

# Indian Information



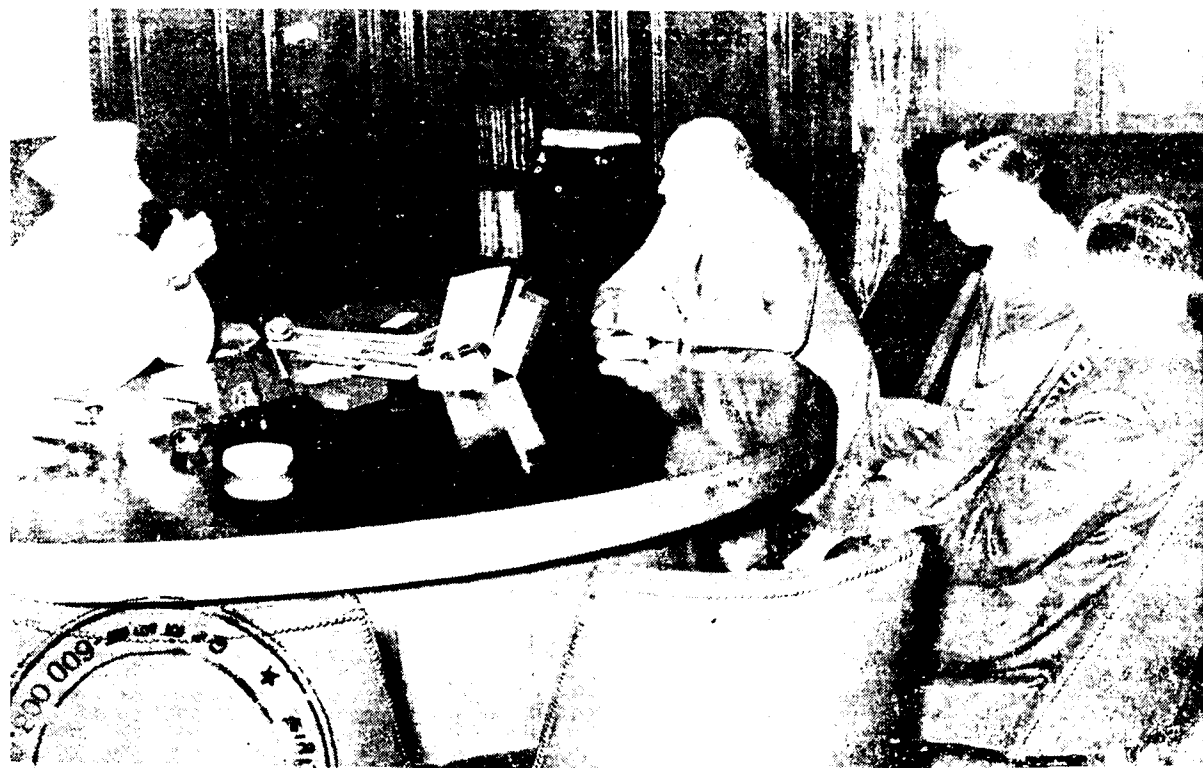
February 15, 1960 (Magha 26, 1881)

No. 2





The delegation of the Polish Juntas, now touring the country, with the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, in New Delhi on January 23



Lord Chaudos, Chairman of the Associated Electrical Industries of the United Kingdom, with the Union Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, in New Delhi on January 25



Dr. B. V. Keskar, Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting, making his inaugural speech at the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference in New Delhi on January 22

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VOL. 3

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## MAIN CONTENTS

|                                                                   | PAGE |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| PRESIDENT VOROSHILOV'S VISIT TO INDIA .. ..                       | 34   |
| VISIT OF NEPALESE PRIME MINISTER .. ..                            | 37   |
| CANADIAN ASSISTANCE FOR INDIA IN 1959-60 .. ..                    | 41   |
| MEETING OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES BOARD .. ..                     | 42   |
| WEATHER RADAR AT GAUHATI AIRPORT .. ..                            | 46   |
| CONFERENCE OF STATE MINISTERS OF CO-OPERATION .. ..               | 47   |
| RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS .. .. | 48   |
| COMMONWEALTH BROADCASTING CONFERENCE .. ..                        | 51   |

|                                               |    |
|-----------------------------------------------|----|
| REPORT ON SAMPLE SURVEY OF TUBERCULOSIS .. .. | 54 |
| EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES FOR HARIJANS .. ..        | 55 |
| ANNUAL PLANS OF STATES FOR 1960-61 .. ..      | 57 |
| CEREMONIAL PARADE OF N.C.C. CADETS .. ..      | 59 |

**COVER :** The Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, arriving with His Excellency Shri B.P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, at the banquet held by him in Shri Koirala's honour at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, on January 24.

(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 REPUBLIC DAY MESSAGE

On the eve of the tenth Republic Day anniversary, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, broadcast the following message to the nation:

'Let me greet my countrymen on the eve of the 10th Republic Day Anniversary and wish them good luck and happiness in the coming year. Every year we exchange greetings on this happy occasion and felicitate one another and also look around to see the state of the nation, its growing economy and its fast-developing resources. We have

weighed these developments against our long-term plans and our cherished dreams to turn an underdeveloped nation of teeming millions into a prosperous State in which every citizen, assured of life's essential needs, leads a reasonably happy life. The whole machinery of the State, nay, the entire resources of the nation, are being mobilised to give shape to this ideal.'

#### PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE

'Since we became free and took charge of the affairs of State we

have remained mainly occupied with setting our house in order, that is to say, with dealing mostly with our internal problems, though, as is well known, we have throughout been following a foreign policy which we have thought to be the best for India. Respecting other nations' independence, cherishing friendly feelings for all peoples, firm belief in every country's freedom to live in the manner considered best by it, to abjure violence and aggression and to work for the maintenance of world peace

— these are some of the important elements in our foreign policy. This policy, which came to be known as that of peaceful co-existence, has been subscribed to by good many other nations of the world.

'Something has happened which threatens to strain our belief in these principles. One of our neighbours with whom our relations have throughout been friendly and who has been with us in propounding the theory of Panch Sheela, has thought it fit to encroach on our frontiers and occupy fringes on the border areas falling within Indian territory. In the face of provocation and the rising popular resentment we have continued to rely on negotiations and settle whatever dispute there be in a peaceful and friendly manner. Our anxiety, however, to remain friendly and avoid resort to force has not so far evoked the desired appreciation from the other side. While hoping for the best, we have to be vigilant and united. Though our faith in peace and peaceful co-existence remains unshaken as ever, we cannot afford to ignore the fact that eternal vigilance is the price a nation pays for its freedom.'

#### NATION BUILDING PROJECTS

'Side by side with meeting the requirements of defence necessitated by recent events, we are determined to spare no effort in implementing our big nation-building projects. Some of these projects have already been completed or are nearing completion. Work on others is proceeding according to schedule. During this year we had the Ganga Bridge opened to traffic, linking North Bihar and Assam with South Bihar and West Bengal. Encouraged by this remarkable feat of engineering we now propose to span the mighty Brahmaputra near Gauhati, and our Prime Minister has laid the foundation of the new bridge only this month. Work on the Bhakra, Nagarjunasagar, Chambal, Neyveli and Kundah Hydro-Electric Projects continues to progress.

The three major Steel Plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur have begun functioning in part this year. These are expected to supply more than our present requirements of steel.

'At one time during the year the food situation threatened to worsen, but the price level was soon brought down as a result of efforts to ease the supply situation and opening of foodgrain shops throughout the country. The situation since then has shown signs of improvement and there is reason to believe that this trend will receive further support from the present reassuring crop position and foreign imports to build up adequate reserves.

'Brothers and sisters, I want you all to give a little thought to these momentous questions confronting our country. I need hardly tell you that they are receiving the best consideration at the hands of the leaders to whose care you have entrusted the affairs of the country, but in a democracy national questions are the concern of every citizen and everyone must apply himself or herself to them.

'Once again I wish you all the best of luck and have pleasure in greeting you on this day.'

#### MESSAGE TO INDIANS ABROAD

In his message to the Indians abroad the President said:

'It gives me so much pleasure to greet you again, our brothers and sisters in foreign lands, on this happy occasion of the tenth anniversary of our Republic. Whatever our pre-occupations at home, our thoughts often go to you and your well-being is close to our hearts. May you always prosper and bring a good name to the mother country by your good deeds and upright behaviour, is my wish and prayer.

'Our Republic is today entering the eleventh year of its existence. All these years we have been up and doing, developing our material resources and try-

ing to turn India into a land of peace, plenty and prosperity. We are well set on the road to industrialisation and have been able to implement, fully or partially, several big projects we took in hand during the Second Plan period. When you come back home next, I can promise you quite a few pleasant surprises. You will find country-side electrified in many States, new roads and railways laid, new canals lacing the rural areas with their bounteous waters, three giant steel plants erected and spitting molten ore round the clock, and community development and social welfare centres spread all over the land.

'I know you will feel happy to see all this. But, let me tell you, it is no more than a beginning. The journey to our great destination is long and arduous. However, faith in India's destiny inspires us and the determination of our people provides the necessary sinews for the job. An undertaking like this cannot be without its own hazards and difficulties and, be sure, we are no longer strangers to them, though with God's grace we are bound to get the better of them and achieve our cherished goal.

'You too, brothers and sisters, must be thinking of your country today. I would like you to think also of the high moral and spiritual ideals from which we draw inspiration in our home and foreign policies.

'Once again I wish you god-speed and good luck, wherever you are and whatever you be.'

#### WEEK-LONG CELEBRATIONS

The tenth anniversary of the Republic Day was celebrated on January 26 with great rejoicings and befitting ceremonies all over the country.

In the capital the celebrations commenced with an all-India symposium of poets at the Red Fort on January 22, followed by an all-India symposium of Urdu poets at the same place the next day. A national symposium of poets was organised by the All India Radio on January 5.

The third folk music festival, in which artists from various States participated, was held on January 24, and a folk dance festival, in which 800 folk dancers from all over the country participated, was held on January 27 and 28. The troupe of folk dancers from Madhya Pradesh was adjudged the best for the second time. The festival is being organised every year since 1953. Apart from these two festivals, fireworks in different localities of the capital and illumination of public and private premises are another regular feature of the celebrations.

#### PARADE AND PAGEANTRY

The highlight of the celebrations was the impressive cavalcade of the Armed Forces and the colourful pageantry on the Rajpath, ending up with a fly-past by 77 jet planes, in the morning of January 26. This year about 300 servicemen drawn from all the three Forces, 150 Territorial Army officers and men, 200 ex-servicemen, 400 N.C.C. cadets, 100 Auxiliary Cadets and hundreds of school children participated in the ceremonial parade which marched past the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

The cultural pageantry in the procession was headed by 10 richly caparisoned elephants and consisted of tableau-floats of the different States and the Central Government. This year, for the second time in succession, the tableau from Madhya Pradesh, depicting the reaping of harvest, was adjudged the best. The tableau of the Directorate of Horticulture of the Union Government and that of the Kerala State were placed the second and third respectively.

Among the distinguished visitors who witnessed the parade and pageantry, were President Voroshilov of the U.S.S.R., Shri B.P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, and the Maharajkumar of Sikkim.

Members of the Tenzing family and ten cadets from Commonwealth countries also were present by special invitation.

The ceremony of 'Beating Retreat' at dusk on January 29 marked the termination of the week-long festivities in the capital.

The Indian Republic Day anniversary was celebrated on January 26 in several countries by Indian diplomatic missions and associations of Indian nationals by organising receptions and entertainment and cultural programmes.

#### NEW CHANCERY BUILDING IN KARACHI

In Karachi the new building of the Indian Chancery was opened on the Republic Day. The Indian High Commission in Pakistan had arranged a special cultural programme on this occasion. The Government of India had sent a party of eminent Indian artistes to participate in it.

#### IN KATHMANDU

The Government of India had sent a party of two poets and three musicians to Nepal for participation in the celebrations which the Indian Embassy had organised in Kathmandu.

#### TRIBAL CHIEFS MEET PRIME MINISTER AND PRESIDENT

Tribal representatives, who came to Delhi to witness the Republic Day celebrations at the instance of the Government of India, called on the Prime Minister on January 28. They were from the various hill districts of Assam, Manipur, Tripura, the Naga Hills and Tuensang Area, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Jammu and Kashmir. Many of the chieftains brought appropriate gifts for the Prime Minister.

In the course of their discussions with the Prime Minister, the chieftains from the Ladakh and Naga Hills areas acquainted him with their difficulties in the border areas which the Prime Minister assured would be looked into by the Government. The Ladakhis thanked the Prime Minister for the expeditious building of road communications in their area.

On January 29 the tribal leaders were received by President Rajendra Prasad. The chief-

tains offered gifts to the President.

In the course of a chat with the Ladakhi leaders, the President assured them of all Government assistance in solving their problems and told them that the whole country was behind them in sharing their difficulties.

#### REPUBLIC DAY AWARDS

According to the Gazette Extraordinary of January 26, the President has made 31 awards on the eleventh Republic Day: 1 Padma Vibhushan, 10 Padma Bhushan and 20 Padma Shri.

The awardees, including 4 women, are the persons who have excelled themselves in the fields of education, science, music, sports, social service, art and literature. The list of recipients of the awards is as follows:

#### PADMA VIBHUSHAN

Shri Narayana Raghavan Pillai, Secretary General, Ministry of External Affairs.

#### PADMA BHUSHAN

(1) Shri Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao, Speaker, Andhra Legislative Assembly; (2) Pandit Balkrishna Sharma (Navin), Poet, New Delhi; (3) Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan, Musician, New Delhi; (4) Shri Haridas Sidhanta Vagish, Sanskrit Scholar, Calcutta; (5) Kazi Nazrul Islam, Poet, Calcutta; (6) Dr. Nilakantha Das, Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly; (7) Dr. Rabin-dra Nath Chaudhuri, Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta; (8) Panditraj Rajeshwardatt Shastri Dravid, Sanskrit Scholar, Varanasi; (9) Shri Shiv Puja Sahai, Hindi Scholar, Patna; (10) Dr. Vithal Nagesh Shirodkar, Gynaecologist, Bombay.

#### PADMA SHRI

(1) Dr. Adinath Lahiri, Director, Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad; (2) Shri Anil Kumar Das, Deputy Director-General, Kodaikanal Observatory; (3) Kumari Arati Saha, Channel Swimmer, Calcutta; (4) Dr. Artaballav Mohanti, Re-

tired Professor, Utkal University; (5) Shri Ayyagiri Sambasiva Rao, Head, Health Physics, Air Monitoring, Reactor Control and Electronics Division, Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay; (6) Shri Bellary Shamanna Kesavan, Librarian, Calcutta; (7) Shrimati Bina Das, Social Worker, Calcutta; (8) Shri Dahyabhai Jivanji Naik, Social Worker, Bombay; (9) Shri Har Krishan Lal Sethi, lately General Manager, Ganga Bridge Project; (10) Capt. Harmandar Singh, Political Officer, Kameng Frontier Division, NEFA; (11) Shri Jasu Patel, Cricketer, Ahmedabad; (12) Shri Kalpathy Rama Iyer Doraiswami, Director, The Premier Radiological Institute and Cancer Hospital, Mylapore, Madras; (13) Shrimati Kulsum Sayani, Social and Educational Worker, Bombay; (14) Shri Nanabhai Bhatt, Educationist and Social Worker, Saurashtra; (15) Shri Nuthakki Bhanu Prasad, Head, Reactor Engineering and Reactor Operation Divisions, Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay; (16) Shri Rustom Merwanji Alpaiwala, President, National Association for the Blind, Bombay; (17) Shrimati Sofia Wadia, Social Worker, Bombay; (18) Dr. Vidyanatha Subrahmanyam, Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore; (19) Shri Vijay Hazare, Cricketer, Baroda; (20) Shrimati Vir Vati, Sculptress, Delhi.

The award of Padma Vibhushan is given for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants. Padma Bhushan is awarded for distinguished service of a high order, and Padma Shri is awarded for distinguished service in any field.

#### HONORARY COMMISSIONS TO ARMY OFFICERS

According to a Press Note issued by the Ministry of Defence, on the occasion of the Republic Day 1960, the Government of India granted honorary commissions to selected Junior Commissioned Officers on the Active List and honorary ranks

to Junior Commissioned Officers/Non-commissioned officers on retirement, in recognition of their exceptionally distinguished and loyal services.

The numbers of awards in the different ranks are as follows:

**Active List:** Honorary Captains — 15; Honorary Lieutenants — 52.

**On Retirement:** Honorary Captains — 9; Honorary Lieutenants — 10; Honorary Risaldar/Subedar Majors — 6; Honorary Risaldars/Subedars — 14; Honorary Jamadars — 33.

#### AIR FORCE OFFICERS

In a Press Note issued on January 26, the Ministry of Defence has announced that the honorary commissioned rank of Flying Officer has been granted to Ex-Warrant Officer Beant Singh who retired from the Air Force on May 15, 1954. He is the second amongst retired airmen to be awarded an honorary commissioned rank in the Air Force.

#### NAVAL OFFICERS

Another Press Note of the same date says that honorary ranks of Commissioned Officers (Branch List) on the retired list have been granted to Jainuddin Bala, Chief Mechanician, and Faqir Mohd Balcu, Chief Petty Officer, in recognition of their meritorious services. This is the second time that honorary ranks are conferred on Naval personnel on the occasion of the Republic Day.

#### REPUBLIC DAY MEDALS TO POLICE OFFICERS

It was announced on January 26 that on the occasion of the eleventh Republic Day, the President awarded Medals to 61 Police Officers for their distinguished and meritorious service. Of these, 5 officers have been decorated with the President's Police and Fire Services Medal while the other 56 have received the Police Medal.

The recipients of the President's Police and Fire Services Medal are: Shri Dhani Ram Konwar (Assam), Shri Terence John Quinn, (Madhya Pradesh), Shri Kuruppath Viswanathan Nair (Madras), Shri Sharad

Chandra Misra (Uttar Pradesh), and Shri Birendra Chandra Chakrabatti (West Bengal).

The recipients of the Police Medal are:

Andhra Pradesh: Shri Vempalli Venkata Ramana, Shri Mallela Satyanarayana.

Bihar: Shri Rabindra Nath Roy, Shri Snehamoy Ghosh.

Bombay: Shri Meherji Dinshaw Framroze, Shri Sohrab Hormosji Jehangirji Kanga, Shri Gopal Keshav Bhopatkar, Shri Dilipsinhji Jesinhji Jadeja, Shri Narsingh Totaram Powar, Shri Yeshwant Trimbak Bawle, Shri Shankar Hari Jadhav.

Jammu and Kashmir: Shri Lachhman Das Thakar.

Madhya Pradesh: Shri Chakka Raj Gopal Naidu, Shri Bapusahib Baburao Mane, Shri Chain Singh Kadam, Shri William Anthony Gibson, Shri Abdul Rehman Siddique, Shri Chintaman Sitaram Chaphele, Shri Bhausahab Shinde, Shri Bala Saheb Mahadik.

Madras: Shri Kollayikal Parameswara Menon, Shri Perunthottam Natesa Ayyar Subramanian, Shri Krishtappa Naicker Arumugam.

Mysore: Shri Percival Joseph Lewis, Shri Appannarao Venkoba Rao, Shri Lord Harold Smalley, Shri Ragibommanahalli Mariswamy, Shri Gurikar Subbanna, Shri Bangalore Lakshminarayana Sastry Krishnamurthy.

Orissa: Shri Ram Krishna Padhi, Shri Narayan Chand, Shri Kori Appa Rao, Shri Shankar Samant Sinhar.

Punjab: Shri Dalip Singh Sandhu, Shri Dalip Singh Duintsa.

Uttar Pradesh: Shri Ejazul Haq, Shri Karim Bux.

West Bengal: Shri Parimal Chandra Bose, Shri Rabinra Kumar Pathak, Shri Santi Ranjan Chanda, Shri Promatha Nath Chakravarti, Shri Satyendra Nath Battacharjee, Shri Monoranjan Banerjee.

Union Territories: Shri Tribeni Singh (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), Shri Amar Singh (Delhi), Shri Lal Chand (Delhi), Shri Gobind Singh Mehta (Himachal Pradesh).

Central Intelligence and S.P.E.: Shri Bisheshwar Chatarji (New Delhi), Shri Tarak Das Bose (Jamshedpur), Shri Madabushi Srinivasa Acharya (Vijayawada), Shri Para-

vankara Kaniyanvalappil Narayanan Nair (New Delhi), Shri Ganesh Subba Rao Dhareshwar (Poona), Shri Sailindra Kumar Haidar (Calcutta), Shri Lakshman Swaroop Darbarji (New Delhi), Shri Ramchandra Balwant Paithankar (Bombay), and Shri Jethanand (New Delhi).

#### FIVE AWARDS OF ASHOKA CHAKRA

An announcement of January 19 says that the President has approved the award of five new Ashoka Chakra decorations for acts of gallantry. The recipients are: (1) Captain Sampuran Singh Grewal of the Indian Airlines Corporation, (2) Lt.-Col. Jamshed Burjorji Dorabji (3) Havildar Uzirsingh Gurung and (4) Jemadar Dhanbahadur Gurung of the Assam Rifles, and (5) Shri Mehtab Singh, staff car driver of the Director of Postal Services, New Delhi.

Captain Sampuran Singh Grewal, Lt.-Col. J.B. Dorabji and Havildar Uzirsingh Gurung have been awarded Ashoka Chakra (Class II) for outstanding skill in flying, initiative, extreme tact and exemplary courage in securing a peaceful surrender of weapons from the thousand odd Tibetan refugees who crossed into India during April last. Jemadar Dhanbahadur Gurung gets Ashoka Chakra (Class III) for tactful handling of the surrender of arms from nearly 5,000 Tibetan refugees who crossed the border post at Topgey/Chuna in the Kameng Frontier Division in upper Assam.

Shri Mehtab Singh, a civilian driver, is awarded Ashoka Chakra (Class III) for showing rare presence of mind and exemplary courage while giving hot pursuit to a bandit in Delhi, who escaping with a large sum of public money, was shooting at him ceaselessly.

#### Gallantry Awards For Police Officers

An announcement dated January 23 says that the President

has awarded Police Medals for gallantry to the following five police officers—two from Madhya Pradesh and one each from Mysore, Assam and Andhra Pradesh: (1) Shri Umed Singh, Assistant Superintendent, Fire Brigade (Police), Indore; (2) Shri Ramashanker, Constable, Indore; (3) Shri Kashimsab Imam Husein Soudagar, Armed Head Constable, Bijapur; (4) Shri Nripendra Kumar Chakravarty, Constable, 2nd Border Security Force, Shillong; and (5) Shri Bachan Singh, Jemadar, 1st Battalion, Andhra Pradesh Special Police.

The awards have been made for displaying gallantry and devotion to duty of a high order.

Shri Umed Singh and Shri Ramashanker jumped into the swollen river Chandrabhaga at Indore and saved two boys from drowning on August 1, 1959.

Shri Kashimsab Imam Hussein Soudagar, along with his party, showed remarkable courage in overpowering a notorious outlaw, Muttappa Balappa Talwar, who was subsequently shot dead, in a jungle on July 9, 1959.

Constable Nripendra Kumar Chakravarty rescued two boys to safety in the face of heavy fire across the Indian border at a village in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills area on July 1, 1959.

