical and other features of Kerala, especially the undulating nature of the country, are eminently suitable for development of lift irrigation. The State also does not suffer from any shortage of hydro-electric power for operating lift irrigation pumps.

The Team has also recommended that wherever possible, piped conduits or overhead ducts supported on trestles might be preferred to open channels.

The Team is in favour of the construction of suitable projects to act as salt water barriers and prevent the in-rush of salt into the paddy fields bordering on the lagoons, estuaries and backwaters in the coastal regions. Such works will have a high grow-more-food value. The schemes for dewatering the low-lying tracts in the State should also form an important part of the minor irrigation programme.

ROLE OF PANCHAYATS

Another recommendation made by the Team is that, as in the case of Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, the practices for designing of spillways should be reviewed so as to provide adequate spillway capacity computed from detailed studies, adopting the unit hydrograph method. In designing earthen bunds and waste-weirs, care should be taken to ensure that the bund slopes are not too steep on the water side. The report also emphasises the need to provide adequate silting capacity in the reservoirs.

Regarding the maintenance of minor irrigation works, the Team commends the proposed measure to entrust Panchayats with the responsibility of maintaining minor works benefiting less than 200 acres, and the Public Works Department, with those benefiting over 200 acres. The Panchayats may also be authorised to levy suitable cess to finance the maintenance and repair cost. The Panchayats should have the necessary technical staff in addition to the field maintenance staff.

As regards the charges levied for supply of irrigation water, the Team is of the view that the rates for all the crops are very low, both in the Travancore-Cochin and the Malabar regions. It has suggested an upward revision of the rates in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Taxation Enquiry Committee's Report. The Team has noted that the Kerala Irrigation Bill, which is designed to replace the Travancore-Cochin Irrigation Act (1956) and the Madras Acts of 1917 and 1955 which now apply in the Travancore-Cochin and Malabar areas respectively, provides for water rates even lower than those already prevailing.

Enactment of new irrigation legislation providing for water rates for different crops and a betterment levy has been recommended to the State Government.

The Team has recommended that cooperative ownership in management of lift irrigation schemes should be encouraged. This would help in reducing the cost of lifts which can be used for alternative purposes by the cultivators when feasible. The Government may help by way of technical guidance and financial assistance through loans.

The Team headed by Dr. A.N. Khosla, Member of Planning Commission, has been constituted by the Committee on Plan Projects to make a detailed study of the existing minor irrigation works in different

States, their maintenance, important reasons for non-utilisation of water, if any, selection, designing and planning of new projects and economy and efficiency of the minor irrigation works. It has already completed studies of these works in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore.

POWER SUPPLY FROM RIHAND PROJECT

A New Delhi announcement of October 19 says that about 21 lakh acres of land—16 lakh acres in the Uttar Pradesh and five lakh acres in Bihar—will be provided with water for irrigation of crops from 4,000 tubewells, which will receive power supply from the Rihand project next year.

The installed capacity of the Rihand project is 2,50,000 Kw., and the firm generating capacity 1,05,000 Kw.

Under the Rihand project, a concrete gravity dam, 3,065 feet long and about 300 feet high, is being constructed across the river Rihand in the Uttar Pradesh. The reservoir created by the dam will have a gross storage capacity of 8.6 million acre feet of water, and a total spread of 180 square miles.

The concreting work for the project started in 1957. The dam is expected to be completed in 1961. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 46.05 crores.

Education & Culture

PRICE-PAGE SCHEDULE FOR NEWSPAPERS

The Government of India issued a Price and Page Order for daily newspapers in a Gazette Extraordinary published on October 24.

The Order fulfils one of the recommendations of the Press Commission in pursuance of which the Newspaper (Price and Page) Act was passed by Parliament in 1956. The Act provided that a Price-Page Schedule Order would be made after consulting publishers of news-

papers and associations of publishers.

As provided in the Act, two draft Orders were issued on the subject to publishers of newspapers and associations of publishers on April 21 and August 22, inviting comments and suggestions. Replies in response to these draft Orders were received from a number of daily newspapers, as well as their associations. Discussions were also held with individual publishers and

associations. The final Order has been made in the light of all the comments received. The Order takes effect from December 12.

The Order provides in relation to the prices charged by daily newspapers, the maximum number of pages that they may issue. In the case of editions published as weekly editions on one day in the week and also in regard to a specified number of special supplements during the year on important occasions, a larger number of pages has been allowed.

To provide reasonable flexibility, provision has been made for additional pages up to 6 in a week to make adjustments for varying fall of news on different days of the week. Further, the calculation of pages will be made over twelve weeks in order to facilitate adjustment of pages that may be necessary in relation to events. The requirements of certain regional newspapers, which are published only on six days in the week, of which one is a larger issue with a different price, have also been provided for.

The Order meets to the maximum extent the current requirements of daily newspapers in the matter of pages. After the Schedule has been in force for some time, it will be examined if any changes or modifications are needed in the light of actual experience gained and to take steps, if necessary, to extend the validity of the Act beyond September 1961, when it is due to expire.

To enable newspapers to make any adjustments in regard to their present pages or prices, time has been given, up to December 12, when the Order comes into force. Any points of doubt in regard to the application of the Order may be clarified with the office of the Press Registrar or Press Information Bureau, New Delhi.

TEXT OF ORDER

The text of the Order is as follows :—

- 1) This Order may be called the Daily Newspaper (Price and Page) Order, 1960.
- 2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- 3) It shall come into force on the 12th day of December, 1960.
2. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,
 - a) quarter, in relation to a year, means a period of three months beginning with January, April, July or October;

- b) "Schedule" means the Schedule appended to this Order;
- c) "week" means period of seven consecutive days beginning with a Monday;

- d) "Weekly edition", in relation to a daily newspaper, means an edition thereof issued once every week on a specified day, whether or not such edition appears under the same title as that of the daily newspaper or the price charged therefor is different from that charged on other days.

3. Where the price charged for a daily newspaper is any of the prices specified in column 1 of Part I of the Schedule, the number of pages of all the issues of that newspaper published during six days in a week shall not exceed the maximum number of pages shown against that price in that Part.

4. Where the price charged for the weekly edition of daily newspaper is any of the prices specified in column 1 of Part II of the Schedule, the number of pages of that edition shall not exceed the maximum number of pages shown against that price in that Part.

5. The total number of pages of all the issues of a daily newspaper published during a week shall not—

- a) in the case of a newspaper published on seven days in a week, exceed the maximum number of pages assigned to such newspaper under paragraph 3 and paragraph 4; and
- b) in the case of a newspaper published on six days only in a week, exceed the maximum number of pages assigned to such newspaper under paragraph 3.

Provided that where there is a weekly edition of any newspaper referred to in clause (b) and the price charged therefor is different from that charged on other days, the total number of pages of all the issues of that newspaper published during a week shall not exceed the maximum number of pages assigned to such newspaper under paragraph 4 and five-sixths of the maximum number of pages assigned to it under paragraph 3.

6. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 5, a daily newspaper may, in addition to its permissible quota under the said paragraph, publish during a week, whether in any one or more issues thereof, such number of pages as does not exceed twice the daily average of its permissible quota under paragraph 3.

Provided that in no case, such additional number of pages shall exceed six.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 5, a daily newspaper may, on the 26th January and the 15th August every year and once every quarter on any such special occasion as the publisher thereof thinks fit, publish a supplement or special edition of the newspaper containing additional number of pages not exceeding the quota assigned to it under paragraph 6.

8. If the Central Government is of opinion that it may be necessary for all or any class of newspapers to publish supplements or special editions thereof on any special occasion not provided for in paragraph 7, the Central Government may, by

general or special order, permit the publication of such supplements or special editions containing such number of additional pages as may be specified in the order.

9. A daily newspaper shall not be deemed to have contravened the provisions of this Order, unless the number of pages of all the issues of that newspaper published during any period of twelve consecutive weeks exceeds the quota assigned to such newspaper during that period in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 8.

THE SCHEDULE

The Quota of Maximum Number of Pages in the Case of a Daily Newspaper

PART I

(See paragraph 3)
Daily Newspapers Published On Six Days In A Week

Price in Naye Paise	Maximum number of pages in a week		
	Category A (between 330 and 432 sq. inches)	Category B (between 270 and 329 sq. inches)	Category C (between 230 and 269 sq. inches)
3 or less	6	8	10
4	12	16	20
5	15	20	25
6	18	24	30
7	24	32	40
8	28	37	46
9	32	42	53
10	38	51	63
11	42	56	70
12	48	64	80
13	52	69	87
14	56	75	93
15	60	80	100
16	64	85	107
17	68	91	113
18	72	96	120
19	76	101	127
20	80	107	133

PART II

Weekly Editions of Daily Newspapers (See paragraphs 2(d) and 4)

Price in Naye Paise	Maximum number of pages for weekly editions		
	Category A (between 330 and 432 sq. inches)	Category B (between 270 and 329 sq. inches)	Category C (between 230 and 269 sq. inches)
4 or less	2	3	4
5	3	4	5
6	4	5	7
7	5	7	8
8	6	8	10
9	7	9	12
10	8	11	13
11	9	12	15
12	10	13	17
13	11	15	18
14	12	16	20
15	13	17	22
16	14	19	23
17	15	20	25
18	16	21	27
19	17	23	28
20	18	24	30

Note I.