Jemadar Bachan Singh, with his party, successfully drove away about 250 raiders, who attacked the harvesters and the police party near the cease-fire line in the Poonch district, Jammu and Kashmir, on September 24, 1958. Later he skillfully withdrew all his men and the cultivators to safety, behind the Indian military post.

#### Six New Medals For Armed Forces

The institution of six new medals and a new clasp to the existing General Service Medal for the Armed Forces is announced in the Gazette of India dated January 26.

The new awards are: the Services (Sainya Seva) Medal, Overseas (Videsh Seva) Medal,

Army (Sena) Medal, Navy (Nau Sena) Medal, Air Force (Vayu Sena) Medal and Distinguished Service (Vishisht Seva) Medal, while the clasp, named the 'Naga Hill Clasp' is to be worn with the General Service Medal (1947).

The Services Medal will be awarded to Armed Forces personnel in recognition of non-operational service under conditions of hardship and rigour. It will have effect from August 15, 1947.

The Overseas (Videsh Seva) Medal will be awarded to personnel for service outside the territories of the Union of India.

In respect of these two medals, a suitable clasp, on which will be inscribed the name of the place where service is rendered, will be given with every medal awarded to a person for the first time, if the same recipient qualifies again for the same medal, only a clasp will be given on the subsequent occasions.

The Army, Navy and Air Force Medals will be awarded to all ranks in recognition of such individual acts of exceptional devotion to duty or courage as have a special significance for the respective Services. A bar will be given to a person in lieu of every subsequent award of the medal.

The Distinguished Service (Vishisht Seva) Medal will be awarded in classes I, II and III to all ranks of Armed Forces personnel in recognition of distinguished service of 'the most exceptional', 'an exceptional', and 'a high' order respectively.

The awards of all the six medals may also be made posthumously.

The Naga Hills Clasp to the General Service Medal (1947) will be awarded for service in operations in the Naga Hills.

The designs of the insignia, the colours of the ribbons and the order of the qualifying conditions of eligibility and the order of precedence of wearing these medals will be announced later.

## PRESIDENT VOROSHILOV'S VISIT TO INDIA

His Excellency Mr. Kliment Yefremovich Voroshilov, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., arrived in New Delhi on January 20 on a State visit to India. He was accompanied by H.E. Madame Ye. A. Furteseva, Deputy of the Supreme Soviet and H.E. Mr. F.R. Kozlov, First Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Welcoming the U.S.S.R. President and his delegation at the Palam airport, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, said:

'It has been our constant effort to promote goodwill among peoples and to develop a climate of understanding. We hope and pray that the efforts of the great powers of the world to achieve a stable peace will be crowned with success. In lasting peace the underdeveloped countries of the world shall be able to go forward in the gigantic task of ensuring their peoples better life and better future.'

### Mr. Voroshilov's Statement

On his arrival at the airport, President Voroshilov made a statement in which he said:

'Today it is very gratifying to note that, since the very first day of India's independence, relations between our countries have been developing in a spirit of goodwill and friendship. The past years have shown that the friendship between our countries is inviolable. This is quite natural, for it is based on complete equality and mutual respect, non-interference into each other's affairs, on the desire of the Soviet Union and India to consolidate peace and develop peaceful, mutually beneficial co-operation, on the common interest in the liquidation of the vestiges of the shameful colonial system.

'The example of our countries shows convincingly that all

States irrespective of the difference in their systems can live in peace and successfully co-operate to the benefit of their peoples. The Soviet Union firmly believes that all controversial issues of international relations can and must be solved by peaceful means solely.

'Our state is doing all that is necessary to remove the threat of war and consolidate peace. The visit of N.S. Khrushchev, the Head of the Soviet Government, to the United States of America, is now universally admitted to have generated new hopes in the hearts of the peoples, and contributed to the thaw in the international climate. The Soviet Union has now made one more exceedingly important step forward in the struggle for peace by having effected unilaterally a new enormous reduction of its armed forces.

'The peoples of all countries now naturally expect of the Western Powers also to show not by words but by deeds their peaceful disposition, to stop the arms race and to embark on genuine disarmament.

'Our visit to India coincides with a great historic event in the life of your state: the first decade of the Indian Republic. This is a significant date and we are happy to have this opportunity to celebrate this glorious all-Indian holiday together with you, to acquaint ourselves with the results of the first decade of the persistent effort of the Indian people to develop their national independent economy, as well as with the progress already achieved.

'We hope that our visit to India, our conversations with Indian statesmen, meetings with the talented and diligent people of India will be fruitful and will serve to enhance mutual understanding and friendship between our countries.

'The Soviet people sincerely wishes the sun of mutual friend-

ship to shine upon our countries and warm the hearts of their peoples'.

### State Banquet

A State banquet was given in honour of President Voroshilov at the Rashtrapati Bhawan on January 20. Proposing the toast President Rajendra Prasad said:

'Our two countries have much in common. We represent, as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does, a harmonious synthesis of different peoples, races, cultures and languages. In our vast land we are pledged to ensure better standards of living for our people. In our striving for world peace and understanding between nations we share with you a common purpose. We believe, Your Excellency, as your leaders do, that all efforts should be directed towards achieving a lasting peace where the fear of disastrous war is banished and men's skill and ingenuity directed to noble purposes.....

'Your Excellency is aware of the deep importance we attach to world peace, a cause to which your country is equally devoted. Both our governments recognise that disarmament is the key to universal peace. We have noted with special satisfaction the recent drastic reduction in the armed forces of the U.S.S.R. This augurs well for the forthcoming talks between the Great Powers, to which my Government, as well as yours, has attached much importance. Much in the world today depends on these talks and we cannot but feel that the resultant understanding will bring with it the possibility of extending to the development of large areas in Asia and Africa, the scientific knowledge, the genius and the wealth of the industrialised and advanced countries. On our own horizons, we face unfortunately new problems but I can assure Your Excellency that we remain resolute and are determined to seek peaceful solutions in our traditional spirit of negotiation and conciliation.....'

### Mr. Voroshilov's Reply

Replying to the toast, President Voroshilov referred to the

friendship between the peoples of the countries which was deeply rooted in the remote past.' He said, 'After the achievement of independence by your country and the establishment of a sovereign Indian State, the barrier erected in the past by the colonialists was removed and truly neighbourly and friendly relation came into being between the Soviet Union and free India.....

Continuing he said: 'Strong friendship between the Soviet Union and India has acquired important international significance. The mutual support which the governments of our countries have been and are rendering one another on a number of international issues doubtless contributed to the solution of these questions in the interests of the peace and security of all nations.

'The Soviet Government believes that the further strengthening of Soviet-Indian co-operation is a substantial factor in the relaxation of international tension and the creation of the conditions necessary for a peaceful solution of passing international issues.....

'The Soviet Union strives to develop friendship with all the countries of the world regarding friendship among the nations as the only correct path, the high road of mankind's development. We are convinced that despite all the vicissitudes of history all the nations of the world will sooner or later live as one friendly family. For this reason the already existing friendship between many peoples must be cherished as the apple of the eye, it is the foundation of the happiness of future generations'

### Visit To World Agriculture Fair

President Voroshilov visited the World Agriculture Fair in New Delhi on January 21, which coincided with the celebration of the National Day of the Soviet Union at the U.S.S.R. pavilion in the Fair. Speaking on the occasion, President Voroshilov said:

'The exhibits show convincingly that the efforts undertaken

by the Government and the people of India to increase the production of agricultural products by the use of modern methods of labour and by the start of mechanisation of agriculture have already yielded considerable successes and we wish wholeheartedly to the friendly Indian people and to the Government of India new achievements in agriculture, in the development of industry, transport and the entire national economy.'

He further observed, 'We are convinced that the World Agriculture Fair in Delhi as well as the World Fair in Brussels in 1959 and other such measures serve the development of peaceful co-operation, the strengthening of friendship between nations and the cause of world peace and this now is all important. In this are rivetted the thoughts and sentiments of all mankind.'

Speaking at the State banquet given in honour of the President of India on January 22, the U.S.S.R. President said:

'As far as possible our country is unselfishly assisting free India in the construction of her industrial enterprises, willingly sharing her achievements in science and technology. Cultural ties in the broad sense of the word are developing in the mutual interest of the Soviet Union and India.'

### President Rajendra Prasad's Reply

In reply, President Rajendra Prasad said: 'We have noticed with admiration the efforts that your Government has been lately making for stabilising and consolidating peace by ending the mist of cold war and by sponsoring the cause of disarmament by nations. Indeed, your country has already given proof of its earnestness in this direction by announcing unilateral reduction in its armed strength. Let us hope the world, weary of war and anxious to get rid of the fear of armed conflict, will receive this move with enthusiasm. We, at any rate, in this country would like to convey to you our appreciation of what

your Government has been doing to outlaw war by strengthening the forces of peace and international understanding.'

### Civic Reception

A civic reception was held in honour of the U.S.S.R. President in New Delhi on January 24. In his speech on the occasion, President Voroshilov said:

'The Governments and the peoples of our countries stand firmly for peace and peaceful co-operation among all States. This common noble goal brings us close to each other and provides ground for strengthening and developing friendship between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India.'

He commended the untiring efforts of Mr. Nehru in defence of peace and principle of peaceful co-existence of States which had won great respect throughout the world, and said, 'It is now gratifying to realise that the efforts of the Soviet Union, India, all the peace-loving States have not been in vain. As is known, a noticeable change for the better has taken place in the international atmosphere.'

Stressing the need for peace in the world, he said, 'above all, it is necessary to stop the armaments drive and secure disarmament. You all know that with this purpose in view the head of the Soviet Government N.S. Khrushchev on September 18, 1959, personally submitted the proposals on general and complete disarmament for consideration by the United Nations at the session of the U.N. General Assembly.....

'The 14th Session of the U.N. General Assembly in its resolution has approved with rare unanimity the idea of general and complete disarmament and appealed to the Governments to exert all efforts to achieve a constructive solution of this problem. These historic proposals of the head of the Soviet Government N.S. Khrushchev have been heartily approved and supported by all the peoples of the world.'

Referring to the programme of reducing the Armed Forces in

the U.S.S.R., he said, 'Our country shows in practice how disarmament should be carried out. In the last four years the Soviet armed forces were unilaterally reduced by 2,140,000 men. And, as is known, only recently the USSR Supreme Soviet decided on the proposal of the Soviet Government to reduce unilaterally its armed forces by another 1,200,000 men, or by one-third. Armaments and expenses on military needs are being reduced as well....

'We are honestly and sincerely carrying out disarmament because we want to live in peace and friendship with all peoples. The Soviet Union has never attacked and will never attack any other country. Our people are building up their bright and happy life, and evolving a new communist way of living. But they are not going to impose their system on other peoples. We firmly follow the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other peoples and we believe that every people should determine their destiny themselves. We wish only one thing: to bar the way to war and secure lasting peace for ourselves and for everybody on earth.

'While carrying out the unilateral reduction of our armed forces we, however, are aware that there can be no unilateral peace. Peace should be consolidated by all the states and for all the peoples of the world.

'Therefore, the Soviet Government will make further efforts for achieving an agreement on general and complete disarmament with all States.

'When all the States accept the proposal on the universal and complete disarmament the Soviet Union, together with other States, will abolish its armed forces, and will destroy its rockets as well as its nuclear and other weapons.'

He also referred to the Seven-Year Plan undertaken by the Soviet Union and said that the Soviet people were sure to fulfil it ahead of schedule.

#### PATH OF PEACE

In his address at the civic reception, Prime Minister Nehru referred to Mr. Khrushchev's disarmament proposal and said:

'In the kind of world in which we are living today and in the atmosphere of fear, preparation for war and tension, this proposal being suddenly made may appear airy or vague to many people, because this takes us from this world to a place where there will be no arms, no weapons which have been with us for hundreds of years, for thousands of years. This is a fact of the weakness of those of us in the world who have become accustomed to wars and conflicts in the world so that the fact of peace is not fully acceptable to our minds. Ultimately, if we want to make progress towards peace, then to imagine that we would, on the one hand, give up arms and, on the other hand, still rely on arms, would not take us very far. We have to move forward by sound means and with firm determination that we have to proceed on this path (of peace). Of course, you cannot just accomplish the goal in one stride, you have to move step by step. But your intention should be clear.

'Therefore, the proposal made by Mr. Khrushchev in this regard is a courageous and brave proposal, a proposal of foresight and one which demands great attention by other countries also. It is a different matter that you can make some changes in it here and there. But fundamentally that is a sound proposal, which the world today needs, the common people of the world.

'Nearly 40 years have passed since there was a revolutionary era in India and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Revolution has become a great chapter in the history of the world and it considerably shook the world. Its waves are still spreading in the world. The same revolutionary country has now raised the banner of peace. That is a peculiar matter, but one which requires great attention. We have to understand it. They have a variety of experience, the

experience of war, of revolution, ups and downs and also the progress of their country....

'We may move on other planes and our Ambassadors of course work in their spheres. That should be so. But, what a country gives to another country is its love, a most precious thing, and the country which shows affection towards another gets in return affection. There is no doubt about it. Of course sometimes there may be breach of faith or confusion for some time. That is a different matter. But it is a recognised principle that others show you the same regard as you show to them and with the same intentions.

'Therefore among the many things which bring the people of the Soviet Union and the people of India close to each other and bind them in friendly ties is the love in the hearts of the peoples for each other. We have received assistance from the Soviet Union in our programmes and the Second Five Year Plan. That is true. But the most precious thing which the Soviet people have given to us and for which I express gratefulness to them—not mere verbal gratefulness for which there is no need—is the manner in which the Government and the people of the Soviet Union have shown love and affection to India and her people and the way in which they have acted towards us. This thing is the most precious of all, more precious even than the assistance, although even for that assistance we are grateful to them.'

Reaffirming his faith in the path of peace, Shri Nehru said:

'We hope this danger of war over the world will pass. When that danger looms, it creates fear of every kind and remember that when we make fear our companion and give it a place in our minds it proves to be a bad companion. It causes confusion in our minds and prevents us from thinking properly. Relationship of close friendship with fear is not good. It should be kept at a distance. This does not mean that we should be complacent, we have to be ever

careful and prepared. Whatever challenges and tests are there, we have to face them. And in facing them, the more friends we have in the world the better for us and the world.

'I was pointing out that here and elsewhere the Soviet President had emphasised the need for peace in the world today. This is a problem for the whole world and since it is the biggest problem in the world it is a major issue before every country. Our problems are big enough, our difficulties with which you are familiar. There is our Five Year Plan with which is linked the destiny of India but that thing is closely linked with the fact whether there will be peace in the world or not. Therefore, undoubtedly I can tell the President on your behalf that India, which was already striving to go along the path of peace, will now work for peace with greater strength and will strive in every possible manner that this banner of peace which has been raised should move forward with success and achieve complete triumph.'

#### Expansion Of Bhilai

Vice Chairman Kozlov visited the Bhilai Steel Works on January 23, when he said, 'The Bhilai Iron and Steel plant constructed by Indian workers, engineers and technicians in friendly co-operation with the Soviet specialists is a symbol of unbreakable friendship between our peoples. We were gratified to see here powerful modern metallurgical equipment bearing the trade mark of Soviet plants. This equipment assembled at your plant is a graphic evidence of the successful development of economic co-operation between the Soviet Union and India.'

In his speech on the occasion, Sardar Swaran Singh, Union Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, referred to the co-operation between the Soviet and Indian engineers and workers, and said, the first fruits of their toil were realised early in February last year when the first blast furnaces went into production. The year 1959 saw further units

being completed and before the end of that year one more blast furnace, two open hearth furnaces, a blooming mill and a billet mill went into production. In the one year of operation of the Bhilai steel works, over 360,000 tons of pig iron and 43,000 tons of steel had already been produced. About 9,000 tons of billets have already been rolled. The bulk of the work of construction has been completed and yet there is more to be done.

The Union Minister revealed that following his visit to the Soviet Union last summer, a line of credit had been extended by the Soviet Union as a first gesture of co-operation in assisting India in its Third Five Year Plan. There had been agreement in principle that, as one of the many projects, the Bhilai Steel Works would be expanded to 2.5 million tons. Detailed planning had been taken in hand. He had no doubt that in this and in construction of the extensions to the

steel-works, there would be the same co-operation between Soviet and Indian engineers and workers as was witnessed in building the million ton plant in Bhilai.

#### VISIT TO OTHER PLACES

President Voroshilov visited Chandigarh, Bombay, Bangalore, Madras and Calcutta before leaving for Kathmandu on February 3. He returned to Delhi on February 5 and emplaned for Moscow the next day.

Vice-Chairman Kozlov visited Cambay and Lunej where the oil drilling operations are going on, Mysore, Chittaranjan and Maithon dam. He, along with other members of the Soviet delegation met the Planning Commission in New Delhi on January 21 and discussed programme of agricultural development and industrialisation in the Third Plan.

## VISIT OF NEPALESE PRIME MINISTER

The following Communique was issued on January 29 by the Ministry of External Affairs on the visit to India of H.E. Shri B.P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal:

At the invitation of the Government of India, His Excellency Shri B.P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, accompanied by Shrimati Sushila Koirala, His Excellency Shri Surya Prasad Upadhyaya, Home Minister, and senior officials of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, have been visiting India from the 17th January and will go back to Kathmandu on the 31st January, 1960. During their tour, they have visited industrial establishments and development projects, the National Defence Academy and many other places in India. They have also been present in Delhi on the occasion of the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Republic of India. They have been welcomed everywhere with popular enthusiasm reflecting the close friend-

ship and neighbourly relations and the community of culture and outlook subsisting between Nepal and India.

The Prime Minister and the Home Minister of Nepal have had frank and cordial discussions with the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Government of India. The discussions covered a wide range of subjects, including the present international situation as it affects the two countries, economic and other matters affording opportunities for co-operation between His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Government of India.

#### COMMON INTERESTS

These discussions have revealed afresh a similarity of approach to international problems by the two Governments and their desire to co-operate with each other in regard to them. The two Governments attach great importance to the further-

ance of peace in the world and are determined to work to this end. They trust that the efforts being now made by the Great Powers for the lessening of world tensions and a settlement of international conflicts through peaceful methods will lead to success. The two Prime Ministers recognised that Nepal and India have a vital interest in each other's freedom, integrity, security and progress and agreed that the two Governments should maintain close consultation in matters of common interest.

The Prime Minister of India assured the Prime Minister of Nepal of the Government of India's sympathetic interest in the plans of His Majesty's Government for the social and economic regeneration of Nepal by democratic means. The two Governments are already co-operating in schemes of economic development and they propose to continue and accelerate this co-operation. At the request of His Majesty's Government, the Government of India have readily agreed to afford financial assistance for Nepal's development programme to the extent of Rs. 14 crores. The Government of India have also undertaken to construct the East Kosi (Chatra) Canal at a cost of Rs. 3 to 4 crores. Thus, the Government of India have expressed their readiness to assist the development programmes of Nepal to the extent of Rs. 18 crores. This amount includes Rs. 4 crores out of the previous grant, which is not likely to be spent during the first plan period. It was further agreed that adequate arrangements should be made in order to co-ordinate and expedite the execution of projects financed under these programmes.

Advantage was taken of the presence of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister of Nepal to have a broad discussion on the terms of a new treaty to replace the existing Treaty of Trade and Commerce. The two Governments agreed that the new treaty should provide for the separation of Nepal's foreign exchange account and the regu-

lation by the Government of Nepal of their foreign trade. In view of the close connection between the economies of India and Nepal, the two Governments agreed to work out details which would facilitate the expansion of Nepal's trade with India and other countries and promote co-operation between India and Nepal in the field of economic development.

#### State Banquet

A State banquet was held in honour of His Excellency Shri B.P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, at the Rashtrapati Bhavan on January 24. Speaking at the banquet, the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, said:

'We often meet here to welcome the Presidents or Prime Ministers of other countries, and we wish that our relations with other countries become closer, based on co-operation and love and we have succeeded in this a lot. But if a representative, particularly the Prime Minister of Nepal comes, then the formalities between our two countries become superfluous. It is also not necessary to say things that are often said in respect of visitors from far off countries, because the relations between Nepal and India are age-old, based on geography, religion, culture, customs and so many other things. It is not something that needs to be specified. Our relationship is there, just as there is relationship between brothers, even though the brothers may sometimes be a little annoyed with each other. The relationship and the love between them is inviolable.'

Referring to the developments in Nepal and in India during the past decade and to the problems facing the two countries, Shri Nehru said, 'The questions confronting us are in a way similar. Thus another relationship is established between us, that of solving our problems in co-operation with each other and by helping each other. From whatever point of view we may look at it, it appears that, as in the past, the future also of Nepal and India lies in co-operation with

each other and moving ahead together.'

Stressing the need for peace in the world, Shri Nehru said, 'There is no doubt that the policy of Nepal as well as that of India is of peace. In other matters also, we follow similar policies. Your visit, particularly at this time, is, therefore, most auspicious. I wish we would come closer, although our relations are already so close that there is hardly any scope of their becoming closer. Even so, I would wish that our relations in the past would be further strengthened in the present so that we may help each other and, as far as possible, co-operate with each other in matters affecting the whole world.'

#### MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

In his reply, H.E. Shri B.P. Koirala said: 'Democratic traditions have recently been introduced in Nepal. Changing the old order by means of development in the socio-economic sphere, we are engaged in the significant task of creating a new Nepal. Your support and assistance for our democratic progress and economic development have always been deeply appreciated by us. We can never forget the selfless and friendly co-operation we have been receiving from India for the enhancement of our various development works and projects. I have full confidence that we will continue to receive similar co-operation from you in our great endeavour to create a new Nepal. In this context it is our hope that the extent of co-operation in the technical and economic sphere between our two countries will also be further expanded.'

'We had, in the past solved our problems by methods appropriate for such occasions. Today also we shall solve by mutual assistance the various problems of socio-economic regeneration because the friendship of Nepal and India has stood firm through thick and thin and has always been complimentary to each other. India is always ready to help Nepal in her difficulties; similarly Nepal also has helped India in her hours of need. The

great Himalaya is the symbol of our friendship. I am confident that the invincible, indestructible and everlasting friendly relations subsisting between our two countries will continue to further develop and prosper.'

At a banquet held in New Delhi on January 27 in honour of the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, H.E. Shri B.P. Koirala, while proposing the toast said:

'A large section of the Nepalese youth had given co-operation for the independence of India and I also had the opportunity of association with you all. The independence of India is, therefore, as dear to me as to my Indian friends. For the cause of democracy in my motherland, Nepal, moral support and inspiration were also obtained from innumerable Indian friends. Hence, this special relationship between our two countries of always marching together hand-in-hand for the noble cause of independence and self-dignity is both a historical and cultural reality. Our two countries have always manifested to the world the unique example of ever-continuing cordial relations subsisting among sovereign and independent nations.'

'Today also, in the respective democratic systems of our countries, our goal and methods of achieving economic development and social justice are not fundamentally different. By the course of history our conditions bear a similar aspect. Any attempt, therefore, to explain or interpret the intimate relationship between brothers or among friends is rather unnatural. Such matters are self-proving and obviously natural.'

'For the cause of sovereignty and independence in the past, the Nepalese and the Indian people have always advanced together. Now in this revolutionary task of creating a new society also, our two countries have got to assist each other.'