Where the area of the page of a daily newspaper is not covered by any of the three categories specified above, the maximum number of pages which may be assigned to it shall be determined by the Press Registrar, having regard to the total area to which it would have been entitled under Part I or Part II, as the case may be.

Note II.

For the purpose of calculating the price charged for a daily newspaper, any rebate in the rate of the annual or half-yearly subscription thereof, in so far as it does not exceed ten per cent. of the amount chargeable for the newspaper for such period, shall not be taken into account.

RESOLUTIONS FOR UNESCO CONFERENCE

The fourth conference of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO, which concluded its two-day session in New Delhi on October 26 under the chairmanship of the Education Minister, Dr. K.L. Shrimali, approved the composition of the Indian Delegation to the 11th General Conference of UNESCO beginning in Paris on November 14, 1960.

The Commission also approved the Resolutions which will be sponsored by the Delegation at the UNESCO Conference. These Resolutions emphasise: decentralisation of the programme activities and operations of UNESCO; active collaboration of National Commissions with the programme, resolutions and work plans adopted by the General Conference; higher priority to the establishment of new institutions and agencies for furthering international cooperation in all fields of UNESCO; and constitution of the permanent secretariat of the organisation as a body more fully representative of all the great cultures and important regions of the world.

EFFECTIVE COMMISSION

In order to make the National Commission more effective and broad-based, it was decided that instead of the present three Sub-Commissions on Education, Science and Culture, there should be five Sub-Commissions, conforming to the principal areas of UNESCO's programmes: (a) Education, (b) Natural Sciences, (c) Social Sciences, (d) Cultural activities, and (e) Mass Communication.

Considering the huge magnitude of the 20-year programme drawn up at the Karachi meeting of the Asian Member States for the introduction

of universal, free and compulsory primary education in Asia, the Indian Delegation will urge that the UNESCO programmes for compulsory primary education in Asia should be sanctioned for a period of 20 years; the funds allocated to the programme should be substantially increased and a regional training centre for teacher-educators should be included in the programme for 1961-62.

OTHER POINTS

The other points which the Indian Delegation will stress include: asking for the allotment of more adequate resources for the development of UNESCO's Major Project on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values; adequate financial and technical assistance to the under-developed countries to develop and improve programmes for science teaching at the secondary school level; utilisation of the National Commissions in promoting the work of UNESCO in the respective countries; cheap production of scientific and technical books in the under-developed countries; and investigation of the problem of higher education for rural communities in economically under-developed countries with a view to formulating programme for furtherance of higher education in the rural areas of such countries.

INDIAN DELEGATION

The Secretary-General of the Indian National Commission, Shri P.N. Kirpal, proposed the following Members of the Indian Delegation for the forthcoming UNESCO Conference. The composition of the Delegation was approved by the Commission in its today's plenary session.

Delegates: Dr. K.L. Shrimali, Union Minister of Education (leader); Dr. S. Radhakrishnan; Shrimati Indira Gandhi; Shrimati Hansa Mehta; Prof. C. Mahadevan (Andhra University).

Alternate Delegates: Shri A.A.A. Fyzee, Vice-Chancellor, Jammu and Kashmir University; Shri Chalapathi Rau, Editor, National Herald, Lucknow; Prof. G.D. Boaz (Madras University).

Secretary-General: Dr. N.S. Junankar, Educational Adviser, High Commission of India in the United Kingdom.

Dr. Radhakrishnan, who will be in Paris only for three or four days, has been specially invited to UNESCO in connection with the Tagore Centenary Celebrations. Shrimati Indira Gandhi's name is being proposed for the membership of the Executive Board of UNESCO in place of Shrimati Hansa Mehta, who would be retiring after the present session.

NEW CONSTITUTION

The plenary session of the Commission considered certain amendments proposed in its Constitution by the Executive Board.

At the suggestion of Dr. C.D. Deshmukh, the Commission agreed to retain the associate membership for participation in the General Conference of the National Commission and to constitute the five Sub-Commissions with more limited and specialised membership. A new constitution for the National Commission would be formulated on the basis of these directives.

The Commission also approved the reports of its three Sub-Commissions on Education, Science and Culture. The far-reaching recommendations made by these sub-commissions will be put before the General Conference of UNESCO.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY SUB-COMMISSIONS

The main recommendations of the three Sub-Commissions are given below:

The Sub-Commission on Culture has suggested the setting up of a National Theatre Council and a National Music Council in India with UNESCO assistance.

It has also expressed deep concern over 'some of the methods adopted in mass communication and over the deterioration of basic cultural standards of India which takes place generally through imported as well as indigenous films.' It has suggested the appointment by Government of a committee to review the whole matter as a preliminary to taking effective action either by legislation or through other suitable measures.

By another Resolution, the Sub-Commission has expressed concern over the 'supply of literature of dubious value subversive to the moral foundations of the youth' and recommended that action be taken to prevent the production and import of such material.

The Culture Sub-Commission has suggested a grant of \$10,000 for putting up an exhibition of East-West Contact, on literature and fine arts. This exhibition should be considered as India's contribution to the East-West Project and the UNESCO should take upon itself the task of arranging its exhibition in other Member States.

SUB-COMMISSION ON SCIENCE

The Sub-Commission on Science has suggested that (1) high priority should be assigned to Marine Science Research and particularly the exploration of the Indian Ocean. The Sub-Commission urged that Indian participation in this programme should be organised in a manner commensurate with the special position and interest of India in this region. (2) As suggested at the meeting on the development of information media in South-East Asia, held at Bangkok in January 1960, seminars should be organised in South-East Asia to provide training for journalists and working professionals. An Asian Institute of Journalists may be established in an Asian city where refresher courses for professional journalists and Public Relations Officers be organised. A sum of \$ 10,000 should be set apart for a seminar as a preliminary to the establishment of this institute. (3) Albums of oriental music should be brought out in India in cooperation with All India Radio, which has

just now obtained a plant for the production of long-playing records.

SUB-COMMISSION ON EDUCATION

The Sub-Commission on Education has recommended that: (1) Facilities be given for the establishment of national associations specialised in education and to encourage the affiliation of such associations with the existing international non-governmental organisations. (2) A committee be appointed to examine how the aims of technology and science could be ultimately harmonised with those of the humanities. The National Commission might examine the curriculae

of the training colleges with a view to deciding the steps to be taken to improve the quality of teachers for furthering the objectives of the UNESCO. (3) The International Seminar on the Education of Girls and Women to equip them for taking part in economic and social advancement, which was proposed to be held in 1961, might be held in India. (4) The scope of the publication 'World Survey of Education', which is to be published in 1963, should be confined not only to Members of International Association of Universities, but should also be a comprehensive survey on higher education in all Member States of UNESCO.

REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGY

A review of work done during 1959-60 by the Department of Archaeology, Government of India, reveals that the inauguration of a School of Archaeology marked the fulfilment of a long-felt need. The school started functioning on October 15, 1959 with ten students.

SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

The highlight of the course of the school is intensive practical training in exploration, excavation and preservation of monuments. To this is added practical training in surveying, drawing, photography, chemical preservation of monuments and antiquities and museum-methods. On the theoretical side, besides traditional subjects like art, architecture, palaeography and numismatics, are taught, with considerable emphasis, prehistory and protohistoric and early historical archaeology.

The duration of each course, originally fifteen months, has now been extended to twenty, i.e., from October in one year to May in the third year. At the end of the course, an examination is held and successful candidates are awarded a Diploma.

Ten stipends, each of Rs. 150 p.m., are given to students who may not be drawing any salary from any source. In addition, the students are assisted to a certain degree in meeting their travelling expenditure.

The school has a well-equipped library of its own; besides, the students have full access to the rich

Central Archaeological Library. Attached to the school is a museum, the special feature of which is a vast collection of pottery and other antiquities from important explored and excavated sites in the country.

Some time ago, the Department had set up a separate, if a small, organisation to prepare an authentic archaeological atlas of India. The scheme has made sufficient progress. Of the nearly fifty maps projected, four are press-ready, while work on the remaining is well in hand.

EXCAVATIONS

Further work was carried out at Nagarjunakonda in Andhra Pradesh, Sonepur and Vaisali in Bihar, Lothal in Gujarat, Nevasa in Maharashtra, T. Narasipur in Mysore, Ratnagiri in Orissa, Kausambi in the Uttar Pradesh and Chandraketugarh in West Bengal.

At the first-named site, besides obtaining further evidence about the early and middle stone-age industries, much valuable light was thrown on the neolithic, megalithic and early historical cultures.