#### STAND TOGETHER

Replying to the toast, Prime Minister Nehru referred to the

democratic change that took place in Nepal and said, 'It is perfectly true that we welcome this change greatly, because we felt that it was the right thing for Nepal to develop on democratic lines and thereby come nearer to us in our general outlook. And so it has been that we have been close to each other broadly speaking in our broad internal outlooks and close to each other in our broad external outlooks. Whether from the national or international point of view, we have been very largely in agreement and without any effort on the part of either to influence or push the other country. By the very nature of circumstances, our past and present, our outlooks, we have largely marched in step in these national and international affairs. That itself shows how close our mutual interests are apart from our outlooks; and that is bound to be so in two neighbouring countries like India and Nepal. Therefore, that is an assurance about the future also.'

'So, whatever may happen in the future, good fortune or even ill-fortune sometimes, we stand together and share both of them and in sharing them try to help each other to share the burden and join in celebrating the victories of our internal policies which bring a growing measure of welfare to our respective peoples.'

Shri Nehru continued: 'It is apparent that Nepal should be interested in what we do in India and India should be interested in what is done in Nepal. And more than that, they should influence each other. We are confident that our old and intimate relations will not only be maintained but will grow stronger with time and it is impossible for any agency to separate us.'

About the international affairs, Shri Nehru reiterated that they had more or less the same outlook. As a consequence, whenever difficulties came or dangers arose, they would look to each other to give help or to get help and thus both would be benefited.

#### FAREWELL MESSAGE

In his farewell message, broadcast from All India Radio on January 30, the Prime Minister of Nepal said that although relationship between the Nepalese and Indian people had been one of brotherhood throughout history, still the spontaneous and intimate expressions of deep affection and love for him throughout his visit had touched his heart and he was overwhelmed. This expression, he said, was the reiteration and confirmation of the growing and ever continuing best wishes of Indian people for the prosperity of his country and people.

Describing his experiences during the visit, he said that he had seen the creation of a new India and, as he was a well-wisher and close friend of India, it was for him a moment of supreme satisfaction.

He continued: 'The bonds of friendship between the Nepalese and Indian people are indissoluble. History tells us that we have faced countless difficulties and yet remained greater friends. Today also, our co-operation in various spheres is increasing and the similarity in our democratic and socialistic aims and objects to regenerate our respective countries is bringing us still closer to each other.'

#### PROGRAMME OF VISIT

The Prime Minister of Nepal, His Excellency Shri B.P. Koirala, arrived in Patna on January 17 from Kathmandu on a 12-day visit to India. He was accompanied, among others, by Mr. S.P. Udayhaya. He visited Jamshedpur, Agra, Poona, Bangalore and Mysore, and arrived in Delhi on January 24. He witnessed the Republic Day celebrations in the capital. From Delhi, he visited Jaipur, Chandigarh, Bhakra and Himachal Pradesh before leaving for Kathmandu on January 31.

#### Delegation Of Polish Jurists

A delegation of five jurists from Poland arrived in Bombay

on January 16, for a 13-day tour of the country.

The delegation, led by Mr. Marian Rybicki, Minister of Justice, included Mr. Jerzy Sawicki, Professor, University of Warsaw, Mr. Sylwester Zawadzki, Professor, University of Warsaw, Mr. Jan Wisniewski, Deputy Attorney General and Mr. Wlodziesz Hanczakowski, Director and Head of Department, Ministry of Justice.

The delegation visited among other places, Khajuraho, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Calcutta and Bombay, and in Delhi witnessed the Republic Day celebrations, the World Agriculture Fair, etc.

### Earl Bandon In Delhi

Air Chief Marshal the Earl of Bandon, Commander-in-Chief, Far-East Air Force, accompanied by Lady Bandon, arrived in New Delhi on January 24. On arrival, he inspected a guard of honour given by the Air Force Station, Palam.

During his 10-day stay as State guest, the Air Chief Marshal is expected to visit some of the major Air Force Stations including Agra, Jodhpur and Poona and the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, the Defence Services Staff College at Willingdon and HQ Training Command in Bangalore.

### Census Of Central Govt. Employees

It was announced on January 17 that according to the fifth Census of Central Government Employees (as on June 30, 1956), prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation of the Cabinet Secretariat, the strength of civilian employees of the Central Government, including non-regular staff, was 17.92 lakhs, at the end of June 1956, marking an increase of 6 per cent over the previous year.

The total annual pay-bill of the Central Government, excluding payments on account of dearness and other allowances, was estimated to be Rs. 155 crores in 1956, against Rs. 146 crores in 1955.

Indian Information

The distribution of employees by basic pay (excluding allowances) showed that 9.61 lakh employees, about 56 per cent, were in the pay range of less than Rs. 51. In the next higher range of Rs. 51-101, there were 5 lakh employees, about 29.1 per cent. There were 2.14 lakh employees, or 12.4 per cent, in the range of Rs. 101-251. The number of those drawing a pay above Rs. 251 was 42,000.

#### DECLINE IN LOWEST PAY RANGE

Comparison with previous years, however, shows that the proportion of employees in the lowest pay range, below Rs. 51, declined by 9.2 per cent in the eight years since 1948. During the same period, the strength of employees in the pay-group Rs. 51-101, increased by 3.5 per cent, while in the next higher group Rs. 101-251, the increase was 4.8 per cent and in the last group was 0.9 per cent. The percentage of employees in the pay range Rs. 51-251 thus rose from 33.2 to 41.5 during 1948-56.

The break-up of the higher salary group showed that in 1956, there were 1548 officers drawing a salary of more than Rs. 1001 but less than Rs. 1501; 570 officers in the pay range Rs. 1501-2001; 198 in the pay range Rs. 2001-2501; and 165 in Rs. 2501-3001. There were 71 officers drawing a basic pay of Rs. 3001 and above.

As regards employment under different Ministries (including their attached and subordinate offices), the Ministry of Railways employed in 1956 the largest number of employees, 10.45 lakhs or 58.29 per cent. Civilian employees in the Defence Ministry were the second largest, 14.8 per cent, Communications closely following with an employment of 12.09 per cent. Next in order were the Ministries of Finance and Works, Housing and Supply, the Comptroller and Auditor-General and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The Ministry of Community Development was the smallest with a total strength of 382 employees, or 0.02 per cent.

In 1956, 84.2 per cent of the total pay-bill of the Central Gov-

ernment was accounted for by payment to employees drawing up to Rs. 251, 14.9 to those in the pay range Rs. 251-2001 and 0.9 per cent by those drawing above Rs. 2001.

### NEW DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF RESERVE BANK

A Press Communique issued on January 26 by the Ministry of Finance says that the Government of India have appointed Shri M.V. Rangachari, Special Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, as a Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India for a period of five years in succession to Shri K.G. Ambegao-kar who will be retiring from the service of the Bank with effect from March 1, 1960.

### Work Of Special Police Establishment

It was announced on January 24 that according to the monthly report of the Special Police Establishment of the Union Home Ministry, 27 gazetted officers were among the 101 Government servants, facing open enquiries in November last.

Investigation was also finalised and prosecution launched against 15 non-gazetted Government servants for offences of bribery, corruption, cheating and criminal breach of trust. In addition, 36 cases involving 95 Government servants were reported to the departments concerned for suitable action.

#### CONVICTION

Sentences of imprisonment, ranging up to two years, were awarded to 12 Government servants and 9 private individuals.

A Controller of Imports and Exports, in one case, was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each of two counts for accepting a car as illegal gratification in connection with the issue of import licences.

Departmental action was taken against 36 other Government employees. One gazetted officer was removed from service, one

was reduced in rank, one was reprimanded, and one submitted his resignation which was accepted. Another one was debarred from Government service.

Of the non-gazetted officers, two were dismissed and five were removed from service, 14 were reduced in rank or pay or had their increments withheld and 11 otherwise punished.

### S.P.E. STAFF FOR BOGUS PASSPORTS

An announcement of January 18 says that the Special Police

Establishment has appointed a special staff to enquire into cases relating to bogus passports. For necessary enquiry, the staff will visit several places in the country, including Jullundur and Bombay.

The S.P.E., a branch of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs, is engaged in combating offences of bribery, corruption, misconduct, misappropriation, cheating, forgery, etc.

## Planning & Finance

### CANADIAN ASSISTANCE FOR INDIA IN 1959-60

According to an announcement made in New Delhi on January 18 the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard C. Green, announced in Ottawa the same day that Canada's capital assistance programme for India under the Colombo Plan for the fiscal year 1959-60 would amount to 25 million dollars.

This represents an increase of 8 million dollars over that allocated to India for the previous fiscal year but does not include the amount set aside to provide Canadian experts and training facilities under the Technical Co-operation programme which will be continued and expanded during the coming year.

The Ottawa announcement explains that in order to assist India to carry forward her programme of economic development, it has been decided to allocate a sum of 11.5 million dollars for the provision of urgently needed non-ferrous metals. An additional amount of 7 million dollars is made available as a wheat grant and 2.55 million dollars for the provision of fertilisers of various types which would

assist in increasing food production. A sum of 2 million dollars would be devoted to the provision of diesel switching locomotives to facilitate handling of cargo in India's major ports. An amount of 750,000 dollars is set apart to cover the initial expenses of a hydro-electric project to be agreed upon by the two Governments. A further sum of 130,000 dollars is to be used for cobalt beam therapy units for cancer treatment.

The Canada-India Reactor at Trombay, which will be opened during the current year, is allocated additional 700,000 dollars towards its completion. Of the remainder, 250,000 dollars will be used to provide radio-teletype equipment and 120,000 dollars for the provision of raw asbestos used in the construction of factories and industrial housing.

These allocations have been agreed to after discussions between Canadian and Indian officials during the past six months. In all cases where Canadian aid is taking the form of commodities, the Government of India have agreed to establish counterpart funds from the sale pro-

ceeds of the commodities. The counterpart funds, as in the past, will be used to cover the local costs of economic development projects agreed upon by the two Governments.

### Increased Allocation For Local Development

An announcement dated January 16 says that it has been tentatively decided to make a provision of Rs. 3 crores, as part of the Central Plan, for the Local Development Works Programme for 1960-61, the last year of the Second Plan.

Assistance under this provision is given, on the basis of genuine contribution in labour or in other ways by the people, for drinking water supply schemes in individual villages, village school buildings and village roads linking them to the nearest main road or railway station.

The original Second Plan provision for the Programme was Rs. 15 crores. As the entire provision was allocated to the State Governments during the first three years of the Plan and as requests continued to be received from the various State Governments, an additional provision of Rs. 3 crores was made during 1959-60, thus making the total Rs. 18 crores for the first four years of the Plan.

During December last 18 schemes, including 10 in Orissa and 8 in Bombay State, were approved by the Planning Commission, to which the total Central assistance will amount to Rs. 81,000, representing half the total cost.

### Allocation To States For Land Acquisition

An announcement of January 16 says that the Government of India have made allocations to various States under the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme of the Union Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply for the remaining period of the Second Five-Year Plan. The amount for which the States can

Indian Information

41

February 15, 1960

enter into commitments during the period is Rs. 15 crores and actual expenditure can be incurred up to Rs. 2.9 crores.

The State-wise allocations up to which commitments can be entered into and expenditure incurred are respectively as follows: Bombay: Rs. 434 and Rs. 84 lakhs; Madras: Rs. 124.25 and Rs. 24.25 lakhs; Uttar Pradesh: Rs. 296 and Rs. 57.20 lakhs; West Bengal: Rs. 260 and Rs. 50.20 lakhs; Delhi: Rs. 99 and Rs. 19.20 lakhs; Andhra Pradesh: Rs. 52.75 and Rs. 10.15 lakhs; Assam: Rs. 10.50 and Rs. 2 lakhs; Bihar: Rs. 44.75 and Rs. 8.65 lakhs. Jammu and Kashmir: Rs. 8.50 and Rs. 1.65 lakhs; Kerala: Rs. 20.75 and Rs. 4 lakhs; Madhya Pradesh: Rs. 33.25 and Rs. 6.35 lakhs; Mysore: Rs. 35.75 and Rs. 6.85 lakhs; Orissa: Rs. 9.75 and Rs.

1.85 lakhs; Punjab: Rs. 43 and Rs. 8.30 lakhs and Rajasthan: Rs. 27.75 and Rs. 5.35 lakhs.

#### DRAWBACK OF CUSTOMS & CENTRAL EXCISE DUTY

A Press Note issued by the Ministry of Finance on January 28 says that as a measure of export promotion, the Government of India have decided to allow drawback of customs and central excise duty paid on materials used in the manufacture of earth augers, zinc strips, weighing scales and shuttles and bobbins for textile machinery. Changes have been made in the rates of drawback for artificial silk fabrics, staple fibre yarn and crown corks. Drawback at specific rates have also been provided for different varieties of paints.

## Commerce & Industry

### MEETING OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES BOARD

A two-day session of the Small Scale Industries Board was held in New Delhi on January 21-22. The Minister of Industry, Shri Manubhai Shah, presided over the meeting which was attended by State Ministers in charge of small industries.

The Board finalised its recommendations on the basis of the Report of the Working Group which was set up in September last. It expressed the view that the small scale industries programme during the Third Plan would be more a continuation, consolidation and expansion of what had already been achieved rather than the starting of fresh schemes. Important recommendations of the Board are as follows:—

#### PROVISIONS IN THIRD PLAN

(1) An allocation of Rs. 232 crores should be made in the Third Plan for assisting small scale industries.

The provision in the Second Plan was Rs. 61 crores.

(2) Broadly the Third Plan should aim at an intensive campaign for rapid industrialisation of different parts of the country, especially the underdeveloped areas with emphasis on dispersal of modern small scale production methods.

(3) A relaxation of the limit of Rs. 5-lakhs, now laid down for fixed capital for small scale units, would be necessary in the case of certain specified ancillary units, although generally the Rs. 5-lakh ceiling could operate.

(4) The Board noted with satisfaction that in the Second Plan the target of Rs. 1.6 lakh new jobs in the small scale industrial sector would be more than exceeded. During the Third Plan period, the employment potential would increase to 7.2 lakh jobs.

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

(5) It was necessary to continue on a larger scale the Industrial Extension Service run by the Central Government at present. There should be provision for 1,000 common service facilities shops and a minimum of three well-equipped tool rooms in each State, besides expansion of machine-tools mobile van activities and fully equipping the Small Industries Service Institutes.

(6) One proto-type centre should be organised in every State during the Third Plan period.

(7) A Central Industrial Extension Training Institute should be started immediately for training officers of the Extension Service.

(8) Economic and industrial surveys should be conducted in practically all the districts during the Third Plan period, and a cell should be set up in each State to implement the recommendations of the survey reports.

(9) Nearly 500 industrial estates should be set up during the Third Plan with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores. The need for a more concerted effort in promoting industrial co-operatives in large numbers was also underlined.

#### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

(10) Financial assistance provided during the Second Plan should be continued in greater measure during the Third Plan and it should be progressively channelised through credit institutions. A sum of Rs. 300 to 350 crores would have to be the order of credit assistance.

(11) A part of equity capital should be made available to Government to set up about 1000 well-planned small scale industrial concerns by small scale entrepreneurs in underdeveloped areas. A provision of Rs. 10 crores be made for the same in the Third Plan.

(12) Marketing of small industries produce should be promoted by the present preferential policy in Government purchases, export promotion activities, establishment of sales emporia etc. However, overlapping of emporia should be avoided.

(13) As regards the supply of raw materials, the import policy should be streamlined to facilitate easier and quicker supply.

(14) In regard to supply of iron and steel, depots should be established in each State which would

operate under representative associations of small units approved by the State Government. The requirements of iron and steel for agricultural and cottage and small scale industries should be given priority next only to core projects of the Plan.

(15) Power should be made available to the small units on a large scale than hitherto and at reasonable prices.

#### SMALL UNITS AS ANCILLARIES

A meeting of senior officers of the Central Small Scale Industries Organisation was held in New Delhi on January 20. Addressing the meeting, the Minister of Industry, Shri Manubhai Shah, stressed the need for a rationalised and systematic approach to the question of developing small-scale units as ancillary to large-scale enterprises.

Shri Shah emphasised that the Central Small Scale Industries Organisation was essentially a developmental and promotional organisation. It should strive its utmost to promote the interests of the small industrialists and prove that it existed for serving them.

#### Work Of Small Industries Service Institutes

According to an announcement of January 30, the technical assistance programme of small industries Service Institutes and Extension Centres, under the Central Small Industries Organisation, gathered considerable momentum in 1959. The Institutes and Extension Centres rendered technical service and assistance to about 20,000 small-scale units. The Industrial Extension staff made over 30,000 visits to small-scale units for providing technical advice.

During the year, an Industrial Design Cell was established in Delhi to improve the product designs of various articles made by the small-scale units in the country. The Cell has so far prepared nearly 600 original designs with full specifications and many of these have been adopted by a number of units.

#### MODEL SCHEMES

As many as 40 model schemes, setting out essential information required for starting small-scale industries, were prepared during the year. The training programme was also intensified. Besides eleven All-India Reports, over 200 other surveys covering specific areas or industries have been completed and 117 distribution-aid surveys prepared.

An intensive campaign for developing small-scale industries in the backward areas of the country was another feature of the programme in 1959. This campaign has been initiated in 10 States.

A number of steps were taken to include the supply of raw materials to small-scale entrepreneurs. The allocation of iron and steel for the small-scale units was increased from 52,700 tons in 1957-58 to 2,75,500 tons in 1959-60.

Over Rs. 12 crores have so far been disbursed by the State Financial Corporations, the State Banks and the Co-operative Banks as loans to units.

The National Small Industries Corporation continued at an accelerated pace, its work in assisting the small units. The value of contracts obtained through its agencies by the small units has steadily risen from Rs. 4.7 lakhs in 1955-56 to Rs. 2.6 crores in 1958-59 and during the first nine months of 1959-60, it was Rs. 1.7 crores.

#### Cloth Production Rises In 1959

It was announced on January 19 that an increase of about 100 million yards in the production of cotton cloth was recorded during the year 1959, compared with the total output of 7,056 million yards in 1958. The cotton textile industry produced 7,153 million yards, i.e. 2,228 million yards by the handloom and powerloom sectors and 4,025 million yards by the mills.

The estimated production of yarn during the year was 1,721 million lbs., of which 550 million

lbs. was consumed by the handloom, powerloom and hosiery and other units. The monthly average supply of yarn to these industries was 46 million lbs.

The production of yarn and cloth by the mills during the month of December was provisionally estimated at 152 million lbs. and 434 million yards respectively. The stock of cloth with the mills at the end of the month stood at 2.74 lakh bales, made up of 1.18 lakh bales of unsold cloth and 1.56 bales sold but pending clearance by the buyers.

#### Automobile Production In 1959

According to an announcement of January 21, the production of automobiles in the country showed an appreciable rise in 1959, the main contributing factors being the rapidly increasing indigenous content of cars, trucks and vehicles and liberal imports of components allowed to the manufacturers.

The total production of cars, trucks, buses and jeeps in 1959 was 36,468, the highest recorded so far. This included 11,993 cars (including station wagons), 19,099 trucks (including buses) and 5,376 jeep vehicles. Production in the previous three years, 1956, 1957 and 1958, had been 32,138, 33,058 and 26,788 respectively.

#### TIMBER TREATMENT PLANT

An announcement of January 21 says that a chemical treatment plant for timber has recently been installed in the Hindustan Housing Factory and has had a successful trial run. The total cost of the plant works out to about Rs. 72,000. The plant can be charged thrice a day and each charge can treat about 175 cft. of timber in two hours. The timber treated in the trial runs has been put to various tests and the results have been found to be satisfactory.

Treatment is done under pressure. The timber is loaded in the pressure cylinder through trolleys and the chamber is then

closed. After sealing, Ascu solution is pumped into the chamber from the storage tank till it penetrates to the requisite degree.

#### USEFUL CHEMICAL FROM WASTE MANGANESE

An announcement dated January 17 says that according to an article published in the December 1959 issue of the 'Research and Industry' a monthly journal of the C.S.I.R., the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, has developed a process of using waste manganese profitably.

Over a million tons of low-grade manganese ore, are rejected every year as waste. The ores, containing about 39.5 per cent manganese dioxide, can be processed chemically to yield battery-active manganese dioxide for torch cells and for other chemical industries.

#### Refractory Materials Plant At Bhilai

Shri Morarji Desai, Union Finance Minister, inaugurated the refractory materials plant of the Bhilai Steel Works on January 29.

This is one of the most important units of the Bhilai Steel Works. It will manufacture large quantities of refractory materials required in various shops of the steel works. The plant has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.7 crores and the value of its annual production may run up to Rs. 50 lakhs. The plant will produce burnt dolomite and lime. At present the refractory bricks are imported at a heavy cost.

#### PROCESS DEVELOPED FOR PHENYLACETIC ACID

An announcement dated January 24 says that the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, has developed a process for the production of phenylacetic acid and phenylacetamide, which are used as promoters for the fermentative production of benzyl

penicillin. These chemicals also find uses in the perfumery industry.

Hydrochloric acid, spent sulphuric acid and benzyl chloride are obtained as by-products in the process. Benzyl chloride can be used as a dye intermediate and as a base for benzaldehyde, benzyl acetate, benzyl benzoate and benzyl butyrate.

In India, the Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd., Pimpri, is the main user of these chemicals. The present annual requirements of the acid and the amide, 35,100 kg., and 9,000 kg. respectively valued at Rs. 3 lakhs, are met entirely by imports.

#### Advisory Committee For Petroleum Products

An announcement of January 23 says that the Government of India have constituted a 15-man Committee to advise on problems of common interest concerning petroleum products, and, in particular, pertaining to patterns of demand, supply, distribution and consumption.

Shri K.D. Malaviya, Union Minister for Mines and Oil, is the Chairman of the Committee and the other members are: Shri Feroze Gandhi, M.P.; Shri S. Nijalingappa; Shri A.K. Roy; Shri O. Pulla Reddi; Shri S. Ranganathan; Shri Kirpal Singh; Shri Tarlok Singh; Dr. Nagendra Singh; Shri K.K. Sahni; Mr. L.D. Muir; Mr. J.W. Sinclair; Mr. J. R. Price; Mr. W. P. G. MacLachlan and Shri S. R. Kotavala.

The Chairman has been authorised to invite any other person to attend the meeting of the Committee, which will be held at least once every three months.

#### Japanese Assistance For Prototype Centre

It was announced in New Delhi on January 25 that an agreement was signed the same day between the Governments of India and Japan for the establishment of a Prototype Production and Training Centre at Howrah in West Bengal.

Under the agreement, the Japanese Government will supply, free of cost, the plant and machinery for the centre. The services of the requisite number of Japanese experts will also be placed at the disposal of the Government of India. Expenditure on land, buildings, Indian staff, etc. will be borne by the Government of India.

The total cost of the project is estimated to be over a crore of rupees.

The Centre, which is expected to commence production early next year, will undertake the development of prototype of machines, tools and accessories for commercial exploitation by small scale units. It will also develop special machinery for assisting small units to improve their production techniques, besides imparting training to technicians in small industrial units, State Departments of Industries and the Central Small Scale Industries Organisation.

An Indian delegation had visited Tokyo in December last to finalise the details of the agreement.

#### PLANT FOR SYNTHETIC FUEL FROM COAL

According to an announcement dated January 19, a pilot plant for the production of synthetic liquid fuel from coal has been set up in the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur. This is believed to be the first plant of its kind in India.

Constructed by the Institute's Department of Chemical Engineering, the plant has a daily output of 100 gallons of synthetic oil. It started operating in the middle of January. It works on the Fischer-Tropsch process and comprises five main sections.

It will also provide an opportunity to carry out research and development work and to impart training to the students of the Department of Chemical Engineering.

#### Government Decision On Prices Of Coal

An announcement dated January 29 says that the Government of India have accepted the re-

commendations of the Coal Price Revision Committee in regard to collieries in Assam and Andhra Pradesh and the price structure of soft coke.

The changes in the existing prices in the case of collieries in Assam are being notified with immediate effect.

The gradewise price structure recommended for the Singareni Collieries will be given effect to as soon as gradings are formally allotted by the Coal Board to collieries and seams in the areas.

The Committee's recommendations on the price structure of hard coke are under examination by the Government.

The following are the Committee's recommendations:—

##### I. ASSAM

(1) Making allowance for a reduction in the expenditure incurred under the heads 'salaries and administration', stores and repairs and maintenance, the present f.o.r. price of Rs. 28.44 in the case of the Margherita collieries of the Assam Railways and Trading Co. should be adequate, and does not need any revision.

(2) In the case of the Dilli, Jeypore, Koilajan and Nazira collieries also, if the element of road transport from pit-head to rail-head is excluded, the existing price of Rs. 25.94 can be regarded as fair and reasonable, and this price may continue to be the pit-head price. The present f.o.r. prices, however, need revision. For this purpose, the transport charges should be calculated at the rate of 50 nP. per ton per mile, except in the case of the Nazira colliery for which the charges may be fixed at Rs. 3 per ton.

(3) Taking all circumstances into account, particularly the economy of the collieries in the Khasi area, the existing price in the case of the collieries should continue.

(4) The Committee does not recommend any increase in price in the case of Thanjinath colliery. As regards the Chérapunji colliery of M/s. Cherra-Chattack Ropeway Co., the existing price should be brought down to the

same level as the price for other collieries in the Khasi Hills.

##### II. SINGARENI

(5) Barring the three elements, viz., wage cost, labour amenities and stores, in all other respects, the actual costs incurred by the Singareni group of collieries are reasonable.

(6) Grading of coals, with the same specifications as in the case of the outlying fields of M.P., Bombay and Orissa, should be introduced in respect of Singareni coals. Prices should continue to be fixed for all the existing seven sizes.

(7) A grade-wise price structure is recommended, which would give an average sales realisation which is only 2 nP. more than the existing realisation. Even though, on the basis of this realisation, the profit margin available to the Company may be somewhat less than the quantum of Rs. 1.75 per ton considered reasonable by the Committee in the case of other coal-fields, the profit margin could be improved upon by the Company by availing of the scope for increased production of the higher sizes and by effecting economy in operations, particularly in the context of expansion.

##### III. SOFT COKE

In the absence of reliable or adequate data regarding the cost of production, the only practicable way of fixing prices is to derive the price of soft coke from the price of raw coal, as has been done hitherto. The conversion factor of 1-1/3 tons of raw coal per ton of soft coke, adopted by the Government hitherto, appears to be reasonable. Considering all the factors, the existing price of soft coke should continue.

The Coal Prices Revision Committee was set up by the Government of India in May 1957 to examine and report on the cost of production of coal and coke in collieries all over India and to recommend changes necessary in the price structure.

The Committee submitted its report in December 1958 in regard to collieries other than in Assam and Andhra Pradesh. Government of

India's decision accepting the recommendations was announced on August 24, 1959.

#### India-Yugoslavia Trade Agreement

A new Trade and Payments Agreement between India and Yugoslavia was signed in New Delhi on January 21. The Agreement will remain in force for a period of three years with effect from January 1, 1960. The old Agreement signed on March 31, 1956, had expired on December 31 last.

The new Agreement was signed by Mr. Milos Lalovic, Minister Plenipotentiary in the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in Yugoslavia (Leader of the Yugoslav Trade Delegation) and Shri K.B. Lall, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Under the Agreement, payments for all commercial and non-commercial transactions between the two countries will be made in non-convertible Indian rupees and trade will be balanced on a higher level.

Besides traditional goods, India will export to Yugoslavia items like textiles, woollen fabrics, leather manufactures, plastic goods, sports goods, linoleum, textile machinery and accessories, spectacle frames, fountain pens and light engineering goods including sewing machines.

Exports from Yugoslavia to India will mainly consist of essential machinery items like textile machinery and automatic looms, complete installations and plant, heavy chemicals, electric instruments, meters, transformers and motors, cine projectors, underground power and telephone cables, etc.

##### CREDIT AGREEMENT

A credit agreement was also signed the same day under which the Government of Yugoslavia would make available to the Government of India a credit amount equivalent to 40 million U.S. dollars for purchases of capital goods, heavy electrical and other equipment and ships

for the projects included in the Third Five Year Plan. The repayment of this credit will be effected through exports of Indian commodities.

The two Governments have also agreed to promote long-term possibilities of exchange of goods and collaboration between the industrial organisations of the countries.

Another agreement has also been signed for facilitating scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries.

**EXTENSION OF TRADE PACT WITH N. VIET NAM**

A Press Note issued on January 24 by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced that letters were recently exchanged at Hanoi between the Governments of India and North Viet Nam for extending the term of the trade agreement between the two countries by three years up to September 22, 1962.

The original agreement was signed in New Delhi on September 22, 1956. It was valid for a period of three years.

**TRADE AGREEMENT WITH INDONESIA EXTENDED**

According to a New Delhi announcement of January 31, letters have been exchanged at Djakarta between the Ambassador of India there and the Secretary General of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, extending the validity of the trade agreement between the two countries, along with schedules attached to it, upto June 30, 1960.

**"INDIA MAKES IT" EXHIBIT IN UGANDA**

An announcement of January 25 says that an 'India Makes It' exhibition was opened at Kampala (Uganda) on January 23.

Inaugurating the exhibition, Mr. Hartwell, acting Governor of Uganda, said that in 1958, India bought from Uganda goods worth £7.5 million, mainly raw

cotton, and direct imports from India were valued at £0.5 million, mainly cotton textiles. There was clearly room for considerable expansion of India's sales to Uganda, he said.

This is the third in a series of 'India Makes It' exhibitions at

four main centres in East Africa organised by the Government of India. The first two exhibitions were held at Mombasa and Dar Es Salaam. From Kampala, the exhibition will move to Nairobi where it will open on February 19.

**Communications**

**WEATHER RADAR AT GAUHATI AIRPORT**

A storm-detection weather radar, of peak power output of 30 kw., was installed by the Meteorological Department of the Government of India at the Gauhati Airport on January 18. The radar will be useful for the detection of the existence, development and movement of thunderstorms in the periphery of 150 miles and be an important modern aid to weather forecasting and storm warning for aviation in Assam area.

The installation of this radar at Gauhati is the first important step in the plan of expansion and improvement of the existing meteorological organisation for aviation in the Assam and NEFA areas. Such weather radars have already been installed, and are in operation, at five other aerodromes in India: Santacruz (Bombay), Sonagaon (Nagpur), Meenambakkam (Madras), Dum Dum (Calcutta) and Safdarjung (New Delhi). The radar at Gauhati is the sixth in the network of seven radar stations included in the Second Five Year Plan of the Meteorological Department.

It is planned to install similar weather radars at two more aerodromes in Assam, one at Mohanbari and the other at

Agarthala when the necessary equipment and other facilities become available.

**Revised Rates For Trunk And Telephone Calls**

In a Press Note issued on January 29, the Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi, has announced revised timings and concessional rates for telephone and trunk calls.

The new periods and concessional rates will take effect from February 1, 1960 as follows:

*All days other than Sundays and Telegraph Holidays:*

| Period           | Rate      |
|------------------|-----------|
| 00 to 05 hrs. .. | Full rate |
| 05 to 06 hrs. .. | 40%       |
| 06 to 09 hrs. .. | 70%       |
| 09 to 20 hrs. .. | Full rate |
| 20 to 23 hrs. .. | 70%       |
| 23 to 24 hrs. .. | 40%       |

*Sundays and Telegraph Holidays:*

| Period           | Rate      |
|------------------|-----------|
| 00 to 07 hrs. .. | Full rate |
| 07 to 24 hrs. .. | 50%       |

All rules regarding the facilities available during the concessional periods will apply as before except that there will be no advance booking for concessional rate trunk calls.

**Community Development**

**CONFERENCE OF STATE MINISTERS OF CO-OPERATION**

A Conference of the State Ministers of Co-operation was held at Jaipur on January 31. Shri S.K. Dey, Union Minister of Community Development and Co-operation presided. The Conference discussed the question of linking credit with co-operative marketing and processing.

The State Ministers were of the view that substantial expansion of rural credit would depend largely on the success of the primary societies in securing the surplus produce for sale through marketing societies. The conference recommended adequate provision for finance to marketing societies. This may call for re-orientation of policy and procedures which were at present followed by the State Bank, the Reserve Bank and the Co-operative Banks.

**MARKETING SOCIETIES**

The conference felt that without the grant of monopoly, the marketing societies were not likely to function successfully in respect of any scheme of State trading in foodgrains. Such a monopoly had been given in certain areas of Assam.

A system of licensing in the matter of trading in foodgrains would be desirable. A minimum assured price for agricultural produce collected by marketing societies would also enable them to undertake marketing operations on a large scale provided that there was no statutory maximum price.

A review of the present policy of allowing only the marketing societies to own godowns in the rural areas was also suggested.

*Indian Information*

**LOANS**

The conference recommended that the Reserve Bank might consider the question of making larger funds available for medium-term loans and that the long term operation fund of the Reserve Bank might be expanded, if necessary, by amendment of the law.

At present, the total accommodation available from the Reserve Bank was four times of the owned funds for short-term credit and one time each for medium-term and weavers' co-operatives.

Alternatively, the Government of India should provide finances to State Governments, as was done in the first Plan, for giving medium-term loans.

The need for better supervision to ensure proper utilisation of medium-term credit was emphasised in the discussion. A sample survey, carried out by the Reserve Bank, revealed that nearly sixty per cent of such loans were not at present being used for the purpose for which they were intended.

The representatives of the Planning Commission, the Reserve Bank and the Union Ministry also participated in the discussions which were based on the suggestions made by the two-day meeting of Co-operative Registrars concluded on January 30.

**Conference Of State Dev. Commissioners**

Shri S.K. Dey, Union Minister for Community Development

and Co-operation, inaugurated the two-day conference of State Development Commissioners in New Delhi on January 21. In his address, Shri S.K. Dey said that the changes brought about by Panchayat Raj were much more radical in nature than any thing else in the Community Development Programme ever since its inception in 1952. In States where the system of Panchayat Raj had been introduced, it had given a new sense of responsibility and had released the stored up energies of the people who now functioned without old restraints and inhibitions. The system of Panchayat Raj had made considerable progress in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. It had also been introduced in 20 Blocks in Kerala, and would soon be introduced in Madras, Mysore, Assam and Orissa.

Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, who along with some representatives of Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, was present by special invitation, assured all help from the Sangh in this democratic experiment. Shri Shriman Narayan, Member of the Planning Commission, also addressed the conference.

**DECISIONS**

After discussions, the conference recommended that State Governments should give loans to the Gram Sabhas of Gramdan villages so as to enable the Sabhas, in their turn, to advance loans to individuals, who were without immovable assets to offer as security. It reiterated that the Block Development Officers and the Block Development Committees, or Panchayat Samitis, should be asked to give priority to the development of Gramdan villages. It also endorsed a suggestion made by the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh to the effect that people's institutions in blocks wherein Gramdan villages were in a majority should be permitted full freedom in regard to the schematic budget and staffing pattern.

*February 15, 1960*



## RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

It was announced on January 28 that the four-man Committee on Religious and Moral Instruction, appointed in August last under the chairmanship of Shri Sri Prakasha, Governor of Bombay, to make a detailed study of the entire question of religious and moral instruction in educational institutions in the country, recently submitted its report to the Union Ministry of Education.

The Committee is of the view that provision should be made for the teaching of moral and spiritual values in educational institutions. Such education is quite feasible and the difficulties, whatever there may be, must be surmounted to make it practicable. The Committee observes that many ills in the educational world and in the society as a whole today, which result in wide-spread disturbances, are mainly due to the gradual disappearance of the hold of religion on the people. The most effective cure is the inculcation of moral and spiritual values in people from the earliest years.

The report points out that diversity of religion is one of the most important features of India's national life and it would be of the greatest advantage if every educated Indian were to know and understand the guiding principles and spiritual values of religions other than his own. An objective, comparative and sympathetic study of all important religions of India is, therefore, advocated.

### FRAME-WORK OF INSTRUCTION

In the report the Committee has made suggestions giving the broad framework of instruction in moral and spiritual values at different stages of education.

At the elementary stage, the suggestions include, among other

things, group singing at school assembly, simple and interesting stories about the lives and teachings of prophets and saints, audio-visual exhibitions on art and architecture connected with main religions, propagation of the attitude of service and schemes of physical education. Two periods a week should be set aside for this instruction.

At the secondary stage, the suggestions comprise morning assembly, essential teachings of great world religions, organised social service during holidays and outside class hours, as forming part of extra-curricular activities. Qualities of character and behaviour of students should form an essential part of the over-all assessment of the students' performances at school.

At the University stage, it has been recommended that a general study of different religions should be an essential part of the general education course in Degree classes. The introduction of teaching in first and second year of Degree Courses of religion and scriptures is suggested. The institution of a post-graduate course in comparative religion is also emphasised.

### CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Referring to the Constitutional provisions that religious instructions given in institutions under any endowment or trust should not be interfered with even if such institutions are helped by the State, the Committee suggests that the type of instruction, as recommended by the Committee, should be imparted in all institutions. If any particular religion is especially taught in an institution, it would be in addition to what the Committee has proposed.

To avoid Constitutional difficulties arising out of Article 28,

the report points out that there is difference between the terms 'moral and spiritual values in educational institutions' and 'religious education.'

In the opinion of the Committee it is unsatisfactory to leave religious education entirely to the home and the community. Young folk would be saturated with ceremonial and would, therefore, be found to attach too much importance to this aspect of religion to the neglect of ethical teachings and spiritual values.

The report refers to the atmosphere that only good teachers can create and suggests that great care should be taken in the recruitment and training of teachers. Apart from raising the remuneration of teachers, which is too low to attract talented persons to the profession, it is necessary to improve the general status of the teacher in society and to restore to him something of that honour and respect which he commanded in old times.

Dr. Bhagwandas's *The Essential Unity of all Religions* (1955) and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's commentary on *Quran* entitled *Tarjumanul-Quran* indicate the kind of approach, which the Committee would like to see adopted in matters of mutual religious understanding.

The report also emphasises the need to teach students true moral values so as to combat corruption and dishonesty prevalent to some extent in official and business life.

Among spiritual values, it is pointed out that patriotism is an important factor which should be imbibed by youth. Today, when fissiparous tendencies are gaining strength and regionalism threatens to disintegrate the country into smaller units, it is all the more necessary to assert the virtue of true patriotism.

The report has noted with satisfaction that, in recent years, educationists have become more conscious of the value of physical education and extra-curricular activities. There is ample scope for the teaching of moral values through such activities.

## NATIONAL AWARDS TO TEACHERS

At a special function held in New Delhi on January 25, the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, gave away National Awards to 71 teachers—33 from Secondary and 38 from Primary schools—from the various States and Union Territories in the country for their outstanding services to the community.

In his address at the function, the President said, 'It has long been complained, and I believe not without reason, that the responsibilities, which his profession imposes upon the teacher, are neither adequately recognised nor rewarded in terms of material gain by the society. With his limited means, the teacher remains involved mostly in the problems of his own existence so that he can have neither the time nor the inclination to devote himself to his professional work whole-heartedly. Indeed the helplessness of the teacher has been so acute that he has not only been able to enlist popular sympathy but has come to be looked upon as the aptest example of the maladjustment in our present-day society. Yet, teaching is without doubt a noble profession, and its nobility does not necessarily rest on any considerations of piety or other-worldly loftiness but on the stern logic of material prosperity itself.'

Referring to the present position in the field of education, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said, 'The problem of education has to be tackled earnestly and that the first step that should be taken to do so is to try to rehabilitate the teacher by improving his economic and social status. Teachers' pay-scales have been improved and are constantly under review. The Education Ministry and the States Education Departments can be credited with having championed the cause and given a most sympathetic consideration to teachers' demands. Apart from giving them a monetary lift, which is without doubt important, it is possible to raise their social status by recognis-

ing the importance of their profession. It is with this idea in view that the Ministry of Education thought of instituting National Awards for teachers adjudged to be outstanding in the profession. I am sure it is a step in the right direction. National Awards are already being given to artists, eminent scholars, tillers of the soil, etc. By extending them to teachers, Government raised the status of the teaching profession in the society and provided the much-needed stimulus for improvement to the teachers.'

Earlier, requesting the President to give away the prizes, Dr. K.L. Shrimali, Union Minister of Education, said, 'We are, painfully conscious of the fact that so far we have not given our teachers a fair deal and have failed to accord the recognition commensurate with the important role which they are expected to play in society.'

However, he had no doubt that in years to come there would be greater public understanding and increasing appreciation of the services of the members of the teaching profession and greater support would be forthcoming for making provision for their further studies, recreational facilities and improvement of economic conditions.

It was the duty of society to give adequate material rewards and social appreciation for the services of teachers, but on his part the teacher should seek his rewards and fulfilment in his pupils, in their achievements and their success in life.

He could not allow his work to suffer or afford to neglect the children put under his care just because other people had not done justice towards him. This was a wrong way of getting his grievances redressed. It was only by doing his duty towards children that he would win public sympathy and social appreciation. Moreover, teaching was one of those professions where good work should be considered as its own reward.

The National Awards for Teachers were first instituted last year

by the Central Government with the object of recognising the outstanding services of teachers to the community and to raise their social status in the society.

Each of the Award carries Rs. 500 in cash and a Certificate of Merit.

The following are the 71 recipients of the Award:

Andhra Pradesh: Shri C.A. Chari, Hyderabad; Shri A. Mallikarjuniah, Chinnacherukar; Shri K.K. Subramanyam, Tirupati; Shri Dabiru Anantha Jagannadharao, Jalumuru; and Shri M. Rudraiah, Nandikotkur.

Assam: Shri Harendra Nath Sarma, Patacharkuchi; Shri Praneswar Sarma, Rongia; Shri Prabhat Chandra Choudhury, Gauhati; and Shri Sibannath Saikia, Golaghat.

Bihar: Shri Ramanugraha Naryana Verma, Simdega; Shri Jhingur Kumar, Leheraisarai; Sri Nawal Kishore Jha, Bhagalpur; Shri Baboo Ram Pathak, Siwan; Shri Ishwar Dayal Pandey, Dumraon; Shri Ram Chandra Sinha, Bhagwanpur; Shri Lok Nath Mishra, Bekapur; and Shri Jagan Nath Prasad, Lonardagga.

Bombay: Shri Ishwarbhai Jethabhai Patel, Anand; Shri Sadashiv Chintaman Walinbe, Ahmednagar; Dr. G.S. Khair, Poona; Shri Chandravadan Chunilal Shah, Surat; Shri C.K. Sankholkar, Bombay; Shri Mahadev Kondiba Ghatge, Vathar; Shrimati Amritben Kalyanji Pandya, Jamnagar; Shri Sadashiv Sitaram Bhute, Paunar; Shri B.N. Nayak, Bajipura; and Shri G.K. Raut, Walki.

Jammu and Kashmir: Shri Hus-sain Ali Ansari, Sopore; and Shri Gauri Shankar, Jammu Tawi.

Kerala: Dr. C.T. Kottaram, Palai; Shri C.J. Cherian, Kottayam; and Shri M. Krishnan Nair, Kongad.

Madhya Pradesh: Shri Vasudeo Sharma, Badnavar, Shri Shyam Bihari Verma, Dindori; Shri Mahadev Prasad Shrivastava, Lashkar; Shri Shiv Prasad Swarnkar, Dhamda; Shri Nilkantha Naik, Indore; and Shrimati Thakur Beti Bai Shrivastava, Datia.

Madras: Shri N. Chinnasami Naidu, Coimbatore; Shri N. Venkatachalam, Kulasekarapatnam; Shri V. Manickavasagam, Madras; and Shri A. Anbalavanam, Varkalpattu.

Mysore: Shri B.T. Shettar, Hauns-havi; Shri N.S. Simpi, Chadachan;

and Shri Puttashamaiah, Mylanahally.

Orissa: Shri Divya Sinha Pattanayak, Khurda; Shri Lingaraja Panda, Ganjam; and Shri Arjun Biswal, Dhenakanal.

Punjab: Miss Kamini V. Ghose, Jullundur City; Shri Ishar Dass Saini, Pathankot; Shri Shanu Ram, Taraori; and Shri Surjan Singh, Ghorewah.

Rajasthan: Shri D.M. Jain, Ajmer; and Shri Laxmi Narayan Tewari, Sawai Madhopur.

Uttar Pradesh: Shri P.C. Joshi, Naini Tal; Shri Prem Singh, Kanpur; Shri Hari Har Pande, Varanasi; Shri V.S. Bhatnagar, Allahabad; Shrimati Toru Lata Singh, Fatehgarh; Shri Bishen Gopal Mathur, Aligarh; Shri Shishu Pal Singh 'Shishu', Udi; Shri Mathura Singh, Raunsar Kothi; and Shri Atar Singh, Dehra Dun.

West Bengal: Shri Jyotir Bikas Mitra, Calcutta; Shri Nirod Baran Mahata, Gushkara; Shri Gauri Prasanna Biswas, Berhampore; Shri Ajit Chandra Bose, Malda; Shri Jyotish Chandra Biswas, Jitpur; and Shri Rabi Lochan Rout, Burupore.

Union Territories: Dr. Krishna Datta Bhardwaj, New Delhi; and Shri Waikhom Gourmani Singh, Wabagai, Manipur.

### Production Of Basic And Cultural Literature

An announcement dated January 31 says that the Government of India have decided to award 11 prizes of Rs. 1,000 each to Indian authors of best manuscripts or books for neo-literates and workers in the community development block areas under the scheme for 'Production of Basic and Cultural Literature'.

The books should deal with Vedanta (through stories); Indian rural games; folk art in India; panchayats; India's cultural heritage; trees of India; flowers of India; birds of India; the role of panchayat, co-operative and school in re-building new India and the theme of self-help through co-operatives.

Books and manuscripts, in any Indian language, should be in a simple style and have a literary

appeal to neo-literate adults. The manuscripts should normally consist of about 20,000 words. Adequate illustrations may also accompany them. The copyright of the prize-winning book will vest with the Government of India. Only original works will be entertained. Entries are to be submitted by March 31, 1960 to the Union Ministry of Education.

The competition is being held for the second time.

### ADDITIONAL PRIZES FOR BOOKS FOR NEO-LITERATES

A Press Note issued on January 26 by the Ministry of Education says that the Government of India have awarded the authors of the following five books an additional prize of Rs. 500 each: (1) 'Dil No Diwa' by Jaibhikhu (Gujarati); (2) *Ek Gaon Ki Kanani* by S.N. Bhattacharya (Hindi); (3) *Naya Tirath* by Rejindra Awasthi 'Trishit' (Hindi); (4) *Gharantala Hisheb* by Madhukar Vishnu Sowani (Marathi) and (5) *Nai Kiran Jagi* by Kishwar Zaidi (Urdu).

Under the Scheme for 'Encouragement of Popular Literature', 30 prizes of Rs. 500 each to books and manuscripts in various Indian languages had been announced on October 2, 1959. In addition, two books were approved for purchase only. It was announced at that time that out of these 32 books, another selection of five books would be made for additional award of Rs. 500 each.