The excavation at Sonepur threw further light on the culture associated with the black-and-red ware, the priority of which over the N.B.P. ware was once more confirmed.

The excavation at Vaisali, amongst other things, revealed details of stupas near the Asokan pillar.

The work at the Harappa-culture site of Lothal was brought

to a conclusion by clearing up the town-plan and obtaining further details about the dock-yard. Work in the cemetery area showed that the double-burials were confined to the late phase.

The excavation at Nevase brought to light details relating not only to the way of life of the chalcolithic people but also to their burial customs. Of particular interest was the discovery of the earliest specimen of silk in the country, in the form of a thread with which were strung copper beads constituting the necklace of a child buried in urns.

The work at T. Narasipur further established that in South India there did exist a true neolithic horizon with polished stone axes and burnished grey ware prior to the intrusion of the chalcolithic black-on-red ware from the northern Deccan.

At Ratnagiri were obtained further details of monasteries 1 and 2, while a small brick temple of the Orissan *rekha* order was also brought to light.

The work at Chandraketurah brought to light further details of the colossal temple partially excavated last year.

NEW SITES

The new sites taken up for excavation during the year included Broach and Devnimori in Gujarat, Awara and Manoti in Madhya Pradesh, Bahurupa and Sawalda in Maharashtra and Gilund in Rajasthan.

The excavation at Broach—Bharukachchha of Indian literature and Baryagaza of classical geographers—revealed that the site went back to about the middle of the first millennium B.C. At Devnimori were unearthed the remains of a Buddhist establishment including a massive *stupa*, the images on which showed Gandhara influence.

The excavations at Awara, Manoti, Bahurupa and Sawalda threw much light on the chalcolithic cultures of Central India and the northern Deccan. The work at Gilund, besides clearly demonstrating the priority of the white-painted black-and-red ware over the chalcolithic black-on-red ware of Central India, partially brought to light the remains of a complicated

structure consisting of a series of parallel and criss-cross walls of mud-brick, the intermediary space being stuffed with sand.

VALLEYS EXPLORED

Amongst the river-valleys explored during the year, particular mention may be made of those of the tributaries of the Tungabhadra in Andhra Pradesh where a terrace-tool correlation was established: Chambal, Betwa and Narmada in Madhya Pradesh, where tools of Series I and II were encountered in large quantities, there being also fossil remains in the last-named valley; the Godavari and Pravara in Maharashtra, where again terrace-tool sequence was worked out; the Wuna and other rivers near Nagpur where a large number of tools of Series II was found *in situ*; the Luni in Rajasthan, where new palaeolithic sites were recorded, and the Kasai (Kangasabati) in West Bengal, which revealed human remains right from the palaeolithic to historical times.

Some of these valleys required immediate attention, for the concerned areas are to be submerged under water in the near future on account of dams that have been projected or are already in progress.

INSCRIPTIONS

The study of Sanskrit, Dravidic, Arabic and Persian inscriptions has thrown valuable light on many an important aspect of ancient and medieval history of the country. Thus, a fragmentary inscription on a stone with typical Mauryan polish, found recently at Amaravati in Andhra Pradesh, suggests that the celebrated Buddhist *stupa* over there may well go back to the third century B.C., it being not impossible that Asoka himself was responsible for the original construction.

The inscriptions from Nagarjunakonda threw considerable light on the history and chronology of the Ikshavakus as also on the date of the Pallava conquest of Andhrapatha. An inscription, found at Malaivadikkurichchi in Tiruvelli district and dated in the seventeenth year of the reign of Maran Chendan, is the earliest amongst the Pandya inscriptions known hitherto. A seventh-century ins-

cription from Kabul records the installation of an image of Mahavinyaka by a Shahi king named Khingala.

Amongst the Arabic and Persian inscriptions are some thirteenth-century epitaphic records, mostly from Cambay in Gujarat, which provide valuable data for a study of the relations of India with contemporary West Asian countries. Particularly noteworthy is an inscription from Cambay which corroborates the story narrated by an early thirteenth-century Muslim author about the high standard of justice displayed by the famous Chaulukyan ruler of Gujarat, Siddharaja Jayasimha (1094-1143 A.D.), who immediately caused to be rebuilt a mosque which was demolished in that town in the course of some communal disturbances.

Amongst the coins found at treasure-trove, particularly noteworthy are those of Kramaditya and Mahendraditya found at Pitaiband in Raipur district, a hoard of gold coins from Gol Gumbad at Bijapur, and nearly three thousand coins variously belonging to the Gadhaya type, Early Arabs, Imperial Mughals, from different places in Udaipur division of Rajasthan.

MUSEUMS

Most of the museums in the country made valuable additions to their collections, while some of them also re-organised their galleries. In the latter connection, particular mention may be made of the Prince of Wales Museum of Bombay in re-arranging its foreign-antiquities gallery, of the Indian Museum of Calcutta in modernising its prehistory gallery and of the Archaeological Museums at Khajuraho, Sarnath and Nalanda in re-organising and improving their sculpture galleries.

The National Museum at New Delhi registered noteworthy progress in the implementation of schemes to set up the galleries in the new building.

A new museum, called Tipu Sultan Museum, was established at Shrirangapattana during the year. The museum displays the relics associated with Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan.

The architectural survey of temples registered further progress. In the northern region, a detailed study was made of temples dating from circa 400 to 800 A.D. and providing a link between the Gupta and Pratihara styles of architecture. Work was also taken up in regard to the distinctive group of brick temples in the Kanpur and Fatehpur districts of the Uttar Pradesh.

In the southern region, particularly noteworthy is the discovery of four cave temples at Advit-Somanapalli in Karimnagar district of Andhra Pradesh. Besides the survey was continued of the cave temples in the Pandya and Kerala regions.

A detailed study of the recently-excavated brick temples at Nagarjunakonda revealed many an interesting feature.

The work on the conservation of monuments was continued in full swing.

ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology was held in Baroda on October 20.

Addressing the meeting, Dr. Humayun Kabir, Union Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, stated that the new Circle of the Department of Archaeology at Jammu and Kashmir had just completed excavations at Burzahom which were, perhaps, the first evidence of the existence of the prehistoric pit-dwellers in India. The excavations there had yielded new facets of the neolithic and later cultures for the affinities of which we might have to look beyond the frontiers of India.

Dr. Kabir further said that irrigation projects were continuing to have their toll on ancient sites. But archaeologists had also risen to the occasion. The work at Nagarjunakonda was virtually complete. Further, the Central Government had given a grant-in-aid to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for continuing its work at Yelleswaram on the other bank of the Krishna. The Union Department had completely surveyed a

part of the Tapti Valley which was to be inundated as a result of a project and had also excavated two sites located therein, Bahurupa and Sawalda of Chaleolithic affiliation. The Department had also surveyed a large part of the Valley of the Kangsabati in Districts Bankura and Purulia, which was to share the same fate. It would this year excavate one or two sites in the Valley, rich in antiquities ranging from Palaeolithic to late historical times.

PROTECTION OF MONUMENTS

Referring to his announcement last year, after consulting the Board, that steps should be taken to reduce somewhat the number of protected monuments and improve the maintenance of monuments of national importance, Dr. Kabir said that accordingly protection had been withdrawn, with the approval of the Standing Committee of the Board, from more than 100 monuments and the Committee had considered a second list of 67 monuments. Simultaneously, data was being collected for the protection of valuable monuments which conformed to the standards that had now been laid down.

The Minister said that State Governments had been offered grants-in-aid for the preservation of monuments in their charge respecting which protection had been withdrawn. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs had already been made in the current year's budget.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Board recommended that the Union Department of Archaeology should excavate on a large scale three sites—one in Bikaner for 'painted grey ware' and allied cultures; another in the Deccan for the South Indian Neolithic culture; and the third one in East India for the Eastern Neolithic culture. It was felt that the excavations should be undertaken on horizontal basis, and not be mere vertical stratification.

The Board recommended that in case the Union Department of Archaeology was not in a position to excavate in all the three regions simultaneously, one region may be given to an institution which may be interested in doing so.

Another important recommendation was that a large site, preferably a capital of the historical period, should be similarly excavated to furnish knowledge about the life of the people.

The Board further noted with appreciation that the University Grants Commission had decided to develop archeological studies in a few Indian universities. It voiced the hope that the Commission would continue their grants during the Third Five-Year Plan also, so that the work initiated during the Second Plan period did not suffer.

MUSEUM EXHIBITS FOR RURAL AREAS

A two-day exhibition of model kits containing plastic replicas of outstanding works of 'Harappan Art' and 'Indian Sculpture through the Ages' opened at the National Museum in New Delhi on October 26.

The kits have been prepared by the National Museum under a scheme of popularising museum exhibits among the rural population, particularly school children.

The National Museum has prepared two kits of 'Harappan Art' and 'Indian Sculpture through the Ages', each consisting of 20 casts, of outstanding works in the National Museum's collections.

HINDI ENCYCLOPAEDIA

The first volume of an encyclopaedia in Hindi was presented to the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, by the Union Home Minister, Shri G.B. Pant, at a function held at Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi on October 16. The volume which contains over 500 pages, covers the first three alphabets of the Nagari script and includes a number of illustrations and map drawings. The work, sponsored by the Union Ministry of Education, is edited and compiled by the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi. Over 200 scholars have contributed articles to the volume. The encyclopaedia will consist of ten volumes.

NATIONAL REGISTER FOR SANSKRIT PANDITS

A Press Note issued by the Ministry of Education on October

30 says that the Central Sanskrit Board, set up by the Government of India to advise it on matters relating to the propagation and development of Sanskrit, has decided to prepare a National Register of Sanskrit Pandits. The criteria for the selection of Pandits for inclusion in the National Register will be: (i) the Pandit should be reputed as an expert in at least one Shastra; (ii) he should have taught Shastra/Shastras successfully for at least 15 years; and (iii) he should have literary or research work of significance to his credit.

Forms for applying for inclusion in the National Register may be had from Special Officer (Sanskrit), Union Ministry of Education, New Delhi-2.

FRENCH SCHOLARSHIPS

According to a New Delhi announcement of October 26, 12 candidates have been selected for the award of scholarships offered by the Government of France for post-graduate research and training in technological subjects in that country.

ITALIAN SCHOLARSHIPS

According to a New Delhi announcement of October 27, eleven candidates have been selected for the award of scholarships offered by the Government of Italy for higher studies and training in that country during 1960-61.

These scholarships are administered by the Union Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

METRIC SYSTEM IN EDUCATION

The adoption of the metric system in higher technical education was considered at a Conference of Principals held in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi on October 23. Professor M.S. Thacker, Secretary, Union Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, presided.

The Principals agreed that there would be no major difficulty in adopting the metric system provided they were given sufficient time and assistance for the replacement or

recalibration of equipment. The Conference unanimously recommended the adoption of the metric system in teaching in the first and the second year classes commencing from the academic session, 1962-63. The following year, i.e., 1963-64, it would be introduced in the third and the fourth year classes, to be followed by the introduction in the fifth and the final year classes in 1964-65.

It was explained that heads of technical institutions would take preparatory action to implement the programme. Steps would be taken to provide the institutions with measuring tools and instruments calibrated in metric units. The instruments now in use would be recalibrated wherever necessary and possible. All instruments to be purchased in future would be in the metric system. Steps would also be taken to encourage the production of text books either by translation from German or Russian or by adaptation of English text books.

SPORTS COUNCIL MEETS

The All-India Council of Sports, which met in New Delhi on October 24, decided to appoint a committee to review, and report on, the participation of India in international meets with special reference to the last Olympic Games in Rome. This decision was taken after considering the report on the performance of the Indian contingent in the Olympic Games, prepared by the observers deputed to Rome. It was noted that a report from the Indian Olympic Association was expected shortly. The Council expressed its concern at the state of affairs revealed in

the report and from the information received from other quarters.

The Council also passed a resolution suggesting that at least Rs. 2 crores may be set aside every year for the development of sports during the Third Five-Year Plan and requested the Ministry of Education to take up this 'vital matter' again with the Planning Commission.

With a view to giving a fillip to the development of games and sports, the Council recommended the celebration throughout the country of a Sports Week immediately before the Republic Day every year. It was suggested that sports should be organised at village, district and State levels and that indigenous games should be encouraged.

The Council decided to extend financial assistance to only those sports federations which had been registered and also whose constituent units were registered bodies.

GOVT. PRESS AT GANGTOK

The Maharaja of Sikkim declared open the permanent building of the Government of India Press at Gangtok, Sikkim, on October 21.

The Press has equipment worth Rs. 7 lakhs. It will print, in Nepali and Tibetan, information and cultural material brought out by the Information Service of India to meet emotional, cultural and intellectual needs of the border people from Ladakh to Lohit.

The press at Gangtok is unique, because there is no other establishment of comparable size, devoted to printing in Nepali and Tibetan, anywhere in this region.

Health

MEETING OF HEALTH COUNCIL

Matters pertaining to the preparation of the Third Five-Year Plan for Health were discussed at a meeting of the Central Council of Health held at Jaipur from October 28 to 30 under the chairmanship of Shri D.P. Karmarkar, Union Minister of Health.

The Council reviewed the pro-

gress of major plan programmes which include water supply and eradication and control of communicable diseases.

Suggestions of Parliament's Estimates Committee for setting up a Central Council of Mental Health and improvement of hospital services also came up for discussion.

Addressing the Council on October 28, Shri D.P. Karmarkar said that the allocation for Health in the Third Five-Year Plan had been a disappointment. However inadequate it might be, they must work to utilise it to the maximum extent, hoping that more resources might be available during the course of the Plan period.

The Minister said that the distribution of the allocation of Rs. 300 crores had not been an easy matter. The continuance of stress on preventive aspects of health activity had resulted in more than half the amount being appropriated by Water Supply and Communicable Disease Programmes and the cutting down of many other activities.

In its essentials, the Third Plan would be one of extension of water supply and drainage facilities, control of communicable diseases, family planning and extension of rural services through Primary Health centres. The remaining items would be in the nature of supporting programmes.

WATER SUPPLY

Reviewing the progress of major Second Plan programmes, the Minister said that in the matter of water supply and sanitation for rural areas more than 300 schemes, including those approved in the First Plan, had been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.8 crores. Grants-in-aid totalling about Rs. 10.8 crores had been paid. The schemes covered 15,000 villages and on completion would benefit an additional population of 16 million. By the end of the Second Plan, it was estimated that Rs. 24 crores would have been spent in the rural areas.

In the urban areas, 405 schemes, (331 water supply and 74 sewage schemes) estimated to cost about Rs. 78 crores had been sanctioned. This figure included the schemes approved in the First Plan. On their completion, an additional population of over 13 million would be covered. By the end of the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 57 crores would have been spent. The State Governments should strive their utmost to get as many of their engineers trained in public health

engineering as possible, so that there was adequate staff for execution of works envisaged in the Third Five-Year Plan.

MALARIA ERADICATION

Shri Karmarkar said that they had reached the point of no return in the National Malaria Eradication Programme which was launched in 1958. The programme had been phased for a period of eight years. Of the three stages of operation—attack, consolidation and maintenance—the programme was now in the first stage requiring intensive insecticide spray operations. Further surveillance operations were being introduced from this year as per Plan.

The entire country had been brought under the ambit of the programme. To ensure the highest standard in execution, provision had been made from the very beginning for adequate supervisory staff. Some States had provided the necessary staff, while others had done so only partially.

In regard to filaria control programme, the Minister said that the magnitude of the problem, namely the population at risk, was not known. The National Filaria Control Programme, which began in 1955, had as one of its objectives the undertaking of surveys to define the problem. Surveys carried out so far showed that about 64 million people were living in areas where the risk of filaria was present. There were areas yet to be surveyed.

SMALL-POX ERADICATION

Referring to the small-pox eradication programme, Shri Karmarkar said that they had under way pilot projects in all the States and the Union Territory of Delhi with the object of working out a methodology, collecting information on money required for the entire eradication programme and for getting an insight into social and local factors that had so far impeded efforts to deal with it.

He regretted that the progress on these projects had not been uniform in spite of the fact that the States were relieved of the anxiety of finding funds through cent per cent grants from the Central Government. Vaccination operations had begun in all the pilot projects.

The number of Leprosy Control Units in position was 109 and it was proposed to establish another 100 Units in the Third Plan. The programme was getting into full stride and the results so far could be considered fairly gratifying. It was also proposed during the Third Plan period to establish an All-India Training Centre in Physiotherapy and Reconstructive Surgery in collaboration with a leading voluntary leprosy institution in Vellore.

Reviewing the progress made in the establishment of primary health centres, the Minister said that nearly 2,000 centres had been set up by the State Governments up to the end of February 1960. About 740 more centres were expected to be opened by the end of the current Plan period. The Government of India aimed at covering the entire country with Development Blocks by the end of 1963, including the establishment of one Primary Health Centre in each Block. Four hundred centres were without doctors at the beginning of March this year. Only 815 centres had qualified for UNICEF assistance in the shape of vehicles and equipment, though that organisation had already allocated funds for assisting 1286 centres by the end of March, 1961.

FAMILY PLANNING

The demographic situation continued to be serious and family planning should be placed amongst the highest priorities in successive Five-Year Plans. It had developed into a people's programme with Government assistance.

The Government of India had recently liberalised grants for distribution of contraceptives, offered financial assistance for strengthening staff of teaching medical institutions, augmenting staff of district hospitals for sterilization operations and mobile clinics. He urged that, as far as possible, facilities for sterilization should be offered free, irrespective of income.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Dealing with medical education and training programmes, Shri Karmarkar stated that the out-turn of doctors had only just kept pace with the growth of population.