### SCIENTIFIC WORKS IN INDIAN LANGUAGES

The need for translation of major scientific works in Indian languages was emphasised by Dr. Humayun Kabir, Union Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, in his inaugural address at the Third Conference of the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres in Calcutta on January 23.

Dr. Kabir announced a grant of Rs. 2,500 towards the cost of a directory of special and research libraries to be prepared

by the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres.

### CHILDREN'S LIBRARY

Dr. Humayun Kabir, Union Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, opened the Rs. 1-lakh Children's Library, attached to the National Library, in Calcutta on January 22.

There are 6,000 volumes in the Library in six different languages — Bengali, English, Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi, and Tamil.

### BASIC EDUCATION WEEK

The Basic Education Week was observed all over the country from January 20 to 26.

An annual feature of the Education Expansion Programme, the Week seeks to create a better understanding of the system of basic education among the people. A highlight of this year's celebrations was the launching of a nation-wide programme of orienting elementary (non-basic) schools towards the basic pattern. It was expected that the programme of full conversion towards the basic pattern and the orientation programme would complement each other focussing the attention of teachers and the public towards evolution of the National System of Education at the elementary stage.

The programme of celebrations during the week included organisation of lectures, discussion groups, exhibition, film shows, radio broadcasts, etc. to explain the concept of basic education and the essential features of the orientation programme, besides demonstrations of different crafts and craft produce of the trainees of basic training institutions.

### WARDHA TRAINING DIPLOMA RECOGNISED

An announcement of January 21 says that the Government of India, in consultation with the Union Public Service Commis-

sion, have recognised the Diploma in Teachers' Training of Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Wardha, Sewagram, to graduate trainees, as equivalent to B.T., B.Ed., L.T. or Post-Graduate Diploma in Basic Education issued by a recognised University or a State Government for the purpose of employment under Government.

### Rally Of Secondary School Students

A week-long rally of Secondary School students from all over India was inaugurated in Delhi on January 22 by Dr. K.L. Shrimali, Union Education Minister.

Dr. Shrimali emphasised the essential unity of Indian culture and thought, and said that it was necessary, particularly in the light of certain fissiparous tendencies these days, to lay stress on the importance of developing a national outlook in all matters.

About 100 students and 20 teachers from all the States and Union Territories participated in the week-long rally which concluded on January 28. A delegation of 10 students and 2 teachers from Sikkim, also participated.

The students meet, which coincided with the Republic Day Celebrations in the capital, was organised in implementation of the Union Education Ministry's scheme for the promotion of inter-state understanding among students at the Secondary level.

Part of the approved Second Five-Year Plan Schemes, the rally aims at bringing together students and teachers from different States, who, through discussions and exchange of ideas and common experiences, would develop better understanding and friendship.

### STUDENTS FROM SIKKIM

A ten-member students delegation, accompanied by two teachers, from Sikkim visited India for about two weeks at the invitation of the Union Government. The delegation arrived at Calcutta by air from Bagdogra on January 17.

### TRAINING IN HIGH VACUUM TECHNIQUES

A three-week regional training course in High Vacuum Techniques was held at the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, from January 18.

Twenty trainees from Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Nepal, Pakistan and India were selected for the course which was held under the joint auspices of the UNESCO and the National Physical Laboratory.

### New Members Of U.G.C.

A Press Note issued on January 29 by the Ministry of Education says that the Government of India have appointed the following persons as members of the University Grants Commission:—

(1) Prof. N.K. Sidhanta, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, (re-appointed); (2) Dr. A.C. Joshi, Vice-Chancellor, Punjab

University, Chandigarh, (vice A.L. Mudaliar); (3) Dr. V.S. Krishna, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair, (vice Shri G.C. Chatterji).

The University Grants Commission consists of nine members appointed by the Central Government. Of the members not more than three are appointed from among Vice-Chancellors of Universities, two from among officers of the Central Government, and the remaining from among persons who are educationists of repute or who have obtained high academic distinction. A member holds office for six years.

The Commission was first appointed in December 1953 and was later constituted into a statutory body in November 1956 by an Act of Parliament passed in March 1956.

Under the Act the main function of the Commission is to promote and co-ordinate university education and determine and maintain standards of teaching, examination and research in universities.

### COMMONWEALTH BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

The Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference was inaugurated in New Delhi on January 22 by Dr. B.V. Keskar, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting.

In his address, Dr. Keskar said, 'The Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference is serving a highly essential meeting place for at least some nations of the world for exchange of ideas and views and greater co-ordination. The need for such a periodic meeting is obvious. The discussion of problems concerned with programmes and technique are bound to be extremely useful to the various national organisations and even more to those countries which are now taking up development in this field'.

Referring to the development of broadcasting in India, Dr. Keskar said that when India became free in 1947, this country had only six radio stations. Independence gave a terrific boost to broadcasting expansion

as it did to other national activities. Today, the Indian radio network had 28 programme stations. It was broadcasting in more than 15 languages. There were more than 45 news bulletins and the total duration was not less than 11½ hours daily. The total hours of broadcast were about 1,09,227 in the home services alone. This was an increase of four to five times over 1947. This phenomenal increase and expansion had taken place during the course of the first and second Five-Year Plans.

Today every language unit of the country had an adequate set-up for giving full expression to its cultural activities. Ways and means of expanding these were under consideration.

The Minister observed that in a country like India which was in the first stages of development, the radio and also TV were bound to play a crucial role in national activities. The All India Radio had played a vital and preponderant role in the

development of the cultural activities of the various languages of the country. In fact, it was their mainstay. Due to this and other factors like music programmes, the radio today was the greatest cultural institution of India.

An important event had been the commencement of television in India during the course of this year. An experimental television service for cultural and educational purposes had been started in co-operation with the UNESCO. This service, would give the necessary experience and training for further expansion. Any further steps regarding television had been postponed for the Third Plan.

Though from the point of view of technical facilities India was behind some of the more advanced countries, steps were being taken to equip the network with the best and most up-to-date equipment. Efforts were also being made to manufacture some of the equipment in the country itself.

#### MEDIUM OF CULTURAL EXCHANGE

Earlier, welcoming the guests, Shri J.C. Mathur, Director General of All India Radio, said, 'During the last few years we have launched ourselves on the adventure of building up in a modest measure an atmosphere for cultural unity and mutual understanding among the diverse regional elements in the country. In other words, the use of broadcasting as a medium for cultural interchange and emotional integration has been a dominant theme with All India Radio. We have now provided broadcasting stations for all regional units. And in this process we found the welling up of new energies, the resuscitation of neglected cultural forms and the return of a sense of confidence to the creative artist.'

In his concluding address at the inaugural function, Shri R.K. Ramadhyani, Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, expressed the hope that this 'Commonwealth in Radio' may grow and expand

into an even larger association. Shri Ramadhyani touched upon the various broadcasting problems in India and hoped that the 'either will be the happy medium of dissemination of human culture, science and progressive thought.'

Over 30 delegates from eight commonwealth countries, including India, are taking part in the discussions on technical and programme problems of broadcasting during the Conference which will continue till February 11. The delegates will, apart from broadcasting, discuss the various facets of television. Besides the discussions, the delegates will take off from the Conference proceedings to visit various places of interest in the country.

The Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference meets once in four years. The last meeting was held in Australia in 1956. Earlier two conferences were held in London.

The Conference is intended to provide an opportunity to the various Commonwealth Broadcasting Organizations to come together and discuss mutual problems. Although the decisions of the Conference are not binding on the member organizations they largely help in an exchange of views and information.

#### New 100 Kw. Transmitter For Delhi A.I.R.

A new 100 kw. medium-wave transmitter was put into commission at Delhi on January 31. It will operate on 370.4 metres or 810 kcs.

Seventh in the series of high power transmitters in the country, it is the first medium-wave transmitter of this power, those at Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Jullundur, and Bangalore being of 50 kw. Connected with special telephone lines to the studios at the Broadcasting House in Delhi it provides day time listening service up to a distance of 120 miles and under favourable weather conditions it is likely to be heard throughout the country.

Another feature of the transmitter is the automatic robot monitor which would give an

alarm when the performance quality of the equipment falls below a pre-determined standard.

#### CHANGE IN WAVELENGTH

An announcement of January 30 says that with effect from January 31, programmes from Delhi 'A' will be broadcast on 370.4 metres or 810 kc/s instead of the present 338.6 metres or 886 kc/s. In addition to the 370.4 metres or 810 kc/s., the Rural Programme will continue to be heard on 338.6 metres or 886 kc/s.

#### New Studios For Poona Station

The new studios of All India Radio, Poona, were inaugurated on January 31. The new studios, housed in a building in Shivaji Nagar, are equipped with improved broadcasting facilities, additional studios and latest technical equipment.

The Poona Radio Station was till now located in a portion of the Central Offices' Secretariat building belonging to the State Government since the inauguration of the pilot station at Poona with 1 k.w. medium wave transmitter in 1953. A more powerful medium-wave transmitter was installed in 1955.

A mobile recording van equipped with latest type of recording facilities, will enable the station to cover the functions and festivals held in adjoining areas.

#### Television Programme For School Students

The Television Service of All India Radio launched on January 19 a new experimental programme for students of higher secondary classes in various schools in and around Delhi on every Tuesday. The timings of the television shows on Tuesdays have since been changed to 3 to 4 p.m. The new experiment is intended to assess the impact of television as a medium of education.

The Friday television programmes continue to be telecast from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. as before.

#### NEWSREEL IN THIRTEEN LANGUAGES

An announcement of January 20 says that the Films Division will release the newsreel in eight additional Indian languages, besides the five languages—Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali and English, in which they are already being released.

The additional eight languages are: Kashmiri, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya and Assamese.

#### International Award For Indian Film

According to an announcement of January 27, the Indian documentary film, 'Radhakrishna' was awarded the first prize at the International Film Festival organised by the University of Chile on January 25. The film was adjudged as the best documentary art film.

#### "Builders Of Modern India" Series

An announcement dated January 20 says that *Dadabhai Naoroji*, the first biography in the series 'Builders of Modern India', has recently been released by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

The biography, written by Shri R.P. Masani, life-long student of Dadabhai, who had published a full-length biography of the 'Grand Old Man of India' in 1939, presents Dadabhai's life in the context of the political transformation in India during the past two decades.

#### THE SERIES

The 'Builders of Modern India' series has been undertaken to provide handy volumes containing simple and short biographies of great Indians who have contributed to the political, social and economic development and cultural renaissance in India during the past 100 years.

The second volume, to be released in February, will be the biography of *Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das* by Dr. Hemendranath Das Gupta.

Other titles under preparation include *Raja Ram Mohan Roy* by Amal Home, *Annie Besant* by Dr. C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer and *Kasturi Ranga Iyengar* by Shri V.K. Narasimhan.

Also planned for publication in the near future are the biographies of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Badurddin Tyabji, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Rabindranath Tagore, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Motilal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, G. Subramania Iyer and Dr. M.A. Ansari.

Shri R.R. Diwakar, former Governor of Bihar, is General Editor of the series.

#### First Volume Of N.B. Trust

According to an announcement of January 24, *The Voice of the Uninvolved*, written by C. Rajagopalachari, has just been released as the first book of the National Book Trust. This volume has been published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, who are the principal publishers of the Trust.

*The Voice of the Uninvolved* is a powerful appeal to the commonsense and humanity in man to avoid catastrophe in the supreme cause of the safety and survival of mankind.

About 25 more publications of the National Book Trust in English and various Indian languages are in the press. Among these are: Dr. Radhakrishnan's *Kalki*, Dr. C.V. Raman's *Aspects of Science*, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's *India Today and Tomorrow*, and Paul Carus's *Gospel of the Buddha*.

#### Tagore Centenary Volume

In a speech in Calcutta on January 24, Dr. Humayun

Kabir Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, disclosed that the first draft of 'Towards Universal Man', containing 28 new translations of articles written by Rabindranath Tagore, to be published in connection with the Birth Centenary Celebration of the poet in 1961, was complete.

The Volume will be published simultaneously in India and England on May 7, 1961.

#### NEW PRESIDENT OF A.-I. SPORTS COUNCIL

According to an announcement of January 19, the Government of India have nominated H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala as the President of the All India Council of Sports with immediate effect.

#### AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS TO ARTISTES

In a Press Note issued on January 16, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs announced the names of 32 persons selected for the award of Scholarships under the Scheme of Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields during the year 1959-60. The number of candidates selected for each subject is as follows: Bharat Natyam—2; Kuchipudi—3; Kathakali—1; Kathak—2; Folk Dance—1; Drama—3; Drawing and Painting—6; Sculpture—2; Hindustani Music Vocal—4; Hindustani Music Instrumental—2; Karnatak Music Vocal—4; Karnatak Music Instrumental—2.

Under this Scheme the Government of India award scholarships to talented young persons of outstanding promise in varied fields of cultural activity, such as Music, Dance, Drama and the Fine Arts for training in India. The total number of scholars under the scheme may not exceed 100 at any time.

The value of each scholarship is Rs. 250/- per mensem which is normally tenable for two years.

#### BRITISH SCHOLARSHIP FOR STUDY IN U.K.

In a Press Note issued on January 29, the Ministry of Educa-

tion has announced that the British Council has offered ten scholarships to Indian nationals for study or research in (i) English Language and Literature, (ii) Economics, (iii) History and (iv) Social Sciences in the United Kingdom during 1960-61.

The scholarships are tenable for one academic year of ten months. A full scholarship includes personal maintenance grant, tuition fees, a grant of £10 per annum for books and apparatus, fares to and from the U.K., and approved travelling expenses in the U.K.

Candidates, normally in the age group of 25-35, should possess at least a second class master's degree in the subject with at least three years' experience of teaching teachers of English, or of teaching Degree and Post-graduate classes in a University or recognised Institution.

Applications in the prescribed form should reach the various Regional Offices of the British Council by February 29, 1960.

#### HAGUE LAW SCHOLARSHIPS

An announcement of January 28 says that the Hague Academy of International Law has offered some scholarships of the value of

500 guilders each (Rs. 376 approximately) for the 1960 session from July 11 to August 19, 1960 of which not more than two may be awarded to Indian nationals.

Candidates must be distinguished students and authors of books, essays, articles and reviews pertaining to International Law. There is no age limit. Applications with full particulars, should be submitted directly to the Secretariat of the Academy, Peace Palace, The Hague, by April 1, 1960.

#### FRENCH SCHOLARSHIP

In a Press Note issued on January 30, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs announced that a candidate had been awarded a scholarship for Mathematics out of the eight scholarships offered by the Government of France for Higher Studies during 1959-60.

#### ITALIAN SCHOLARSHIPS

The Italian Government have offered 30 scholarships to Indian students for subjects under Humanities and Technology for the academic year 1960-61.

The Italian Government had made a similar offer for 1959-60.

pected to be higher in areas near channels of communication. As the survey has covered only accessible villages so far, the prevalence rates obtained are applicable to only those rural areas where the spread of disease is likely to be more. Further investigation is recommended to ascertain whether conditions will be different in inaccessible rural areas.

The report notes that the majority of cases suffering from tuberculosis are moderately advanced and that minimal cases are few. Cavity cases are less in cities than in small towns.

Since the sample survey covered only 40 per cent of the total population spread over six zones and could not cover the whole country because of transportation difficulties and financial limitations, the estimates cannot be strictly used for the country as a whole, says the report. However, the survey provides evidence that the total number of pulmonary tuberculosis cases in the country is much larger than what was estimated previously.

The survey was conducted by the T.B. Sub-Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research. Dr. P.V. Benjamin, T.B. Adviser to the Government of India, was chairman of the Sub-Committee.

The survey was limited to investigations on pulmonary T.B., one of the most important forms from the epidemiological and public health points of view. It was started towards the end of 1955 and completed early in 1958. Various types of population in selected cities, towns and villages in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, U.P., Delhi, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madras, Bombay and Kerala were covered by the survey. About 3,00,000 persons were examined in 6 cities, 30 towns and 151 villages. The entire population, excluding children under five years, in the selected areas was subjected to mass miniature X-ray examination and those suspected of any abnormality to further bacteriological tests. This was the first survey of such a magnitude undertaken in the country.

#### SURVEY IN DELHI

A tuberculosis survey in Delhi carried out by the New Delhi T.B. Centre in 1956 as part of the national survey has revealed that there are about 30,000 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in the city. Only about half of these would, however, need immediate treatment. The number of infectious cases is expected to be at least 6,000. As in the rest of India, the number of women suffering from tuberculosis is less than that of men, the difference being specially marked up to the age of 35. These conclusions are based on the assumption that the total population of the urban area of Delhi territory is in the neighbourhood of 1.5 million.

As expected, there was wide variation in the prevalence of T.B. from area to area. This was due to environmental conditions and associated factors. Some areas were found to have as high a prevalence as 49 per 1,000.

#### Leprosy Control In Third Plan

The fourth meeting of the Leprosy Advisory Committee, which consists of representatives of some of the important public institutions, was held in New Delhi on January 25 under the chairmanship of Shri D. P. Karmarkar, Union Minister of Health.

Shri D. P. Karmarkar told the Committee that it was intended, if possible, to extend the Leprosy Control Scheme to cover the whole country during the Third Five-Year Plan.

The Minister said that leprosy work should have a three-tiered foundation comprising of adequate medical and paramedical personnel and social workers. He also suggested the establishment of homes for treatment of advanced cases. He was gratified to see that there were signs of progress in the control of leprosy and that the States were utilising nearly all the allocations for the purpose.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee, *inter alia*, discussed the draft Third Five-Year

Plan for leprosy control and agreed in principle that the Plan should be dynamic and multifaceted so that coverage would be far greater than in the Second Plan period. It suggested that besides intensifying training programme for para-medical workers and giving re-orientation training to doctors, there was a need for altering the present pattern of the subsidiary centre, as well as for providing an All India Centre for post-graduate Training in Physiotherapy and Orthopaedic Surgery and for establishing rehabilitation training centres.

The committee felt that extensive coverage during the Third Plan period could be done by (a) the establishment of control units in epidemic areas; (b) attaching para-medical workers to existing dispensaries, (c) extending survey and domiciliary treatment by voluntary organisations in and around their institutions; and (d) integrating leprosy work with the general medical work (Wallaja Scheme as proposed by the Government of Madras). The integration of leprosy work with general medical work (Wallaja Scheme) might be undertaken as a pilot project. In highly endemic areas, the method of approach should be the establishment of specialised control units for the purpose.

The committee was of the opinion that institutional leprosy homes could play a greater part in the national leprosy control programme by a quick turnover of patients and by adopting a broader policy of not only institutional care, but also of case-detection and treatment work round about their areas.

#### STIPEND FOR DAIS

The Union Ministry of Health has raised the grant of cash awards (stipends) to dais under training from Rs. 20 per month to Rs. 30 per month under the scheme launched in 1956. Under this scheme, 36,000 dais were to be trained as part of the health personnel required for the implementation of health programmes in the Second Plan. The training course, lasting for six months, is in accordance with the syllabus prescribed by the Indian Nursing Council.

#### Additional U. S. Grant For Malaria Control

A supplemental agreement was signed in New Delhi on January 22 between the Government of India and the U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission (TCM) for additional assistance of Rs. 30.6 lakhs (\$665,550) for India's malaria eradication programme. The agreement provides special funds to procure chloroquine and primaquine phosphate tablets, 150 jeeps, microscopes, slides, and calculating machines. These will be purchased outside India and will further aid the eight-year old Indo-U.S. efforts to banish malaria from India and afford full protection to the entire nation.

The latest agreement brings the total of U.S. dollar assistance to the malaria control and eradication programme to more than Rs. 29 crores (\$61.5 million). This is in addition to the PL 480 grant of Rs. 8 crores made last year.



## REPORT ON SAMPLE SURVEY OF TUBERCULOSIS

The report on the sample survey of the prevalence of tuberculosis in the country, released recently, has revealed that 5 million people, i.e. 1.3 per cent of India's population are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. The total number of cases is thus much larger than was presumed. The number of infectious cases will be at least 1.5 million i.e. 0.4 per cent of the total population. The survey has also belied the earlier assumption that population in

urban areas was more affected by T.B. than in rural areas.

The statistics also indicate that the prevalence of T.B. is higher among higher age groups. The number of women affected is in general less than that of men. People living in unhygienic environments are more prone to the disease than those living in better quarters.

Big fairs and festivals and consequent movement of population results in the spread of the disease and this can be ex-

## Social Welfare

### EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES FOR HARIJANS

An announcement of January 20 says that during the first three years of the Second Plan,

Rs. 10.6 crores had been spent on the educational schemes undertaken for Scheduled Castes,

Scheduled Tribes and such other purposes. Besides, over Rs. 6.14 crores had been spent on the award of post-matric scholarships in India and abroad to students belonging to Backward Classes.

Amounts are placed at the disposal of educational institutions so as to enable them to give *ad hoc* grants pending the actual allotment of scholarships. This has ensured monetary help to the needy students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as soon as they start their studies.

The enrolment of students belonging to 'Backward Classes' has also been increasing in the past few years. As compared to 1951-52, the students seeking pre-matric admission increased by 50 per cent in 1955-56 and by another 3.28 per cent a year later. In the post-matric classes, the number of such students went up by 145.11 per cent in 1955-56 as compared to 1951-52, and increased by another 20.4 per cent the next year.

## Labour & Employment

### MINES (AMENDMENT) ACT COMES INTO FORCE

The Government of India have brought into force the Mines (Amendment) Act, 1959, from January 16, according to an announcement of the same day.

In the amended Act, the definition of the term 'mine' has been made clear to provide for the inclusion of quarries and opencast workings and also private railways, aerial roadways, conveyors, etc. The Act also provides for the maintenance of first-aid rooms in mines where more than 150 persons are employed, instead of 500 persons as under the original Act.

### Five Workers' Housing Projects Sanctioned

An announcement of January 23 says that in December last year, five projects under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme of the Union Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply were sanctioned by three State Governments.

The Government of Bombay approved two projects of employers for the construction of 52 houses in Bombay and 100 in Portbandar at a cost of Rs. 5.72 lakhs.

The construction by two employers of 50 tenements at Alwaye and 50 at Cannanore was sanctioned by the Government of Kerala. The cost of the project is Rs. 3.86 lakhs.

A scheme formulated by a co-operative society for the construction of 50 houses at Indore at a cost of Rs. 1.92 lakhs was accorded sanction by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Under the scheme, the Government of India give subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent of the approved cost of the project. In addition, 50 per cent of the approved cost is given as loan to employers and 65 per cent to co-operative societies.

The Mines (Amendment) Act prohibits the employment of persons in a mine when its owner, etc., fails to comply with the notice of the Mines Inspectorate for remedying any matter connected with a mine, which is dangerous to human life, limb or safety. It also provides for the payment of over-time at a uniform rate of twice the ordinary rate of wages for persons employed both above and below ground. Under the original Act, the rate was 1½ times the ordinary rate of wages in case of persons employed above ground and

twice for persons employed below ground.

Under the amended Act, penalty for contravention of different provisions of the Act has been enhanced by raising the scale of fines and also providing for imprisonment along with fine for contravention of orders under Section 22.

### Boots For Coal Miners

According to an announcement of January 29, the Miners' Boots Committee, set up by the Government of India, has recommended in its report that workers in coal mines should be given the option to choose between boots and shoes for a preparatory period of 2 years after which boots only should be issued. Meanwhile, both should be of the same material and made in the same manner, the shoes being in all respects a replica of the lower portion of boots.

The specifications suggested by the Committee provide for steel toe caps of prescribed strength and strongly constructed heels and soles which may be of leather or rubber, together with steel heel and toe plates and hob-nails in the case of leather.

The Committee has suggested that each employers' organisation should, as far as possible, pool all requirements and place bulk orders for shoes and boots on competitive terms, and should set up a joint purchase committee for this purpose.

The report points out that about one third of the serious accidents in coal mines cause injuries to the leg, particularly to the toes and the ankle. A survey in Jharia Coalfield had revealed that use of footwear had a significant effect in reducing the incidence of hookworm with which over 50 per cent of workers were infected.

### E. S. I. Scheme In Orissa

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was extended to

Rajgangpur, Choudwar, Barang, Cuttack and Brajarajnagar in Orissa from midnight of January 30, 1960. About 18,202 workers will get the benefit of the scheme.

Medical care in these areas will be provided by the State Government under the service system, and six whole time State Insurance Dispensaries have been set up for this purpose. For payment of cash benefits, three local offices and two sub-offices have been set up.

The employers of factories covered by the Scheme will now be required to pay the employers' special contribution at 1¼ per cent of the total wage bill instead of ¾ per cent.

### PAY ROLL SAVINGS SCHEME AT BHILAI

Shri Morarji Desai, Union Finance Minister, inaugurated the pay roll savings scheme in the Bhilai Steel Project on January 30. Under the scheme, deductions will be made from monthly salaries of those employees who sign necessary authorisations and the amounts so deducted will be invested in National Savings and Treasury Certificates.

### Industrial Relations During October

It was announced on January 22 that according to the Labour

## The States

### ANNUAL PLANS OF STATES FOR 1960-61

#### ASSAM

An announcement of January 20, says that an outlay of Rs. 14.4 crores has been decided upon for the Annual Plan of Assam for 1960-61.

The original Second Plan outlay for Assam was Rs. 57.9 crores.

Bureau, there were 131 fresh industrial disputes in October 1959, bringing the total number of disputes current at any time during the month to 168, including 10 lock-outs. In the previous month, there were 112 fresh disputes out of 137 disputes current. The average duration of disputes current at any time during the month was 4.0 days as compared with 3.4 days in September. During March, 129 disputes terminated, of which 109 lasted not more than 5 days each and 3 lasted more than 30 days each.

The total time-loss amounted to 2,73,181 man-days. West Bengal recorded the highest time-loss (1,56,944), followed by Bombay (29,139), Bihar (23,865), Madras (20,746) and Andhra Pradesh (10,220).

### INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS AT BOMBAY AND DHANBAD

An announcement of January 25 says that the Government of India have constituted an Industrial Tribunal, with headquarters at Dhanbad and have appointed Shri G. Palit as Presiding Officer of the Tribunal.

Government have also appointed an 'Additional Industrial Tribunal', at Bombay with Shri Salim M. Merchant as its Presiding Officer.

tion of Rs. 2.3 crores. Provisions have been made for an agricultural college and the rehabilitation of landless agricultural labourers. To develop boropaddy cultivation in the upland areas, 150 power pumps are to be distributed on loan and subsidy basis.

The provision for transport development is Rs. 1.4 crores and for Education Rs. 1.9 crores. Allocations have been made for the establishment of engineering colleges at Gauhati and Jorhat and a polytechnic at Silchar, besides expansion of the existing institutions.

Other allocations include Rs. 1.2 crores for community development, Rs. 2.3 crores for irrigation and power and Rs. 1.2 crores for industries.

### BIHAR

According to an announcement dated January 21, an outlay of Rs. 45.6 crores has been decided upon for the annual plan of the Bihar State for 1960-61.

The biggest provision, Rs. 13 crores, is made for irrigation and power, including Rs. 1 crore for the Gandak Project. Social services (excluding education) also get an equal allocation of Rs. 13 crores. The provision for education is Rs. 6.6 crores; it includes a preliminary scheme for the primary teachers for universal free and compulsory education and the establishment of an engineering college at Jamshedpur and two polytechnics at Poornea and Darbhanga.

The provision of Rs. 8.1 crores for agricultural programmes includes Rs. 1.62 crores for minor irrigation works and Rs. 2.4 lakhs for the introduction of M.Sc. course at the Bihar Veterinary College, Patna.

Among other important allocations, a sum of Rs. 6.1 is provided for community development, Rs. 3 crores for transport and Rs. 2 crores for industries. The development of 3 industrial areas at Patna, Ranchi and Adityapur is envisaged.

The total Second Plan outlay for Bihar is Rs. 190.2 crores, and the expenditure for the first four

years is estimated at Rs. 125.2 crores.

## ORISSA

According to an announcement of January 22, an outlay of Rs. 21.4 crores has been approved for the annual plan of Orissa for the year 1960-61.

The allocation for irrigation and power is the biggest — Rs. 8.83 crores. The major schemes included are the Hirakud Stage II and the Delta Irrigation. A provision for Rs. 3 crores has been made for community development and Rs. 1.95 crores for agriculture. The programme for the development of commercial crops includes a scheme for jute retting tanks and cocoa development.

Other main allocations are: Rs. 5 crores for social services, about Rs. 1 crore for industries and mineral development and Rs. 94.20 lakhs for transport.

The Second Plan outlay of Orissa is Rs. 99.97 crores and the expenditure up to the end of 1959-60 is likely to be Rs. 70 crores.

## MADRAS

According to an announcement of January 23, the annual plan of Madras for the year 1960-61 is of the magnitude of Rs. 37.5 crores.

The biggest allocation, Rs. 13.7 crores, goes to the schemes of irrigation and power, of which the Kundah scheme gets a major portion. A provision of Rs. 6 crores has been made for agriculture and co-operation including Rs. 173 lakhs for minor irrigation works. Other important provisions include Rs. 3.2 crores for community development, Rs. 10 crores for social services, Rs. 2.46 crores for industries and Rs. 1.36 crores for road transport.

The total outlay of the Second Five Year Plan of the State is Rs. 152.3 crores. The actual expenditure during the first three years amounted to Rs. 93.17 crores and for the current year it is likely to be Rs. 37.5 crores. Thus the total expenditure for the five years is likely to ex-

ceed the original Plan outlay by about Rs. 16 crores.

## RAJASTHAN

An announcement dated January 17 says that an outlay of Rs. 28.1 crores has been envisaged for the annual Plan of Rajasthan for the year 1960-61.

Out of the total outlay, a provision of Rs. 9.9 crores has been made for irrigation and power projects, including Rs. 3.9 crores for the Chambal Project. The next biggest share goes to schemes under agriculture and allied subjects, including Rs. 4.18 crores for co-operation. Other main allocations are: social services — Rs. 7.3 crores; community development Rs. 2 crores; transport — Rs. 2.9 crores; and industries Rs. 1.05 crores.

The Second Plan outlay of Rajasthan State is Rs. 105.27 crores. Expenditure during the first two years was Rs. 28.6 crores, and the estimated expenditure for the next two years would amount to Rs. 44.1 crores.

## KERALA

An outlay of Rs. 21 crores has been decided upon for the Annual Plan of the Kerala State for 1960-61, says an announcement of January 19.

The irrigation and power programmes get the highest allocation — Rs. 8 crores. The provision for social services is Rs. 5.7 crores. A Government Engineering College will be established at Palghat.

Other main allocations are: Agricultural programmes Rs. 2.6 crores; industries Rs. 1.7 crores; community development Rs. 1.2 crores; and road transport Rs. 1 crore.

The total Second Plan outlay for Kerala is Rs. 87 crores. The expenditure for the first three years was Rs. 39 crores and it is estimated at Rs. 18 crores for 1959-60.

## JAMMU AND KASHMIR

An announcement of January 18 says that an outlay of Rs. 837.5 lakhs has been approved for

the Annual Plan of Jammu and Kashmir for 1960-61. Of the total outlay, irrigation and power schemes get the biggest share — Rs. 171 lakhs.

Next come roads and road transport with a provision of Rs. 137 lakhs.

The allocation made for industrial development, including mineral development is Rs. 116.6 lakhs. The State Government is setting up during the current year a State Finance Corporation with a total capital of Rs. 50 lakhs. Provision has been made for the cost of machinery and equipment for a new ceramic factory which is under construction. Village and small industries get a provision of Rs. 45 lakhs.

Other main allocations include agriculture and co-operation — Rs. 94 lakhs; community development — Rs. 90 lakhs; and social services Rs. 183 lakhs.

## MADHYA PRADESH

An announcement dated January 30 says that an outlay of Rs. 37 crores has been approved for the annual plan of Madhya Pradesh for the year 1960-61.

Among the allocations irrigation and power get the biggest share, Rs. 10.85 crores, including Rs. 5.5 crores for the Chambal Project, and Rs. 1 crore for the scheme to supply power for Bhilai from Korba. An amount of Rs. 6.63 crores has been allotted for agriculture and allied schemes, including co-operation and Panchayat, and Rs. 210 lakhs for minor irrigation.

Other main provisions are: Rs. 9 crores for social services, including Rs. 3.65 crores for education and Rs. 2.88 for health programmes; Rs. 3.28 for community development; Rs. 1.81 for transport; and Rs. 1.39 crores for industries.

## N. H.-T. A.

An announcement of January 24 says that programmes for the development of the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area in the north-east region of the country are likely to cost about Rs. 158 lakhs during 1960-61.

The annual plan has made a provision of Rs. 70 lakhs for road development and another Rs. 50 lakhs for social services.

Other allocations include Rs. 13 lakhs for community development, Rs. 21 lakhs for agriculture, Rs. 11 lakhs for power supply schemes and Rs. 1 lakh for village and small scale industries.

The Second Plan outlay for N.H.-T.A. has not been finally determined by the Planning Commission. The annual plan outlay for 1960-61 has been approved on the basis of expenditure incurred during the previous years.

## Delhi Advisory Committee Meets

The Advisory Committee for Delhi, which met in New Delhi on January 29 under the chairmanship of Shri B.N. Datar, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, approved a draft Bill for free and compulsory education to children in the age-group 6-11. The Bill, when passed by Parliament, will place the responsibility for making the child to attend the school on the parents.

The Committee also approved the proposal of extending the Bombay Beggars Act, 1945, to Delhi to deal with the growing problem of beggars in the Capital. The Act provides for the

prevention of begging; detention, training and employment of beggars and their dependents in certified institutions; and custody, trial and punishment of the beggar offenders.

## LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSING

It was agreed that the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956, be amended to deal with the problem of Amledars and their protection. The amendment will enable the Government to prescribe the principles which should be followed by the competent authority while considering the applications for execution of eviction decrees.

The Delhi Administration's scheme to acquire and develop 50 acres of land at Najafgarh for distribution among the low income group of persons also came up for discussion. The consensus of opinion was that the allotment be made from amongst the applicants by drawing lots. The area of a plot was fixed between 100 and 200 sq. yds. It was recommended that 15 per cent of the plots be reserved for Harijans.

## ASSENT FOR BOMBAY BILL

According to an announcement of January 29, the President has given assent to the Bombay Warehouses Bill, 1959, which seeks to unify the existing laws relating to warehouses in the different parts of the State.



## CEREMONIAL PARADE OF N. C. C. CADETS

A ceremonial parade of nearly 400 cadets of the National Cadet Corps was held in Delhi on January 19 when Maj.-Gen. Bikram Singh, GOC Delhi and Rajasthan Area, took the salute. The cadets, belonging to the Senior, Junior and Girls' Divisions of the N.C.C., had come to the capital to take part in the Republic Day celebrations.

Addressing the cadets after the parade, Shri V.K. Krishna Menon, Union Defence Minister announced that the Government proposed to introduce a new scheme, namely, the NCC Rifles, for giving military training to students on a large scale and more economically than the normal units of the NCC. The scheme envisaged in the first in-

stance only infantry units, which were the cheapest NCC units. They will be open to boys and girls above the ages of 15/16 on a voluntary basis and the training will, as in the NCC, not involve any military liability. It was proposed to enrol 50,000 cadets in the current financial year and an additional two lakh cadets during the year 1960-61.

The year 1959 saw a rapid expansion of the NCC, and its strength at the end of the year stood at 4,974 officers and 1,88,411 cadets, compared to 4,505 officers and 1,60,413 cadets at the end of the previous year. In view of the increased responsibilities of the Corps, the post of Director of the Corps has been upgraded from Brigadier to Maj.-General and some of the larger circles, including Bombay, Bengal and Andhra, have been placed under the charge of full colonels or officers of equivalent ranks in the Navy and Air Force. In order to cater for a large number of students within the existing set-up, the cadet strength of all the Junior Division troops has been raised from 33 to 45 each.

## Mysore N.C.C. Win Championship

A mass NCC rally was held in New Delhi on January 27 when the Prime Minister took the salute. More than 400 NCC boys and girls, drawn from all the States, who participated in the Republic Day festivities, marched past in a ceremonial parade and presented a varied programme, including a mock battle, which was witnessed by the Nepal Prime Minister, Shri B.P. Koirala and Lady Mountbatten. Others in the distinguished gathering included the Tensing sisters, the tribal chieftains and the cadets from the Commonwealth countries who were invited by the Government of India for the Republic Day celebrations, the two Deputy Defence Ministers, and chief officers of the Armed Forces.

The No. 10 Circle Mysore won the Inter-Circle Championship Banner and Andhra Pradesh (12 Circle) came as a close second. Senior Under Officer Hari Singh of Madhya Pradesh

was adjudged the best Senior Division cadet and Senior Under Officer Sumitra Laxman of the Andhra Circle the best girl cadet (Senior Wing). The best cadet in the Junior Division were Ft./Sgt. Dasil Cardus among boys and Sgt. Dhan Pestonji of Andhra Pradesh among girls. The best girl contingent was from Andhra Pradesh. The prizes were distributed by Shri B.P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal.

### BEST L.S.S. TRAINEES

The 'best in the camp' trainees of the Lok Sahayak Sena, numbering 161, all of whom have been awarded the Certificates of Merit in 1959, arrived in Delhi to witness the Republic Day celebrations in the last week of January.

During their stay in Delhi, these L.S.S. trainees were taken round for sight-seeing and afforded facilities to see the Armed Forces Parade, the Folk Dance Festival, the Beating Retreat ceremony and other functions connected with the Republic Day week. The Defence Minister visited their camp on January 22 and the President received them at Rashtrapati Bhavan the same day. They also called on the Prime Minister on January 24.

The L.S.S. was raised in 1955 to instil a spirit of discipline and self-reliance among the civilian population. Training is imparted in camps organised in every State of India, each camp taking 500 trainees and lasting for 30 days. The best among the trainees in a camp gets a Certificate of Merit and is invited to Delhi at State expense to witness the Republic Day celebrations. During 1959, 196 camps were held all over the country and nearly 87,000 persons were trained. Since the inception of the L.S.S., about 4,45,000 persons have received the training.

### T. A. Commissions To Lady Doctors

An announcement of January 20 says that lady doctors will, for the first time, be granted Territorial Army Commissions

in medical units of the Territorial Army on the same terms and conditions of service as other T.A. officers. These lady doctors will not be required, for the present, to serve in forward areas and they will serve in static hospitals only.

The Army was thrown open to women doctors as a permanent career in November 1958 when they were, for the first time, granted Regular Commissions in the Army Medical Corps on the same lines as men doctors. During the second world war many Indian women had served in the Army Medical Corps in all theatres of war both at home and abroad but were enrolled only on an Emergency and Short Service Regular Commissions.

### EXPEDITION TO ANDAMANS

It was announced in New Delhi on January 21 that the little Naval sailing boat — a cut-

ter — successfully completed the first phase of the Navy's expedition 'Survival', by arriving at Port Blair (Andamans) on January 20, braving the inclement weather and adverse currents in the Bay of Bengal.

With its seven-man crew headed by Lieut. M.N. Samant of the Indian Navy, the cutter left Vishakapatnam on January 7 and took about 13 days of continuous sailing to plough through about 750 sea miles, equivalent to about 850 land miles. This was the first open-sea expedition of the kind to be undertaken by the Navy. It was undertaken to test the survival equipment produced indigenously and the tinned food, currently being manufactured, under tropical conditions at sea. It would also help in compiling useful data like the reaction of the crew to privation, loneliness and exposure.



### INDIAN ART EXHIBITION AT DJAKARTA

An announcement of January 17 says that an 'Indian Art Exhibition — Old and New' was inaugurated at the Government Art Gallery in Djakarta on January 15.

The exhibition consisting of 36 contemporary paintings, 55 antiquities and 5 contemporary sculptures, represents the art of India during the past five centuries.

### EXHIBITION IN BELGRADE

It was announced in New Delhi on January 27 that the first exhibition of modern Indian paintings was opened in Belgrade on the eve of Republic Day by Mr. Ivo Frol, Secretary of the Cultural Commission of Yugoslavia. The exhibition consists of 57

paintings in oil, water colour and graphics, representing different trends in modern Indian painting.

### Swiss Ambassador

According to an announcement dated January 22, Mr. Jacques-Albert Cuttat has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Switzerland in India.

### Ambassador Of Hungary

An announcement dated January 19 from New Delhi says that Doctor Lazzlo Reczei has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to India.

## EVENTS AT A GLANCE

### JANUARY 16 TO 31

January 17 — H.E. Shri B.P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, arrives in Patna on a two-week visit to India

— A delegation of five jurists from Poland arrives in New Delhi from Bombay on a two-week visit to India

— Australia wins the Fourth Cricket Test against India in Madras

18 — Mr. Howard Green, Secretary for External Affairs, Government of Canada, announces in Ottawa Canada's capital assistance of 25 million dollars to India for the fiscal year 1959-60 under the Colombo Plan

20 — H.E. Mr. Kliment Yefremovich Voroshilov, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., accompanied by H.E. Mr. F.R. Kozlov, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., H.E. Mme. Ye. A. Furteseva, Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and party arrives in New Delhi on two-week visit to India

21 — A new Trade and Payments Agreement is signed in New Delhi between India and Yugoslavia for a period of three years from January 1, 1960, along with a credit agreement and an agreement for facilitating scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries

— The Mohammedan Sporting Club wins the Rovers Cup Football Tournament, defeating the East Bengal Club in the replayed final match in Bombay

22 — The Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference opens in New Delhi

23 — The Government of India announce the constitution of a 15-man committee to advise the Government on problems concerning petroleum products

24 — The Government of India announce that the trade agreement between India and North Viet Nam is extended for a period of three years up to September 22, 1962

25 — An agreement is signed with Japan for the establishment of a Prototype Production and Training Centre at Howrah

26 — The nation celebrates Republic Day

28 — The Fifth Cricket Test between India and Australia ends in a draw in Calcutta. Australia wins the rubber by 2:1 and 2 drawn

29 — The Government of India announce acceptance of the recommendations made by the Coal Price Revision Committee in regard to collieries in Assam and Andhra Pradesh

— The refractory material plant of the Bhilai Steel Works is commissioned

30 — The death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi is observed as Martyrs' Day all over the country

31 — The Government of India announce that the trade agreement between Indonesia and India has been extended up to June 30, 1960

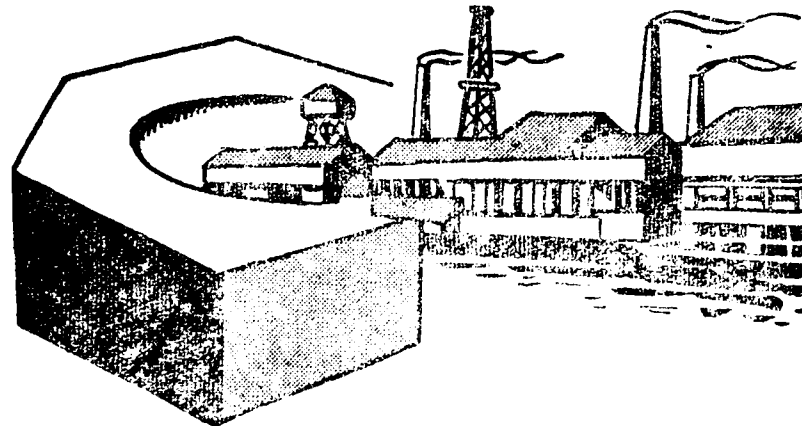
— A two-day conference of the State Ministers in charge of the welfare of Backward Classes opens in New Delhi

— A two-day conference of the State Ministers for Co-operation begins at Jaipur, following a conference of the Registrars of Co-operatives

— The seventh All-India Handloom Week begins

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# More Industries



## Go METRIC

On October 1, 1958, when the change-over to the Metric System began, a number of important industries—jute, iron and steel, textiles, cement, paper, salt, engineering, coffee, non-ferrous metals, raw rubber etc.—started adopting Metric weights and measures.

Since then the transition has begun in more industries.

Use of the Metric System was permitted in the COIR industry from October 1959. In the SUGAR industry the change-over started from November 1, 1959.

The pace will further quicken from April 1960 when the VANASPATI and PAINT industries 'go metric'.

The entire distribution of PETROLEUM and PETROLEUM PRODUCTS will be in litres and metric units from April 1, 1960.



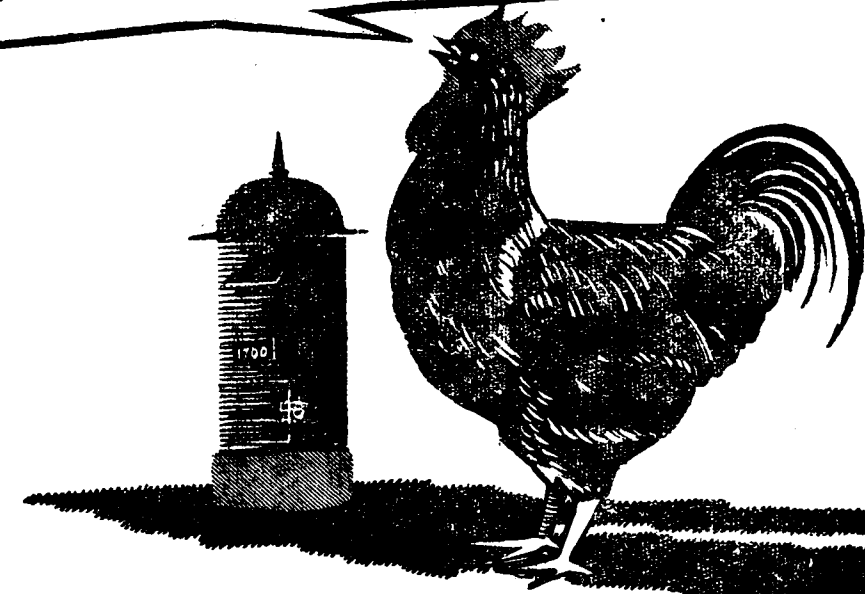
*Another Major step will be taken when the Customs and the Central Excise adopt the Metric System from August, 1960.*

## CHANGE TO METRIC SYSTEM

FOR SIMPLICITY & UNIFORMITY  
ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DA 59/413

## POST EARLY TO CATCH THE MAIL



A major problem of post offices is the heavy rush of letters, parcels, etc. that pour in during the closing hours of business, causing acute congestion. Some articles may even miss the day's despatch.

EARLY POSTING WILL ENSURE THAT YOUR MAIL WILL CATCH THE SAME DAY'S DESPATCH AND REACH ITS DESTINATION WITHOUT DELAY.