There was thus an urgent need for considerably increasing the out-turn of medical personnel. The present annual admission capacity of medical colleges was 5,000 and the out-turn of medical graduates during the Third Plan period was likely to be about 15,000. Seventeen new medical colleges had been established during the Second Plan period.

An analysis of the faculty position revealed that there had been an overall deficiency of about 44% in 37 medical colleges, for which information was available. On a rough estimate, there was a deficiency of 1,280 post-graduate teachers, 112 in basic medical colleges and 1,148 in clinical subjects. This deficiency would be further increased on the opening of another 10 to 15 medical colleges during the Third Plan.

With the rapidly expanding process of industrialisation the health problems of industrial workers as well as those connected with the proper and beneficial methods of disposal of industrial wastes were receiving attention. A Reviewing Committee consisting of three members has been formed to evaluate the progress made in the various fields of medical research sponsored by the Indian Council for Medical Research, to assess the work and contribution of all the I.C.M.R. units and to recommend their future pattern of development. The Committee will also review the work of the various Advisory Committees and Sub-Committees; suggest ways and means of improving their effectiveness; indicate the fields of research that should receive special attention during the Third Plan period; evaluate the I.C.M.R. training programmes; make recommendations for their expansion and improvement and review the utilisation of personnel so trained.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS

The Government of India had also been promoting research in indigenous systems of medicine and had set up a number of committees to assess and evaluate these systems.

During the First Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 37.50 lakhs was spent for the promotion of research in indigenous systems. In the Second

Plan a provision of about Rs. 6 crores (including Rs. 1 crore as Central provision) was provided. As in the case of Ayurveda, assistance was given for the development of Homeopathy, Unani, and Nature

Cure systems. The Government of India had also set up the Homeopathy and the Unani Advisory Committees to advise them on the question of development of these systems of Medicine.

Social Welfare

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

A two-day conference of State Ministers in charge of Backward Classes opened in New Delhi on October 24 to discuss the Third Plan development schemes for the Backward Classes. Among the Central Ministers who attended the conference were Shri G.L. Nanda, Dr. K.L. Shrimali, Shri B.N. Datar, Shrimati Violet Alva and Shri B.S. Murty.

Inaugurating the conference, the Home Minister, Shri G.B. Pant, stressed upon the States to make a determined effort to ensure that by the end of the extended period for reservations (January 26, 1970) the need for any safeguards or for any special treatment for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes came to an end.

Shri Pant said that all the States should prepare a programme which would bring the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in every nook and corner of the country to their full stature and up to the general standard of the country and of the people living in it within the extended period.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Conference has recommended that a concerted and planned effort be made on an all-India basis to eliminate within a reasonably short period the peculiar disabilities and difficulties of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This objective can be achieved by two methods: first, by allocating a substantially increased amount in the Third Plan and, the second, by ensuring that the future plans cover the essential schemes for the Scheduled

Castes, such as stopping the practice of carrying nightsoil as headloads, provision of houses to all Scheduled Caste members engaged in sweeping and scavenging work, and free education at all levels to members of Scheduled Castes except those with an income above a fixed level.

For the Scheduled Tribes, the essential schemes are: exploitation of sizable proportion of forest produce, both major and minor, through tribal co-operatives, proper settlement of shifting cultivators through allotment of new lands or improvement in the yield of lands under shifting cultivation, and a network of marketing and consumers' co-operatives in the Scheduled Areas.

THIRD PLAN ALLOCATION

Arguing that the allocation for the Third Plan be increased, the Ministers point out that the tentative amount of Rs. 100 crores does not constitute any increase whatsoever over the Second Plan allocation of Rs. 91 crores, considering the normal increase in the population of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and the fast tempo of development activities. The increase in the Third Plan allocation should be commensurate with the minimum needs of all the units in the country to make a marked impact on the welfare programmes indicated for perspective planning.

SHORTFALLS

The Conference has once again emphasised that measures should be taken to utilise the Plan allocations fully and fruitfully. The measures

suggested are: (1) suitable delegations—both vertical and horizontal—of administrative and financial powers; (2) frequent and detailed assessment of progress made; (3) preparation of timely and accurate progress reports, including progress in achievement of physical targets, and (4) establishment of planning, statistical and co-ordination cells.

The Conference has also urged upon the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations to ensure an adequate share to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from general development schemes. For this, it was suggested that the assistance and co-operation of the technical departments concerned should be secured so as to formulate and execute special programmes in the general pattern of development.

SPECIAL TRIBAL BLOCKS

Generally agreeing with the Elwin Committee's Report on Special Multi-Purpose Tribal Blocks, the State Ministers have recommended

that the special blocks should cover all the scheduled areas in the country and some of the non-scheduled areas as well. For smaller underdeveloped units of concentrated Scheduled Tribe population, *ad hoc* development plans should be prepared.

The financing pattern recommended is that the Union Home Ministry should give Rs. 10 lakhs per block during its intensive period and Rs. 5 lakhs during the post-intensive phase. This assistance will be in addition to the usual funds provided for each development block by the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation.

Allocations will roughly be spent as under: 60 per cent for economic uplift, 25 per cent for communications and 15 per cent for social services.

The conference also suggested that the Union Home Ministry should provide additional funds to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs per block for the existing special blocks in the post-intensive phase.

REPORT OF ELWIN COMMITTEE

The report of the five-man committee headed by Dr. Verrier Elwin was released on October 16. The Committee studied the working of 43 Special Multi-Purpose Tribal Blocks to determine, among other things, whether the development was on the right lines and at an adequate pace in the tribal areas.

The Committee has observed that there is a new sense of integration with India as a whole and a growing awareness among the tribals of their status as citizens of a great country. 'Suspicion of the outside world, doubts about the intentions of Government and the tendency to shrink within themselves in fear of the outsider have disappeared or are disappearing rapidly among the Tribes.'

PSYCHOLOGICAL CLIMATE

The Committee points out that without a favourable psychological climate it was difficult to inspire the tribes to take a real interest in the development of their area. In some places they were worried about their land and showed little inclination to develop it until they got

regular rights for its possession. In other places, there was a conflict with the forest department and its rules. In yet other places, political movements absorbed the attention of the people and sometimes led to antagonism towards the Government.

Proper surveys of tribal areas, says the Committee, were made only in a few cases on any scientific basis. Most of the staff had no idea of the tribal life or how to adapt themselves to it; unsuitable schemes imposed from above and their own lack of knowledge proved a very serious hindrance. Then, having started, progress was further delayed by the frequent transfer of officials by the idea that to be appointed to a tribal area was discreditable if not a punishment, and by a general sense of uncertainty about the future which undoubtedly prevented them from learning the language or giving their full enthusiasm to their work.

On many tribal problems, says the Committee, the greatest of all is poverty. There were once tribal Rajas and Zamindars controlling vast estates; there are still powerful

chiefs in the north-eastern hills; but the majority of these people are among the poorest peasants in the world.

MORE SPECIAL BLOCKS

The Committee concluded that the present experiment of selecting some specially backward tribal areas for all-sided improvement has been sufficiently successful to justify its extension.

The development in the tribal areas is going to take a long time and some special assistance will have to be given for the Special Tribal Block areas for a period of 15 to 20 years.

The new Blocks, the Committee says, should not be confined to the Scheduled and Tribal Areas but should cover areas, wherever there is a tribal population of 55 per cent of the total, anywhere in India, provided the over-all coverage for each Block is not more than 25,000 individuals in an area of 200 sq. miles. (According to the 1951 Census, the population of Scheduled Tribes is 2.25 crores.)

The entire tribal area, says the Committee, should go forward not piece-meal but together. There should be a much greater attention to real priorities such as agriculture, health and communications. It would be better to spread the resources over a wider area than to concentrate them on pockets which may be wrongly selected.

'At the same time', the Committee says, 'much more attention should be paid to such fundamental problems as ownership of land, amendment of the local forest rules, the revival of tribal self-government, relief of indebtedness and the correct approach to the people'.

LAND AND AGRICULTURE

About the problems of land and agriculture, the Committee states that the aim should be to ensure that every tribal has at least 2½ acres of wet or five acres of dry land which he can cultivate. In the establishment of colonies or in any scheme of settlement this should be regarded as the absolute minimum.

For the improvement of agriculture in the more hilly areas, research in agronomy and sociology must go hand in hand. The im-

important thing is to recognise that tribal agriculture is both a way of life and an aspect of culture.

The change-over from shifting to more permanent type of cultivation cannot be done in a hurry and should have to be preceded by cautious and tactful propaganda.

The Committee does not recommend too much mechanised aid in the tribal areas, as the tribal tends to become accustomed to Governmental assistance, with the result that he cannot readjust himself easily when particular schemes come to an end.

Turning to the problem of the forests, the Committee feels that forest protection will only be really effective when there is a mutual sense of trust and affection between the forest staff and the tribal people. For this, the Committee suggests a kind of public relations campaign and the removal of small exactions, irritations and unnecessary restrictions.