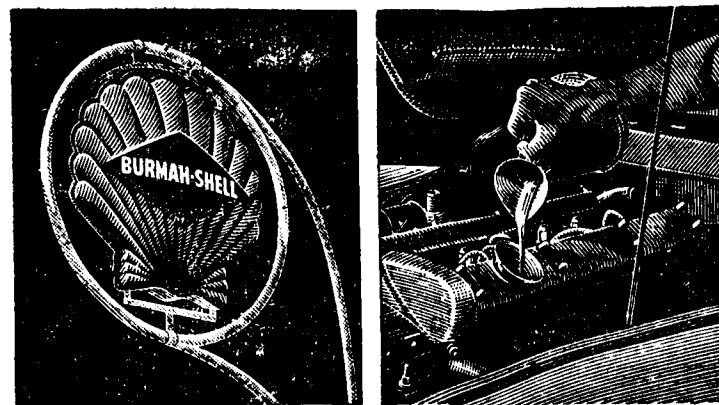
Spread your postings throughout the day and relieve the strain on the Post Office.

## HELP US SERVE YOU BETTER

Posts and Telegraphs Department

DA 59/350

***Courtesy  
Speed  
Efficiency***



***that's  
Burmah-Shell Service!***

808



The three Indian girls (from left to right) Doma, neice, and Pem Pem and Nima, daughters, of Shri Tenzing Norgay, who participated in the International Women's Expedition to Cho Oyu, were invited by the Government of India to witness the Republic Day Celebrations in Delhi

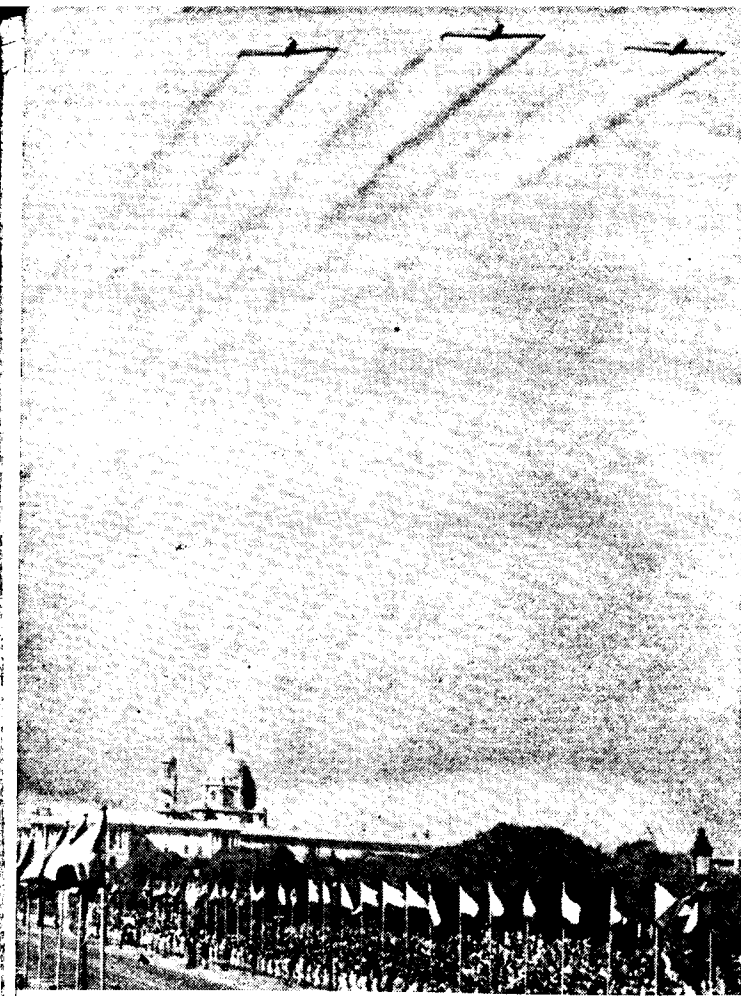


Shri K.R. Kripalani (right), Secretary, Sahitya Academy, presenting in New Delhi on January 15, publications of the Academy to Prof. Masakiyo Miyamoto, Dean of the Faculty of Letters of the University of Osaka (Japan)



Dr. Reinhard Kamitz, Minister of Finance of Austria, with the Union Minister of Industry, Shri Manubhai Shah, in New Delhi on January 18





A flight of three Toofanis emitting saffron—white—green smoke trails to paint the sky over Raj Path, New Delhi, with national Tricolour and bringing up the rear of the fly-past by the Air Force during the Armed Forces Parade and Cultural Pageant on the 10th Republic Day on January 26



Folk dancers from Assam giving a performance of "Kashi" Dance at the National Stadium, New Delhi during the Republic Day Celebrations

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# Indian Information

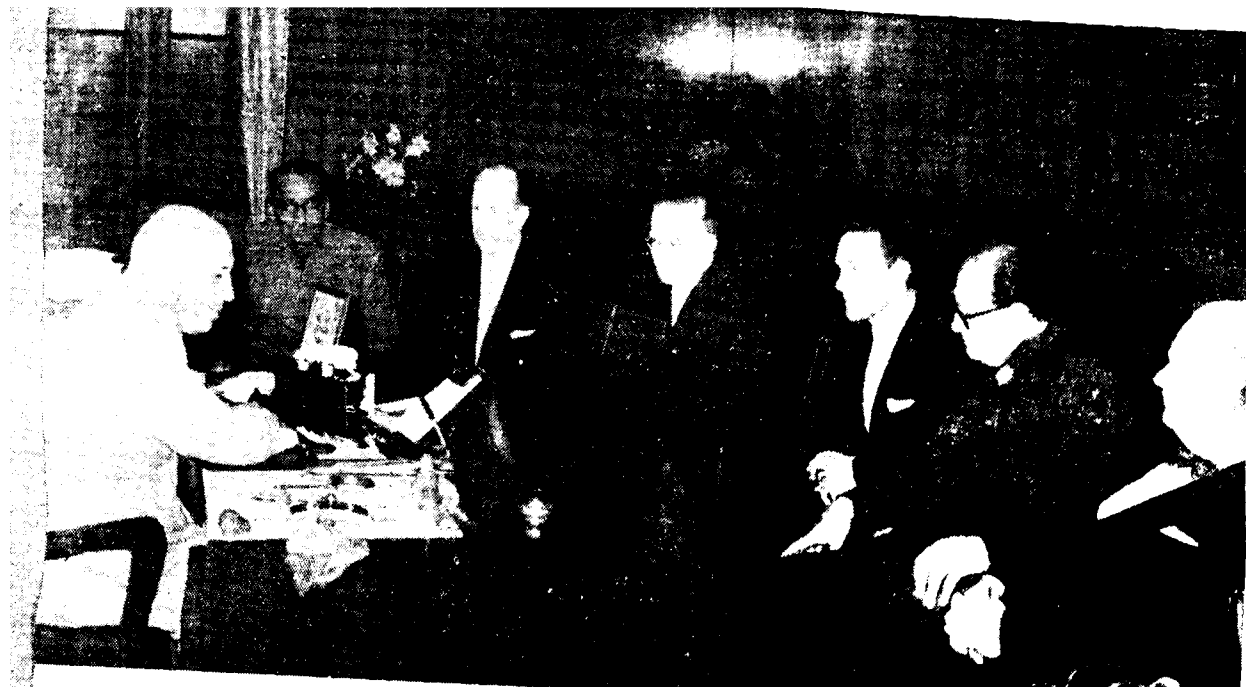
Vol. 3

February 15, 1960 (Magha 26, 1881)



No. 2





The delegation of the Polish Jurists, now touring the country, with the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, in New Delhi on January 23



Lord Chandos, Chairman of the Associated Electrical Industries of the United Kingdom, with the Union Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, in New Delhi on January 25



Dr. B. V. Keskar, Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting, making his inaugural speech at the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference in New Delhi on January 22

# Indian Information

VOL. 3

February 15, 1960  
Magha 26, 1881

NO. 2

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## MAIN CONTENTS

|                                                                | PAGE |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| PRESIDENT VOROSHILOV'S VISIT TO INDIA ..                       | 34   |
| VISIT OF NEPALESE PRIME MINISTER ..                            | 37   |
| CANADIAN ASSISTANCE FOR INDIA IN 1959-60 ..                    | 41   |
| MEETING OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES BOARD ..                     | 42   |
| WEATHER RADAR AT GAUHATI AIRPORT ..                            | 46   |
| CONFERENCE OF STATE MINISTERS OF CO-OPERATION ..               | 47   |
| RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS .. | 48   |
| COMMONWEALTH BROADCASTING CONFERENCE ..                        | 51   |

|                                            |    |
|--------------------------------------------|----|
| REPORT ON SAMPLE SURVEY OF TUBERCULOSIS .. | 54 |
| EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES FOR HARIJANS ..        | 55 |
| ANNUAL PLANS OF STATES FOR 1960-61 ..      | 57 |
| CEREMONIAL PARADE OF N.C.C. CADETS ..      | 59 |

**COVER:** The Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, arriving with His Excellency Shri B.P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, at the banquet held by him in Shri Koirala's honour at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, on January 24.

(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 REPUBLIC DAY MESSAGE

On the eve of the tenth Republic Day anniversary, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, broadcast the following message to the nation:

'Let me greet my countrymen on the eve of the 10th Republic Day Anniversary and wish them good luck and happiness in the coming year. Every year we exchange greetings on this happy occasion and felicitate one another and also look around to see the state of the nation, its growing economy and its fast-developing resources. We have

weighed these developments against our long-term plans and our cherished dreams to turn an underdeveloped nation of teeming millions into a prosperous State in which every citizen, assured of life's essential needs, leads a reasonably happy life. The whole machinery of the State, nay, the entire resources of the nation, are being mobilised to give shape to this ideal.'

#### PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE

'Since we became free and took charge of the affairs of State we

have remained mainly occupied with setting our house in order, that is to say, with dealing mostly with our internal problems, though, as is well known, we have throughout been following a foreign policy which we have thought to be the best for India. Respecting other nations' independence, cherishing friendly feelings for all peoples, firm belief in every country's freedom to live in the manner considered best by it, to abjure violence and aggression and to work for the maintenance of world peace

— these are some of the important elements in our foreign policy. This policy, which came to be known as that of peaceful co-existence, has been subscribed to by good many other nations of the world.

'Something has happened which threatens to strain our belief in these principles. One of our neighbours with whom our relations have throughout been friendly and who has been with us in propounding the theory of Panch Sheela, has thought it fit to encroach on our frontiers and occupy fringes on the border areas falling within Indian territory. In the face of provocation and the rising popular resentment we have continued to rely on negotiations and settle whatever dispute there be in a peaceful and friendly manner. Our anxiety, however, to remain friendly and avoid resort to force has not so far evoked the desired appreciation from the other side. While hoping for the best, we have to be vigilant and united. Though our faith in peace and peaceful co-existence remains unshaken as ever, we cannot afford to ignore the fact that eternal vigilance is the price a nation pays for its freedom.'

#### NATION BUILDING PROJECTS

'Side by side with meeting the requirements of defence necessitated by recent events, we are determined to spare no effort in implementing our big nation-building projects. Some of these projects have already been completed or are nearing completion. Work on others is proceeding according to schedule. During this year we had the Ganga Bridge opened to traffic, linking North Bihar and Assam with South Bihar and West Bengal. Encouraged by this remarkable feat of engineering we now propose to span the mighty Brahmaputra near Gauhati, and our Prime Minister has laid the foundation of the new bridge only this month. Work on the Bhakra, Nagarjunasagar, Chambal, Neyveli and Kundah Hydro-Electric Projects continues to progress.

Indian Information

The three major Steel Plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur have begun functioning in part this year. These are expected to supply more than our present requirements of steel.

'At one time during the year the food situation threatened to worsen, but the price level was soon brought down as a result of efforts to ease the supply situation and opening of foodgrain shops throughout the country. The situation since then has shown signs of improvement and there is reason to believe that this trend will receive further support from the present reassuring crop position and foreign imports to build up adequate reserves.

'Brothers and sisters, I want you all to give a little thought to these momentous questions confronting our country. I need hardly tell you that they are receiving the best consideration at the hands of the leaders to whose care you have entrusted the affairs of the country, but in a democracy national questions are the concern of every citizen and everyone must apply himself or herself to them.

'Once again I wish you all the best of luck and have pleasure in greeting you on this day.'

#### MESSAGE TO INDIANS ABROAD

In his message to the Indians abroad the President said:

'It gives me so much pleasure to greet you again, our brothers and sisters in foreign lands, on this happy occasion of the tenth anniversary of our Republic. Whatever our pre-occupations at home, our thoughts often go to you and your well-being is close to our hearts. May you always prosper and bring a good name to the mother country by your good deeds and upright behaviour, is my wish and prayer.

'Our Republic is today entering the eleventh year of its existence. All these years we have been up and doing, developing our material resources and try-

ing to turn India into a land of peace, plenty and prosperity. We are well set on the road to industrialisation and have been able to implement, fully or partially, several big projects we took in hand during the Second Plan period. When you come back home next, I can promise you quite a few pleasant surprises. You will find countryside electrified in many States, new roads and railways laid, new canals lacing the rural areas with their bounteous waters, three giant steel plants erected and spitting molten ore round the clock, and community development and social welfare centres spread all over the land.

'I know you will feel happy to see all this. But, let me tell you, it is no more than a beginning. The journey to our great destination is long and arduous. However, faith in India's destiny inspires us and the determination of our people provides the necessary sinews for the job. An undertaking like this cannot be without its own hazards and difficulties and, be sure, we are no longer strangers to them, though with God's grace we are bound to get the better of them and achieve our cherished goal.

'You too, brothers and sisters, must be thinking of your country today. I would like you to think also of the high moral and spiritual ideals from which we draw inspiration in our home and foreign policies.

'Once again I wish you good speed and good luck, wherever you are and whatever you be.'

#### WEEK-LONG CELEBRATIONS

The tenth anniversary of the Republic Day was celebrated on January 26 with great rejoicings and befitting ceremonies all over the country.

In the capital the celebrations commenced with an all-India symposium of poets at the Red Fort on January 22, followed by an all-India symposium of Urdu poets at the same place the next day. A national symposium of poets was organised by the All India Radio on January 5.

The third folk music festival, in which artists from various States participated, was held on January 24, and a folk dance festival, in which 800 folk dancers from all over the country participated, was held on January 27 and 28. The troupe of folk dancers from Madhya Pradesh was adjudged the best for the second time. The festival is being organised every year since 1953. Apart from these two festivals, fireworks in different localities of the capital and illumination of public and private premises are another regular feature of the celebrations.

#### PARADE AND PAGEANTRY

The highlight of the celebrations was the impressive cavalcade of the Armed Forces and the colourful pageantry on the Rajpath, ending up with a fly-past by 77 jet planes, in the morning of January 26. This year about 300 servicemen drawn from all the three Forces, 150 Territorial Army officers and men, 200 ex-servicemen, 400 N.C.C. cadets, 100 Auxiliary Cadets and hundreds of school children participated in the ceremonial parade which marched past the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

The cultural pageantry in the procession was headed by 10 richly caparisoned elephants and consisted of tableau-floats of the different States and the Central Government. This year, for the second time in succession, the tableau from Madhya Pradesh, depicting the reaping of harvest, was adjudged the best. The tableau of the Directorate of Horticulture of the Union Government and that of the Kerala State were placed the second and third respectively.

Among the distinguished visitors who witnessed the parade and pageantry, were President Voroshilov of the U.S.S.R., Shri B.P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, and the Maharajkumar of Sikkim.

Members of the Tenzing family and ten cadets from Commonwealth countries also were present by special invitation.

Indian Information

The ceremony of 'Beating Retreat' at dusk on January 29 marked the termination of the week-long festivities in the capital.

The Indian Republic Day anniversary was celebrated on January 26 in several countries by Indian diplomatic missions and associations of Indian nationals by organising receptions and entertainment and cultural programmes.

#### NEW CHANCERY BUILDING IN KARACHI

In Karachi the new building of the Indian Chancery was opened on the Republic Day. The Indian High Commission in Pakistan had arranged a special cultural programme on this occasion. The Government of India had sent a party of eminent Indian artistes to participate in it.

#### IN KATHMANDU

The Government of India had sent a party of two poets and three musicians to Nepal for participation in the celebrations which the Indian Embassy had organised in Kathmandu.

#### TRIBAL CHIEFS MEET PRIME MINISTER AND PRESIDENT

Tribal representatives, who came to Delhi to witness the Republic Day celebrations at the instance of the Government of India, called on the Prime Minister on January 28. They were from the various hill districts of Assam, Manipur, Tripura, the Naga Hills and Tuensang Area, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Jammu and Kashmir. Many of the chieftains brought appropriate gifts for the Prime Minister.

In the course of their discussions with the Prime Minister, the chieftains from the Ladakh and Naga Hills areas acquainted him with their difficulties in the border areas which the Prime Minister assured would be looked into by the Government. The Ladakhis thanked the Prime Minister for the expeditious building of road communications in their area.

On January 29 the tribal leaders were received by President Rajendra Prasad. The chief-

tains offered gifts to the President.

In the course of a chat with the Ladakhi leaders, the President assured them of all Government assistance in solving their problems and told them that the whole country was behind them in sharing their difficulties.

#### REPUBLIC DAY AWARDS

According to the Gazette Extraordinary of January 26, the President has made 31 awards on the eleventh Republic Day: 1 Padma Vibhushan, 10 Padma Bhushan and 20 Padma Shri.

The awardees, including 4 women, are the persons who have excelled themselves in the fields of education, science, music, sports, social service, art and literature. The list of recipients of the awards is as follows:

#### PADMA VIBHUSHAN

Shri Narayana Raghavan Pillai, Secretary General, Ministry of External Affairs.

#### PADMA BHUSHAN

(1) Shri Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao, Speaker, Andhra Legislative Assembly; (2) Pandit Balkrishna Sharma (Navin), Poet, New Delhi; (3) Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan, Musician, New Delhi; (4) Shri Haridas Sidhanta Vagish, Sanskrit Scholar, Calcutta; (5) Kazi Nazrul Islam, Poet, Calcutta; (6) Dr. Nilakantha Das, Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly; (7) Dr. Rabin-dra Nath Chaudhuri, Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta; (8) Panditraj Rajeshwardatt Shastri Dravid, Sanskrit Scholar, Varanasi; (9) Shri Shiv Pujan Sahai, Hindi Scholar, Patna; (10) Dr. Vithal Nagesh Shirodkar, Gynaecologist, Bombay.

#### PADMA SHRI

(1) Dr. Adinath Lahiri, Director, Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad; (2) Shri Anil Kumar Das, Deputy Director-General, Kodaikanal Observatory; (3) Kumari Arati Saha, Channel Swimmer, Calcutta; (4) Dr. Artaballav Mohanti, Re-

February 15, 1960

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Feb 15 1960

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tired Professor, Utkal University; (5) Shri Ayyagiri Sambasiva Rao, Head, Health Physics, Air Monitoring, Reactor Control and Electronics Division, Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay; (6) Shri Bellary Shamanna Kesavan, Librarian, Calcutta; (7) Shrimati Bina Das, Social Worker, Calcutta; (8) Shri Dahyabhai Jivanji Naik, Social Worker, Bombay; (9) Shri Harkrishan Lal Sethi, lately General Manager, Ganga Bridge Project; (10) Capt. Harmandar Singh, Political Officer, Kameng Frontier Division, NEFA; (11) Shri Jasu Patel, Cricketer, Ahmedabad; (12) Shri Kalpathy Rama Iyer Doraiswami, Director, The Premier Radiological Institute and Cancer Hospital, Mylapore, Madras; (13) Shrimati Kulsum Sayani, Social and Educational Worker, Bombay; (14) Shri Nanabhai Bhatt, Educationist and Social Worker, Saurashtra; (15) Shri Nuthakki Bhanu Prasad, Head, Reactor Engineering and Reactor Operation Divisions, Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay; (16) Shri Rustom Merwanji Alpaiwala, President, National Association for the Blind, Bombay; (17) Shrimati Sofia Wadia, Social Worker, Bombay; (18) Dr. Vidyanatha Subrahmanyam, Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore; (19) Shri Vijay Hazare, Cricketer, Baroda; (20) Shrimati Vir Vati, Sculptress, Delhi.

The award of Padma Vibhushan is given for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants. Padma Bhushan is awarded for distinguished service of a high order and Padma Shri is awarded for distinguished service in any field.

#### HONORARY COMMISSIONS TO ARMY OFFICERS

According to a Press Note issued by the Ministry of Defence, on the occasion of the Republic Day 1960, the Government of India granted honorary commissions to selected Junior Commissioned Officers on the Active List and honorary ranks

to Junior Commissioned Officers/Non-commissioned officers on retirement, in recognition of their exceptionally distinguished and loyal services.

The numbers of awards in the different ranks are as follows:

**Active List:** Honorary Captains — 15; Honorary Lieutenants — 52.

**On Retirement:** Honorary Captains — 9; Honorary Lieutenants — 10; Honorary Risaldar/Subedar Majors — 6; Honorary Risaldars/Subedars — 14; Honorary Jamadars — 33.

#### AIR FORCE OFFICERS

In a Press Note issued on January 26, the Ministry of Defence has announced that the honorary commissioned rank of Flying Officer has been granted to Ex-Warrant Officer Beant Singh who retired from the Air Force on May 15, 1954. He is the second amongst retired airmen to be awarded an honorary commissioned rank in the Air Force.

#### NAVAL OFFICERS

Another Press Note of the same date says that honorary ranks of Commissioned Officers (Branch List) on the retired list have been granted to Jainuddin Bala, Chief Mechanician, and Faqir Mohd Balcu, Chief Petty Officer, in recognition of their meritorious services. This is the second time that honorary ranks are conferred on Naval personnel on the occasion of the Republic Day.

#### REPUBLIC DAY MEDALS TO POLICE OFFICERS

It was announced on January 26 that on the occasion of the eleventh Republic Day, the President awarded Medals to 61 Police Officers for their distinguished and meritorious service. Of these, 5 officers have been decorated with the President's Police and Fire Services Medal while the other 56 have received the Police Medal.

The recipients of the President's Police and Fire Services Medal are: Shri Dhani Ram Konwar (Assam), Shri Terence John Quinn, (Madhya Pradesh), Shri Kuruppath Viswanathan Nair (Madras), Shri Sharad

Chandra Misra (Uttar Pradesh), and Shri Birendra Chandra Chakrabatti (West Bengal).

The recipients of the Police Medal are:

Andhra Pradesh: Shri Vempalli Venkata Ramana, Shri Mallela Satyanarayana.

Bihar: Shri Rabindra Nath Roy, Shri Snehamoy Ghosh.

Bombay: Shri Meherji Dinshaw Framroze, Shri Sohrab Hormosji Jehangirji Kanga, Shri Gopal Keshav Bhopatkar, Shri Dilipsinhji Jesinhji Jadeja, Shri Narsingh Totaram Powar, Shri Yeshwant Trimbak Bawle, Shri Shankar Hari Jadhav.

Jammu and Kashmir: Shri Lachhman Das Thakar.

Madhya Pradesh: Shri Chakka Raj Gopal Naidu, Shri Bapusaheb Baburao Mane, Shri Chain Singh Kadam, Shri William Anthony Gibson, Shri Abdul Rehman Siddique, Shri Chintaman Sitaram Chaphele, Shri Bhausaheb Shinde, Shri Bala Saheb Mahadik.