COMMUNICATIONS

The opening up of a tribal area by a carefully planned system of communications has been emphasised by the Committee. In tribal areas, the first priority should be given to the construction of roads which have utility for marketing of produce. It is more important to make roads linking the interior of the hills with the plains than to join remote villages in interior with one another.

Discussing the health services in tribal areas, the Committee observes that the inadequate medical facilities are due to the unwillingness of medical personnel to serve in remote places. To meet this situation, there should be a certain period of service in a tribal area for all doctors as a condition of promotion, crossing the efficiency bar or for being sent for higher services in India or abroad.

SUITABLE TEXT BOOKS

The preparation of text books in the local language with illustrations which will be familiar to the children and adapted to the local background, says the report, should be given high priority everywhere. There is a need for artists and photographers to prepare suitable

books of local scenes and places which will decorate the schools and make them more familiar.

One of the most important needs is to preserve real simplicity in the style and equipment of the schools. The architecture of the buildings should be simple.

The Committee is of the opinion that cottage industries should be related to local economy and should, as far as possible, be promoted by the local tribal people themselves. It is also advisable to use local people as teachers wherever possible. Too many expensive machines should not be introduced at present.

FUNDS NEEDED

The Committee estimates that a sum of Rs. 30 crores might be required for covering all the tribal areas with the Special Blocks, assuming that 300 such Blocks would be required. This will be in addition to the contribution by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.

The Committee has underlined the need for giving orientation training to all levels of workers before they are posted to Tribal Blocks. As existing training facilities are totally inadequate for meeting the situation, training facilities should be expanded immediately.

PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION

At a meeting convened by the Planning Commission in New Delhi on October 21, the execution of the programme of phased prohibition, outlined in the Second Five-Year Plan, was reviewed.

It was felt that the States (which have not introduced total prohibition) should be urged to carry out, before the Third Plan started, the programme relating to stoppage of drinking in public premises and at public receptions, as mentioned in the Second Plan. This measure of reform, it was emphasised, could be implemented without any loss of revenue or incurring additional expenditure.

The progress of the prohibition programme in the Union Territory of Delhi was also examined. The representatives of the Delhi Administration explained that the various measures taken to restrict drinking,

including the ban on the serving of liquor in hotels and restaurants, observance of two dry days in a week, reduction in the alcoholic content of drinks and reduction in the number of shops selling country liquor, had attained an appreciable measure of success. The measures had a particularly beneficial effect on the younger generation and the educational authorities were happy over this matter. Drinking was, however, permitted in clubs which held a licence to serve liquor.

Shri G.L. Nanda, Minister of Planning, called for greater attention being paid to educative propaganda and suggested that the States and local authorities should intensify this work and, if necessary, more funds should be set apart for this purpose.

MEETING OF SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

A two-day meeting of the Central Social Welfare Board was held in New Delhi on October 24 and 25 under the chairmanship of Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh.

Addressing the meeting, Shrimati Deshmukh said that all States and Union Territories, excepting Andhra Pradesh, Madras and the Uttar Pradesh, have agreed to the continuation, during the Third Plan, of the present arrangements for the working of the Welfare Extension Projects sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Board.

These projects, at present totalling about 300 covering 2,400 centres, would be run, as before, through independent Project Implementing Committees working under the guidance and supervision of the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards. More projects will be started each year in these States. Suitable adjustments would be made with the local authorities in States where the Panchayat Acts have been passed.

COMMITTEE ON CHILD WELFARE

The Board accepted a recommendation of the Indian Council for Child Welfare suggesting the appointment, on an all-India basis, of a high power committee to study the total needs of children under six years of age. The committee

will go into the minimum requirements of these children in terms of care, play and recreation, education and standardisation of children's equipment, including the manufacture of cheap essential materials needed for schools. The committee will review the work being done by the existing voluntary institutions engaged in the field of child welfare, such as nurseries and Balwadis and workers' training centres.

The Members of the Board approved a scheme for aiding voluntary institutions admitting children of the employees and trainees under the Board's programmes. A major part of the maintenance costs at these institutions is met by the mothers themselves.

Under another Scheme which has been approved, a sufficient number of Bal Sevikas would be trained to look after the welfare of children in pre-primary schools, recreation centres, etc.

GRANTS-IN-AID CODE

The Board considered at length the main recommendations of the Grants-in-aid Code Committee which was set up in December 1959 to formulate rules to govern the administration of the Board's grant-in-aid programme. It was decided to discuss these recommendations with the Ministries concerned at an early date. A brochure would be prepared for use by voluntary institutions and to assist them in the framing of their financial proposals for the Third Plan period in the light of the new rules.

Members also adopted a suggestion that the Board might agree to make up the shortfalls in local contributions for welfare extension projects to the extent that the State Governments had not made up a portion of the deficit.

MOVEMENT OF D.P.s TO DANDAKARANYA

An announcement from Koraput (Orissa) of October 17 says that movement of D.P. settlers from work centres to rehabilitation and village sites in Dandakaranya began the same day when a batch of nearly seventy families was shifted from the camp at Bapna to Muttama village site in Umerkote. Reclaimed land is

already available for them and allotment is expected to be made soon.

The Dandakaranya Development Authority, in a bid to resettle all the existing 1400 families in camps in Dandakaranya as early as possible, is preparing the lists of the settlers and recording their options. They can choose rehabilitation either in Umerkote or Parikote. It is hoped that not only the existing families in Dandakaranya but also the new arrivals from West Bengal can be moved to the rehabilitation sites with the minimum possible delay.

EDUCATION OF D.P.s

A New Delhi announcement of October 17 says that, with two more colleges just sanctioned by the Union Rehabilitation Ministry, West Bengal will have 12 Government-sponsored Degree Colleges for displaced students from East Pakistan.

These colleges, costing over Rs. 128 lakhs, are in addition to financial assistance being given to non-official institutions, opening of new school and grants for training of students and teachers.

The Union Government have, so far, sanctioned Rs. 14.05 crores for providing educational facilities to displaced students in the State. A survey conducted by the West Bengal Government has revealed that the percentage of literacy among the displaced persons in the State is higher than the non-displaced persons.

The Union Government have also sanctioned Rs. 2.66 lakhs to the West Bengal Government for payment of stipends to displaced students in 14 different Polytechnic institutions in the State.

The other amounts sanctioned include Rs. 8.78 lakhs for providing educational facilities to D.P.s living in Camps and Homes; Rs. 40,000 grant to Rajlakshmi Kanya Vidya pith (Nadia) and Rs. 50,000 for Ramakrishna Mission Boys' Home.

REHABILITATION IN TRIPURA

According to a review of the rehabilitation problem in Tripura, prepared by the Union Rehabilitation Ministry, 3.74 lakh displaced persons in the Union Territory—more than half of the Territory's population—have been resettled. The Rehabilitation Department has consequently been wound up and the residuary work is being carried on directly under the Chief Commissioner.

About Rs. 12.50 crores have been spent so far on relief and rehabilitation in the Union Territory to resettle 39,000 displaced families on land and about 28,000 families in trades and other occupations.

About 11,000 displaced persons from East Pakistan in Tripura will benefit from schemes for the setting up of medium, small-scale and cottage industries. The schemes, which have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 61.15 lakhs, are under different stages of implementation.

Labour & Employment

PILOT PROJECTS TO UTILISE MANPOWER

A Press Note issued by the Planning Commission on October 27 says that it is proposed to undertake about 25 pilot projects for works programmes for utilising rural manpower.

These projects will include works calling for considerable amounts of unskilled and semi-skilled labour such as irrigation and flood control projects, minor irrigation schemes, land reclamation schemes including water logging and

drainage and reclamation of saline lands, afforestation and soil conservation schemes and road development.

The projects will commence this winter and will continue until the end of the next year. Every State has been asked to take up at least one pilot project, but States may offer to carry out two projects. There will also be a pilot project in Himachal Pradesh.

The pilot projects will be under-

taken in areas in which there is considerable unemployment or under-employment and in which there is definite scope for undertaking short-term agricultural and allied programmes which are likely to add substantially to increase in production.

As a result of the experience of organising these pilot projects, the Planning Commission expects to make a suitable provision in the Third Plan for works programmes for the fuller utilisation of manpower in rural areas which have heavy pressure of population.

The projects will be undertaken in close cooperation with the labour cooperatives and local community development block organisation, including panchayat samitis and village panchayats.

Wages will be paid at local village wage rates and the works

proposed will be executed as far as possible during the slack seasons. In the case of productive works, a portion of the cost will be treated as loans to persons benefiting directly from them.

The cost of a pilot project up to the end of the next year is estimated at Rs. 2 lakhs for a development block.

E.S.I.A. EXTENDED

The benefit provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, have been extended to Cannanore, Tellicherry and Balipatam in the State of Kerala from the mid-night of October 29.

The scheme is already in force in nine centres in the State and by its introduction in the above three areas, about 6,500 more factory workers will be benefitted.

help the Union Home Minister in the administration of these areas. The Committees, having the Territories' M.Ps. and a few others as members, are consulted about legislation, budget estimates, and matters of general policy.

TRIPURA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Advisory Committee for Tripura recommended that the Tripura Territory should have a three-man committee to scrutinize applications for grant of financial assistance for business and land for house buildings to ex-political sufferers.

The Committee also recommended that those persons who had extended their plots of land to adjacent *Khas* lands be charged rent and revenue. The premium assessed on town lands would be on the basis of current market value.

In case of tribals and refugees to whom land was allotted by Rehabilitation Department, no premium (nazarana) would be charged if the total land with the person concerned did not exceed 12 *Kanis* in respect of the land other than town lands.

The Advisory Committee also gave its approval to preparation of revenue records in respect of lands allotted to refugees. There were at present 68 Government-sponsored colonies located in different places in Tripura where about 33,300 displaced families from East Pakistan had been rehabilitated. By the end of March last, 65,000 acres of land had been utilised for rehabilitating them.

MANIPUR ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Earlier, the Manipur Advisory Committee, which also met under the chairmanship of the Union Home Minister, recommended that a team of experts be appointed to prepare schemes for establishing new industries and improving the existing ones in the Territory.

The Committee also emphasised that the Third Plan should provide for the maintenance of roads and inter-village roads constructed in Manipur with contributions from the public.

HIMACHAL'S LAND REFORMS

The Advisory Committee for Himachal Pradesh generally approved the proposals to amend the Himachal Pradesh Abolition of

Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Act, 1953, to remove some lacunae in the existing law.

The necessary amending legislation will be introduced in Parliament as soon as possible.

The Committee recommended that the panchayats, whose number was now being increased from 518 to 593, should be allowed to raise their own forests. The Territory's Revenue Department would allocate a suitable piece of land for this purpose. The necessary technical assistance and plants would be provided free of cost by the Forest Department.

The report of the Himachal Pradesh Co-operative Movement Enquiry Committee was also approved. The recommendations of the Committee related to (a) corrective measures for removing the difficulties of the co-operative movement, (b) administrative measures necessary for strengthening the movement, and (c) marketing and cultivation of seed potatoes.

The Committee gave its approval to extend some existing laws of Punjab to Himachal Pradesh. They are: the Punjab Excise (Amendment) Act, 1956, meant to make penalties for offences connected with illicit distillation more stringent; the Patiala Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 2004 B.K., to establish regulated markets to benefit the producer-seller; the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act, 1959, to regulate the qualifications and to provide for the registration of practitioners of Indian systems of medicine; and Organisation of Central and the Punjab Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act 1957, to facilitate the working of land mortgage banking institutions.

The Advisory Committee also recommended that the present Small Town Committee of Bilaspur be allowed to continue and that an Administrator be appointed for the new Bilaspur Township.

UNDERGROUND WATER IN JAISALMER

A New Delhi announcement of October 31 says that the concerted drive for a systematic exploration of groundwater resources in the Jaisalmer-Barmer desert area has yielded successful results. Good

quality water has been discovered and two wells, each yielding about 20,000 Imperial gallons per hour, have been constructed at Dabla, 7 miles from Jaisalmer, and at Fategarh, 32 miles from the town.

Earlier, good quality water was discovered at Chandan, a semi-arid area, about 26 miles from Jaisalmer where a well has been constructed yielding 51,000 Imperial gallons per hour. The water level at this site is 119 feet below ground level.

The Exploratory Tubewells Organization of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture has been locating underground water resources in different parts of the country up to a depth of 1500 feet, mainly for ascertaining ground water potentialities from the irrigation point of view. Geological Survey of India is assisting in the project.

SCURRILOUS WRITING PUNISHABLE IN MADRAS

An announcement of October 31 says that the President has given assent to the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1960.

The bill, among other things, enhances penalties for scurrilous, grossly indecent writings or which are intended for blackmail. Punishment has also been increased for sale of obscene books, etc., from three months to two years and for sale of obscene objects to young persons from six months to three years.

With the repeal of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951, there was no law in the State to deal effectively with scurrilous, grossly indecent or obscene writings.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS

According to an announcement of October 22, the President has given assent to the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1960, to prevent indiscriminate cutting of trees in private forests in certain parts of the State.

The earlier legislation, the Madras Preservation of Private Forests, Act, 1949, applied to forests situated in 'estates' as defined in the Madras Estate Land Act, 1908, and also to protect the forests situated in other

areas which had a contiguous area exceeding 100 acres and which might be declared by the State Government to be forests for the purposes of the Act.

PUBLICATION OF OBSCENE MATTER

According to a New Delhi announcement of October 21, the President has given assent to the Madras Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Bill, 1960.

The bill seeks to prohibit, among other things, publication of any indecent or obscene matter in respect of any judicial proceedings. Provision has also been made for prohibiting publication of any matrimonial matters or any judicial proceedings in connection with offences of adultery.

PROTECTION TO TENANTS IN KERALA

According to a New Delhi announcement of October 18, the President has given assent to the Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings (Second Amendment) Bill, 1960.

The bill extends for a period of six months the Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings Act, 1957, which provides interim relief to tenants, etc., pending the enactment of the Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill.

BORSTAL SCHOOLS IN MAHARASHTRA

According to an announcement of October 27, the President has given assent to the Bombay Borstal Schools (Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960.

The Bill extends the Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929, which is now in force only in the Bombay area, to the rest of the State of Maharashtra. The Bill will also repeal the corresponding laws in force on the subject in the areas of Vidarbha and Hyderabad.

COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS EVIDENCE

According to a New Delhi announcement of October 17, the President has given assent to the Commercial Documents Evidence (Maharashtra Extension) Bill, 1960.

The States

DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIES

According to an announcement of October 18, the Centre has spent in Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura almost 3½ times of their income since they became the Union Territories.

Figures collated for the period between 1956-57 to 1959-60 show that the three territories earned Rs. 1,430.55 lakhs while the Centre contributed Rs. 4,080.35 lakhs to the total expenditure of Rs. 5,510.90 lakhs. In the current year, the Centre's allocation is Rs. 2,001.15 lakhs against the estimated receipt of Rs. 411.04 lakhs.

DELHI'S EXPENDITURE

During the same period, the Centre's contribution to the Delhi Territory's expenditure was Rs. 901.40 lakhs, and the territory's income Rs. 3,121.58 lakhs. The proposed allocation by the Centre for 1960-61 is Rs. 456.03 lakhs.

Taking all the Union Territories together, the Centre's share in 1957-58 in their expenditure was Rs. 1,084.12 lakhs, in 1958-59, Rs. 1,442.12 lakhs—an increase of

33% and in 1959-60, Rs. 2,140.34 lakhs—an increase of 97%. According to budget estimates of 1960-61 the Centre's contribution will be Rs. 2,846.24 lakhs—an increase of 163%.

ADMINISTRATION OF UNION TERRITORIES

Shri G.B. Pant, Union Home Minister, inaugurated in New Delhi on October 22, the second conference of the Administrators of Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

The conference, discussed problems of common interest relating to these Territories. It was also attended by representatives of other concerned Union Ministries.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES MEET

The Advisory Committees for Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Delhi also met in New Delhi on October 21, 25, 26 and 27, respectively.

The Advisory Committees have been established for the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur to

The amending Bill extends the Commercial Documents Evidence Act, 1939, to the Hyderabad area of the State of Maharashtra so as to bring uniformity in the application of law on the subject.

The parent Act is in force in the territories which, immediately before November 1, 1956, were comprised in Part 'B' States. The Maharashtra Government has considered it necessary to extend the Act to the Hyderabad area which was exempt from its application.

Defence

ARMY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

A three-day conference of the Army Educational Corps was inaugurated by Major-General Moti Sagar, Director of Military Training, Army HQ. in New Delhi on October 24.

The conference, presided over by Col. S.J. Mukand, Deputy Director of Military Training, was being attended by senior officers of the Army Educational Corps, the Principals of the four King George's Schools and the Heads of Departments of the Indian Military Academy.

ARMY DENTAL CORPS

In a Press Note issued on October 21, the Ministry of Defence has announced that a few vacancies exist in the Army Dental Corps for the grant of Short Service Regular Commissions to civilian dental surgeons for a period of three years extendable up to five years.

Applicants should not have attained 45 years of age on December 31, 1960 and should possess a dental qualification recognised under Part 'A' of Section X of the Dentists' Act 1948, or have foreign qualifications recognised under the Dentists' Act 1948, and should be nationals of India.

Applications on prescribed forms should be submitted, in duplicate, to the Director-General of Armed Forces Medical Services, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, to reach him by December 15, 1960.

Indian Information

India & The World

INSTITUTE FOR LABOUR STUDIES

An announcement of October 26 says that the Government of India have sanctioned a grant of 1,00,000 dollars to the endowment fund of the International Institute for Labour Studies.

The institute will be set up at Geneva under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation.

The Institute will work for developing better understanding of labour problems in all countries and of the methods for their solution by creating facilities for the study of labour problems. It will also collect and disseminate information concerning new developments in the study of such problems.

GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

The International Geological Congress has accepted the Government of India's invitation to hold its next session in 1964 in India. It will be the first meeting of the Congress in an Asian country.

The Congress which is attended by delegates from nearly every country of the world is held for the advancement of investigations relating to the study of the earth, considered from theoretical and practical points of view. The first International Geological Congress was convened at Paris in 1878.

I.E.C. ANNUAL MEET

The 25th annual meeting of the International Electro-technical Commission, which co-ordinates standardisation of electrical equipment, opened in New Delhi on October 31. This is the first time that the I.E.C. annual meeting is being held in Asia. The Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan inaugurated the meeting.

As many as 350 experts on electrical industries drawn from 25 countries attended the two-week meeting.

EXHIBITION IN CAIRO

An exhibition of contemporary Indian paintings was inaugurated on

October 19 in Cairo by H.E. Mr. Sarwat Okasa, the U.A.R. Minister of Culture and National Guidance, before a distinguished gathering. The exhibition which consists of 96 paintings, has come to Cairo after a successful three weeks' show at Alexandria, where it received a wide and appreciative press.

RAJPUT REGIMENT FOR GAZA

The 4th Battalion of the Rajput Regiment has been selected to replace the 4th Battalion of the Kumaon Regiment, which forms part of the Indian Contingent now serving with the U.N. Emergency Force in the Gaza Strip in Egypt.

The main party of the Rajputs embarked from Bombay on October 29 to take up their new assignment on the Egypt-Israel border. An advance party of about 75 all ranks left by air earlier on October 24.

The Kumaonis who will complete their one-year tenure with the U.N.E.F. in November, will be returning home shortly. This is the fourth turn-over of Indian battalions serving in Egypt.

AMBASSADOR TO CAMBODIA

The Indian Ambassador to Cambodia, Shri Rajkumar Raghunath Sinha, presented his credentials to His Excellency Mr. Choup Hell, acting Cambodian Head of State at an impressive ceremony, held at the Royal Palace in Phnom Penh on October 19.

AMBASSADOR OF NETHERLANDS

Mr. Jonkheer Gerard Beelaerts Van Blokland, Ambassador-designate of the Netherlands, presented his credentials to the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, at a special ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhavan on October 18.

AMBASSADOR OF INDONESIA

Mr. Radan Moekarto Notowidigdo, Ambassador-designate of the Republic of Indonesia, presented his credentials to the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, at a formal ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhavan on October 19.

EVENTS AT A GLANCE

OCTOBER 16 TO 31

October 16 — A meeting of the Planning Commission's Panel on Agriculture is held in New Delhi to consider the provisions in the Third Plan.

— A five-member delegation of Thailand arrives in New Delhi to study agricultural credit system and cooperative marketing operations in India.

19 — Talks on civil aviation between the delegations of India and U.S.A., which had started on October 3, conclude in New Delhi.

20 — The instruments of ratification of the Indo-Swiss agreement on transfer credits are exchanged in New Delhi.

— H.E. Mr. N.S. Patolichev, Minister of Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R., arrives in New Delhi for talks on Indo-Soviet trade.

— The Government of India announce personnel of the committee constituted for advising them on the manufacture of low-cost cars in the public sector.

22 — The second conference of the Administrators of Union Territories is held in New Delhi.

24 — A two-day conference of State Ministers in charge of Backward Classes opens in New Delhi to discuss the Third Plan development schemes for the Backward Classes.

— The All-India Council of Sports meets in New Delhi.

— The thirtieth meeting of the Central Social Welfare Board is held in New Delhi.

— The Government of India announce a price-page schedule for newspapers in the country.

— The nation observes the United Nations Day—the fifteenth anniversary of the United Nations.

25 — The fourth conference of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO begins in New Delhi.

26 — Talks begin in Prague for a new trade and payments agreement between India and Czechoslovakia.

27 — Prime Minister Nehru inaugurates the rail and structural mill of the Bhilai Steel Works.

28 — A reconnaissance party from Buckingham Palace arrives in New Delhi on a tour of India in order to finalise plans for the visit of Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh in January and February next year.

— The Central Health Council begins a three-day meeting at Jaipur to discuss health programme in the Third Plan.

29 — The sixteenth annual meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology is held at Baroda.

31 — The mechanised iron ore mine of the Bhilai Steel Works is opened by the Union Railway Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram.

— The International Electro-Technical Commission meets in New Delhi.

31

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November 1960

It was during the reign of Emperor Sher Shah that India's famous national highway—the Grand Trunk Road—was built. To tend the needs of the traveller and his horse, *sarais* or rest houses were built at an interval of two *kos* (roughly four miles) along the entire stretch of the road. Today, there is a network of roads covering the country, and still more are being built to convert the nation into a neighbourhood. It is along these roads that merchandise can move to the remotest village or hamlet in the country. They are the highways to economic progress.



As a new source of supply of a versatile road building material, the newly commissioned asphalt plant of the Stanvac Bombay Refinery will be a big help to India's road-building programme. Completed in ten short months at a cost of 102 lakhs of rupees, this plant can turn out in one year enough asphalt to surface 12 parallel roads, each 12 feet wide, running all the way from Delhi to Calcutta. Furthermore, the plant has increased the foreign exchange savings generated by the Company's Refinery—the first large modern one to be built in India. Since its completion in 1954 more than 73.56 per cent of all the petroleum products sold by Standard-Vacuum in India has been refined here. The initial cost of the Refinery was Rs. 1,193 lakhs. Of this total initial investment Stanvac advanced Rs. 793 lakhs and Indian sources provided another Rs. 400 lakhs. Since 1954, Stanvac has made additions totalling Rs. 401 lakhs for plant expansion and improvements. It now provides more than 20 per cent of India's total needs for refined petroleum products.

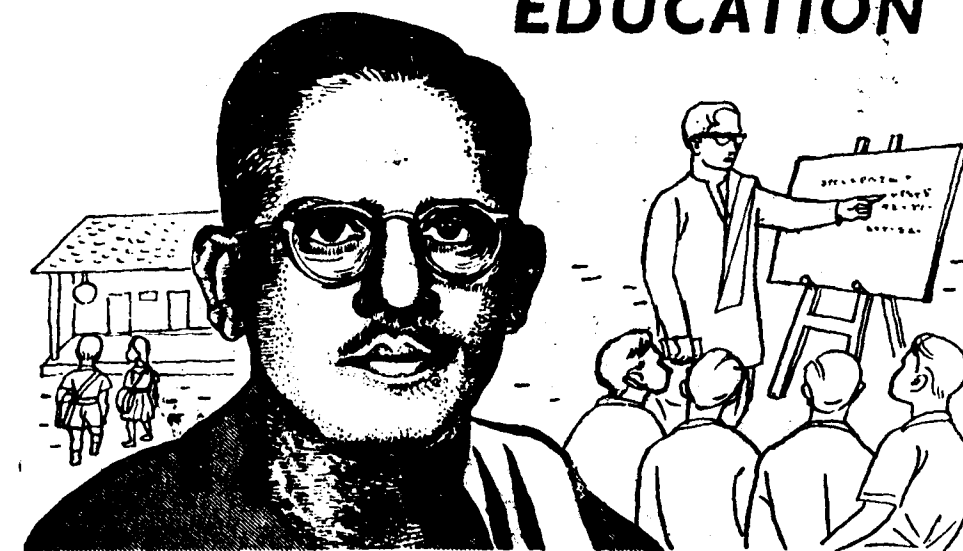


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One of the schoolmasters who won the 1959 national award for meritorious service is Shri A. Ambalavanan, Headmaster of the Board Basic School at Varkalpatti in South Arcot District of Madras State.

The outstanding work of this teacher with thirty years of service to his credit is his successful pioneering effort in building up many single-teacher schools into multi-teacher schools. What is more, Shri Ambalavanan has been able to enlist the active co-operation of the villagers in this task.

A tireless worker in the cause of spreading education, Shri Ambalavanan has also started a mid-day meal centre in his school.

Zealous schoolmasters like Shri Ambalavanan are helping to lay strong foundations for the nation's progress. They are helping to build a New India.

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Prime Minister Nehru receiving H. E. Fouad Galal (*centre*), Deputy Speaker of U.A.R. Parliament, in New Delhi on October 20



Shri G.B. Pant, Union Home Minister, addressing the conference of State Ministers in charge of Backward Classes, in New Delhi on October 24



Shri Shriman Narayan, Member of Planning Commission, delivering his presidential speech at the meeting of the Panel on Agriculture in New Delhi on October 16





Regd. No.

D. 940

Dr. K.L. Shrimali, Union Minister of Education, at the exhibition of UNESCO publications organised by the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO in New Delhi on October 25

Some members of the Indian cultural troupe, which visited Greece recently, with Shri P. Das Gupta (left), Indian Charge D' Affairs in Athens, and Mr. Tsatos (right), Foreign Minister of Greece.