Madras: Shri Kollayikal Parameswara Menon, Shri Perunthottam Natesa Ayyar Subramanian, Shri Krishtappa Naicker Arumugam.

Mysore: Shri Percival Joseph Lewis, Shri Appannarao Venkoba Rao, Shri Lord Harold Smalley, Shri Ragibommanahalli Mariswamy, Shri Gurikar Subbanna, Shri Bangalore Lakshminarayana Sastry Krishnamurthy.

Orissa: Shri Ram Krishna Padhi, Shri Narayan Chand, Shri Kori Appa Rao, Shri Shankar Samant Sinhar.

Punjab: Shri Dalip Singh Sandhu, Shri Dalip Singh Dnindsa.

Uttar Pradesh: Shri Ejazul Haq, Shri Karim Bux.

West Bengal: Shri Parimal Chandra Bose, Shri Rabindra Kumar Pathak, Shri Santi Ranjan Chanda, Shri Promatha Nath Chakravarti, Shri Satyendra Nath Battacharjee, Shri Monoranjan Banerjee.

Union Territories: Shri Tribeni Singh (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), Shri Amar Singh (Delhi), Shri Lal Chand (Delhi), Shri Gobind Singh Mehta (Himachal Pradesh).

Central Intelligence and S.P.E.: Shri Bisheshwar Chatarji (New Delhi), Shri Tarak Das Bose (Jamshedpur), Shri Madabushi Srinivasa Acharya (Vijayawada), Shri Para-

vankara Kanianvalappil Narayanan Nair (New Delhi), Shri Ganesh Subba Rao Dhareshwar (Poona), Shri Sailindra Kumar Haldar (Calcutta), Shri Lakshman Swaroop Darbarji (New Delhi), Shri Ramchandra Balwant Patihankar (Bombay), and Shri Jethanand (New Delhi).

#### FIVE AWARDS OF ASHOKA CHAKRA

An announcement of January 19 says that the President has approved the award of five new Ashoka Chakra decorations for acts of gallantry. The recipients are: (1) Captain Sampuran Singh Grewal of the Indian Airlines Corporation, (2) Lt.-Col. Jamshed Burjorji Dorabji (3) Havildar Uzirsingh Gurung and (4) Jemadar Dhanbahadur Gurung of the Assam Rifles, and (5) Shri Mehtab Singh, staff car driver of the Director of Postal Services, New Delhi.

Captain Sampuran Singh Grewal, Lt.-Col. J.B. Dorabji and Havildar Uzirsingh Gurung have been awarded Ashoka Chakra (Class II) for outstanding skill in flying, initiative, extreme tact and exemplary courage in securing a peaceful surrender of weapons from the thousand odd Tibetan refugees who crossed into India during April last. Jemadar Dhanbahadur Gurung gets Ashoka Chakra (Class III) for tactful handling of the surrender of arms from nearly 5,000 Tibetan refugees who crossed the border post at Topgey/Chuna in the Kameng Frontier Division in upper Assam.

Shri Mehtab Singh, a civilian driver, is awarded Ashoka Chakra (Class III) for showing rare presence of mind and exemplary courage while giving hot pursuit to a bandit in Delhi, who escaping with a large sum of public money, was shooting at him ceaselessly.

#### Gallantry Awards For Police Officers

An announcement dated January 23 says that the President

has awarded Police Medals for gallantry to the following five police officers—two from Madhya Pradesh and one each from Mysore, Assam and Andhra Pradesh: (1) Shri Umed Singh, Assistant Superintendent, Fire Brigade (Police), Indore; (2) Shri Ramashanker, Constable, Indore; (3) Shri Kashimsab Imam Husein Soudagar, Armed Head Constable, Bijapur; (4) Shri Nripendra Kumar Chakravarty, Constable, 2nd Border Security Force, Shillong; and (5) Shri Bachan Singh, Jemadar, 1st Battalion, Andhra Pradesh Special Police.

The awards have been made for displaying gallantry and devotion to duty of a high order.

Shri Umed Singh and Shri Ramashanker jumped into the swollen river Chandrabhaga at Indore and saved two boys from drowning on August 1, 1959.

Shri Kashimsab Imam Hussein Soudagar, along with his party, showed remarkable courage in overpowering a notorious outlaw, Muttappa Balappa Talwar, who was subsequently shot dead, in a jungle on July 9, 1959.

Constable Nripendra Kumar Chakravarty rescued two boys to safety in the face of heavy fire across the Indian border at a village in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills area on July 1, 1959.

Jemadar Bachan Singh, with his party, successfully drove away about 250 raiders, who attacked the harvesters and the police party near the cease-fire line in the Poonch district, Jammu and Kashmir, on September 24, 1958. Later he skillfully withdrew all his men and the cultivators to safety, behind the Indian military post.

#### Six New Medals For Armed Forces

The institution of six new medals and a new clasp to the existing General Service Medal for the Armed Forces is announced in the Gazette of India dated January 26.

The new awards are: the Services (Sainya Seva) Medal, Overseas (Videsh Seva) Medal,

Army (Sena) Medal, Navy (Nau Sena) Medal, Air Force (Vayu Sena) Medal and Distinguished Service (Vishisht Seva) Medal, while the clasp, named the 'Naga Hill Clasp' is to be worn with the General Service Medal (1947).

The Services Medal will be awarded to Armed Forces personnel in recognition of non-operational service under conditions of hardship and rigour. It will have effect from August 15, 1947.

The Overseas (Videsh Seva) Medal will be awarded to personnel for service outside the territories of the Union of India.

In respect of these two medals, a suitable clasp, on which will be inscribed the name of the place where service is rendered, will be given with every medal awarded to a person for the first time, if the same recipient qualifies again for the same medal, only a clasp will be given on the subsequent occasions.

The Army, Navy and Air Force Medals will be awarded to all ranks in recognition of such individual acts of exceptional devotion to duty or courage as have a special significance for the respective Services. A bar will be given to a person in lieu of every subsequent award of the medal.

The Distinguished Service (Vishisht Seva) Medal will be awarded in classes I, II and III to all ranks of Armed Forces personnel in recognition of distinguished service of 'the most exceptional', 'an exceptional', and 'a high' order respectively.

The awards of all the six medals may also be made posthumously.

The Naga Hills Clasp to the General Service Medal (1947) will be awarded for service in operations in the Naga Hills.

The designs of the insignia, the colours of the ribbons and the order of the qualifying conditions of eligibility and the order of precedence of wearing these medals will be announced later.

## PRESIDENT VOROSHILOV'S VISIT TO INDIA

His Excellency Mr. Kliment Yefremovich Voroshilov, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., arrived in New Delhi on January 20 on a State visit to India. He was accompanied by H.E. Madame Ye. A. Furteseva, Deputy of the Supreme Soviet and H.E. Mr. F.R. Kozlov, First Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Welcoming the U.S.S.R. President and his delegation at the Palam airport, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, said:

'It has been our constant effort to promote goodwill among peoples and to develop a climate of understanding. We hope and pray that the efforts of the great powers of the world to achieve a stable peace will be crowned with success. In lasting peace the underdeveloped countries of the world shall be able to go forward in the gigantic task of ensuring their peoples better life and better future.'

### Mr. Voroshilov's Statement

On his arrival at the airport, President Voroshilov made a statement in which he said:

'Today it is very gratifying to note that, since the very first day of India's independence, relations between our countries have been developing in a spirit of goodwill and friendship. The past years have shown that the friendship between our countries is inviolable. This is quite natural, for it is based on complete equality and mutual respect, non-interference into each other's affairs, on the desire of the Soviet Union and India to consolidate peace and develop peaceful, mutually beneficial co-operation, on the common interest in the liquidation of the vestiges of the shameful colonial system.'

'The example of our countries shows convincingly that all

States irrespective of the difference in their systems can live in peace and successfully co-operate to the benefit of their peoples. The Soviet Union firmly believes that all controversial issues of international relations can and must be solved by peaceful means solely.

'Our state is doing all that is necessary to remove the threat of war and consolidate peace. The visit of N.S. Khrushchev, the Head of the Soviet Government, to the United States of America, is now universally admitted to have generated new hopes in the hearts of the peoples, and contributed to the thaw in the international climate. The Soviet Union has now made one more exceedingly important step forward in the struggle for peace by having effected unilaterally a new enormous reduction of its armed forces.

'The peoples of all countries now naturally expect of the Western Powers also to show not by words but by deeds their peaceful disposition, to stop the arms race and to embark on genuine disarmament.

'Our visit to India coincides with a great historic event in the life of your state: the first decade of the Indian Republic. This is a significant date and we are happy to have this opportunity to celebrate this glorious all-Indian holiday together with you, to acquaint ourselves with the results of the first decade of the persistent effort of the Indian people to develop their national independent economy, as well as with the progress already achieved.

'We hope that our visit to India, our conversations with Indian statesmen, meetings with the talented and diligent people of India will be fruitful and will serve to enhance mutual understanding and friendship between our countries.

'The Soviet people sincerely wishes the sun of mutual friend-

ship to shine upon our countries and warm the hearts of their peoples'.

### State Banquet

A State banquet was given in honour of President Voroshilov at the Rashtrapati Bhawan on January 20. Proposing the toast, President Rajendra Prasad said:

'Our two countries have much in common. We represent, as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does, a harmonious synthesis of different peoples, races, cultures and languages. In our vast land we are pledged to ensure better standards of living for our people. In our striving for world peace and understanding between nations we share with you a common purpose. We believe, Your Excellency, as your leaders do, that all efforts should be directed towards achieving a lasting peace where the fear of disastrous war is banished and men's skill and ingenuity directed to noble purposes.....

'Your Excellency is aware of the deep importance we attach to world peace, a cause to which your country is equally devoted. Both our governments recognise that disarmament is the key to universal peace. We have noted with special satisfaction the recent drastic reduction in the armed forces of the U.S.S.R. This augurs well for the forthcoming talks between the Great Powers, to which my Government, as well as yours, has attached much importance. Much in the world today depends on these talks and we cannot but feel that the resultant understanding will bring with it the possibility of extending to the development of large areas in Asia and Africa, the scientific knowledge, the genius and the wealth of the industrialised and advanced countries. On our own horizons, we face unfortunately new problems but I can assure Your Excellency that we remain resolute and are determined to seek peaceful solutions in our traditional spirit of negotiation and conciliation.....'

### Mr. Voroshilov's Reply

Replying to the toast, President Voroshilov referred to the

friendship between the peoples of the countries which was deeply rooted in the remote past.' He said, 'After the achievement of independence by your country and the establishment of a sovereign Indian State, the barrier erected in the past by the colonialists was removed and truly neighbourly and friendly relation came into being between the Soviet Union and free India.....'

Continuing he said: 'Strong friendship between the Soviet Union and India has acquired important international significance. The mutual support which the governments of our countries have been and are rendering one another on a number of international issues doubtless contributed to the solution of these questions in the interests of the peace and security of all nations.

'The Soviet Government believes that the further strengthening of Soviet-Indian co-operation is a substantial factor in the relaxation of international tension and the creation of the conditions necessary for a peaceful solution of passing international issues.....'

'The Soviet Union strives to develop friendship with all the countries of the world regarding friendship among the nations as the only correct path, the high road of mankind's development. We are convinced that despite all the vicissitudes of history all the nations of the world will sooner or later live as one friendly family. For this reason the already existing friendship between many peoples must be cherished as the apple of the eye, it is the foundation of the happiness of future generations'

### Visit To World Agriculture Fair

President Voroshilov visited the World Agriculture Fair in New Delhi on January 21, which coincided with the celebration of the National Day of the Soviet Union at the U.S.S.R. pavilion in the Fair. Speaking on the occasion, President Voroshilov said:

'The exhibits show convincingly that the efforts undertaken

by the Government and the people of India to increase the production of agricultural products by the use of modern methods of labour and by the start of mechanisation of agriculture have already yielded considerable successes and we wish wholeheartedly to the friendly Indian people and to the Government of India new achievements in agriculture, in the development of industry, transport and the entire national economy.'

He further observed, 'We are convinced that the World Agriculture Fair in Delhi as well as the World Fair in Brussels in 1959 and other such measures serve the development of peaceful co-operation, the strengthening of friendship between nations and the cause of world peace and this now is all important. In this are rivetted the thoughts and sentiments of all mankind.'

Speaking at the State banquet given in honour of the President of India on January 22, the U.S.S.R. President said:

'As far as possible our country is unselfishly assisting free India in the construction of her industrial enterprises, willingly sharing her achievements in science and technology. Cultural ties in the broad sense of the word are developing in the mutual interest of the Soviet Union and India.'

### President Rajendra Prasad's Reply

In reply, President Rajendra Prasad said: 'We have noticed with admiration the efforts that your Government has been lately making for stabilising and consolidating peace by ending the mist of cold war and by sponsoring the cause of disarmament by nations. Indeed, your country has already given proof of its earnestness in this direction by announcing unilateral reduction in its armed strength. Let us hope the world, weary of war and anxious to get rid of the fear of armed conflict, will receive this move with enthusiasm. We, at any rate, in this country would like to convey to you our appreciation of what

your Government has been doing to outlaw war by strengthening the forces of peace and international understanding.'

### Civic Reception

A civic reception was held in honour of the U.S.S.R. President in New Delhi on January 24. In his speech on the occasion, President Voroshilov said:

'The Governments and the peoples of our countries stand firmly for peace and peaceful co-operation among all States. This common noble goal brings us close to each other and provides ground for strengthening and developing friendship between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India.'

He commended the untiring efforts of Mr. Nehru in defence of peace and principle of peaceful co-existence of States which had won great respect throughout the world, and said, 'It is now gratifying to realise that the efforts of the Soviet Union, India, all the peace-loving States have not been in vain. As is known, a noticeable change for the better has taken place in the international atmosphere.'

Stressing the need for peace in the world, he said, 'above all, it is necessary to stop the armaments drive and secure disarmament. You all know that with this purpose in view the head of the Soviet Government N.S. Khrushchev on September 18, 1959, personally submitted the proposals on general and complete disarmament for consideration by the United Nations at the session of the U.N. General Assembly.....'

'The 14th Session of the U.N. General Assembly in its resolution has approved with rare unanimity the idea of general and complete disarmament and appealed to the Governments to exert all efforts to achieve a constructive solution of this problem. These historic proposals of the head of the Soviet Government N.S. Khrushchev have been heartily approved and supported by all the peoples of the world.'

Referring to the programme of reducing the Armed Forces in

the U.S.S.R., he said, 'Our country shows in practice how disarmament should be carried out. In the last four years the Soviet armed forces were unilaterally reduced by 2,140,000 men. And, as is known, only recently the USSR Supreme Soviet decided on the proposal of the Soviet Government to reduce unilaterally its armed forces by another 1,200,000 men, or by one-third. Armaments and expenses on military needs are being reduced as well....'

'We are honestly and sincerely carrying out disarmament because we want to live in peace and friendship with all peoples. The Soviet Union has never attacked and will never attack any other country. Our people are building up their bright and happy life, and evolving a new communist way of living. But they are not going to impose their system on other peoples. We firmly follow the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other peoples and we believe that every people should determine their destiny themselves. We wish only one thing: to bar the way to war and secure lasting peace for ourselves and for everybody on earth.'

'While carrying out the unilateral reduction of our armed forces we, however, are aware that there can be no unilateral peace. Peace should be consolidated by all the states and for all the peoples of the world.'

'Therefore, the Soviet Government will make further efforts for achieving an agreement on general and complete disarmament with all States.'

'When all the States accept the proposal on the universal and complete disarmament the Soviet Union, together with other States, will abolish its armed forces, and will destroy its rockets as well as its nuclear and other weapons.'

He also referred to the Seven-Year Plan undertaken by the Soviet Union and said that the Soviet people were sure to fulfil it ahead of schedule.

#### PATH OF PEACE

In his address at the civic reception, Prime Minister Nehru referred to Mr. Khrushchev's disarmament proposal and said:

'In the kind of world in which we are living today and in the atmosphere of fear, preparation for war and tension, this proposal being suddenly made may appear airy or vague to many people, because this takes us from this world to a place where there will be no arms, no weapons which have been with us for hundreds of years, for thousands of years. This is a fact of the weakness of those of us in the world who have become accustomed to wars and conflicts in the world so that the fact of peace is not fully acceptable to our minds. Ultimately, if we want to make progress towards peace, then to imagine that we would, on the one hand, give up arms and, on the other hand, still rely on arms, would not take us very far. We have to move forward by sound means and with firm determination that we have to proceed on this path (of peace). Of course, you cannot just accomplish the goal in one stride, you have to move step by step. But your intention should be clear.'

'Therefore, the proposal made by Mr. Khrushchev in this regard is a courageous and brave proposal, a proposal of foresight and one which demands great attention by other countries also. It is a different matter that you can make some changes in it here and there. But fundamentally that is a sound proposal, which the world today needs, the common people of the world.'

'Nearly 40 years have passed since there was a revolutionary era in India and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Revolution has become a great chapter in the history of the world and it considerably shook the world. Its waves are still spreading in the world. The same revolutionary country has now raised the banner of peace. That is a peculiar matter, but one which requires great attention. We have to understand it. They have a variety of experience, the

experience of war, of revolution, ups and downs and also the progress of their country....'

'We may move on other planes and our Ambassadors of course work in their spheres. That should be so. But, what a country gives to another country is its love, a most precious thing, and the country which shows affection towards another gets in return affection. There is no doubt about it. Of course sometimes there may be breach of faith or confusion for some time. That is a different matter. But it is a recognised principle that others show you the same regard as you show to them and with the same intentions.'

'Therefore among the many things which bring the people of the Soviet Union and the people of India close to each other and bind them in friendly ties is the love in the hearts of the peoples for each other. We have received assistance from the Soviet Union in our programmes and the Second Five Year Plan. That is true. But the most precious thing which the Soviet people have given to us and for which I express gratefulness to them—not mere verbal gratefulness for which there is no need—is the manner in which the Government and the people of the Soviet Union have shown love and affection to India and her people and the way in which they have acted towards us. This thing is the most precious of all, more precious even than the assistance, although even for that assistance we are grateful to them.'

Reaffirming his faith in the path of peace, Shri Nehru said:

'We hope this danger of war over the world will pass. When that danger looms, it creates fear of every kind and remember that when we make fear our companion and give it a place in our minds it proves to be a bad companion. It causes confusion in our minds and prevents us from thinking properly. Relationship of close friendship with fear is not good. It should be kept at a distance. This does not mean that we should be complacent, we have to be ever

careful and prepared. Whatever challenges and tests are there, we have to face them. And in facing them, the more friends we have in the world the better for us and the world.'

'I was pointing out that here and elsewhere the Soviet President had emphasised the need for peace in the world today. This is a problem for the whole world and since it is the biggest problem in the world it is a major issue before every country. Our problems are big enough, our difficulties with which you are familiar. There is our Five Year Plan with which is linked the destiny of India but that thing is closely linked with the fact whether there will be peace in the world or not. Therefore, undoubtedly I can tell the President on your behalf that India, which was already striving to go along the path of peace, will now work for peace with greater strength and will strive in every possible manner that this banner of peace which has been raised should move forward with success and achieve complete triumph.'

#### Expansion Of Bhilai

Vice Chairman Kozlov visited the Bhilai Steel Works on January 23, when he said, 'The Bhilai Iron and Steel plant constructed by Indian workers, engineers and technicians in friendly co-operation with the Soviet specialists is a symbol of unbreakable friendship between our peoples. We were gratified to see here powerful modern metallurgical equipment bearing the trade mark of Soviet plants. This equipment assembled at your plant is a graphic evidence of the successful development of economic co-operation between the Soviet Union and India.'

In his speech on the occasion, Sardar Swaran Singh, Union Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, referred to the co-operation between the Soviet and Indian engineers and workers, and said, the first fruits of their toil were realised early in February last year when the first blast furnaces went into production. The year 1959 saw further units

being completed and before the end of that year one more blast furnace, two open hearth furnaces, a blooming mill and a billet mill went into production. In the one year of operation of the Bhilai steel works, over 360,000 tons of pig iron and 43,000 tons of steel had already been produced. About 9,000 tons of billets have already been rolled. The bulk of the work of construction has been completed and yet there is more to be done.

The Union Minister revealed that following his visit to the Soviet Union last summer, a line of credit had been extended by the Soviet Union as a first gesture of co-operation in assisting India in its Third Five Year Plan. There had been agreement in principle that, as one of the many projects, the Bhilai Steel Works would be expanded to 2.5 million tons. Detailed planning had been taken in hand. He had no doubt that in this and in construction of the extensions to the

## VISIT OF NEPALESE PRIME MINISTER

The following Communique was issued on January 29 by the Ministry of External Affairs on the visit to India of H.E. Shri B.P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal:

At the invitation of the Government of India, His Excellency Shri B.P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, accompanied by Shrimati Sushila Koirala, His Excellency Shri Surya Prasad Upadhyaya, Home Minister, and senior officials of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, have been visiting India from the 17th January and will go back to Kathmandu on the 31st January, 1960. During their tour, they have visited industrial establishments and development projects, the National Defence Academy and many other places in India. They have also been present in Delhi on the occasion of the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Republic of India. They have been welcomed everywhere with popular enthusiasm reflecting the close friend-

ship and neighbourly relations and the community of culture and outlook subsisting between Nepal and India.

#### VISIT TO OTHER PLACES

President Voroshilov visited Chandigarh, Bombay, Bangalore, Madras and Calcutta before leaving for Kathmandu on February 3. He returned to Delhi on February 5 and emplaned for Moscow the next day.

Vice-Chairman Kozlov visited Cambay and Lunj where the oil drilling operations are going on, Mysore, Chittaranjan and Maiton dam. He, along with other members of the Soviet delegation met the Planning Commission in New Delhi on January 21 and discussed programme of agricultural development and industrialisation in the Third Plan.

ship and neighbourly relations and the community of culture and outlook subsisting between Nepal and India.

The Prime Minister and the Home Minister of Nepal have had frank and cordial discussions with the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Government of India. The discussions covered a wide range of subjects, including the present international situation as it affects the two countries, economic and other matters affording opportunities for co-operation between His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Government of India.

#### COMMON INTERESTS

These discussions have revealed afresh a similarity of approach to international problems by the two Governments and their desire to co-operate with each other in regard to them. The two Governments attach great importance to the further-

ance of peace in the world and are determined to work to this end. They trust that the efforts being now made by the Great Powers for the lessening of world tensions and a settlement of international conflicts through peaceful methods will lead to success. The two Prime Ministers recognised that Nepal and India have a vital interest in each other's freedom, integrity, security and progress and agreed that the two Governments should maintain close consultation in matters of common interest.

The Prime Minister of India assured the Prime Minister of Nepal of the Government of India's sympathetic interest in the plans of His Majesty's Government for the social and economic regeneration of Nepal by democratic means. The two Governments are already co-operating in schemes of economic development and they propose to continue and accelerate this co-operation. At the request of His Majesty's Government, the Government of India have readily agreed to afford financial assistance for Nepal's development programme to the extent of Rs. 14 crores. The Government of India have also undertaken to construct the East Kosi (Chatra) Canal at a cost of Rs. 3 to 4 crores. Thus, the Government of India have expressed their readiness to assist the development programmes of Nepal to the extent of Rs. 18 crores. This amount includes Rs. 4 crores out of the previous grant, which is not likely to be spent during the first plan period. It was further agreed that adequate arrangements should be made in order to co-ordinate and expedite the execution of projects financed under these programmes.

Advantage was taken of the presence of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister of Nepal to have a broad discussion on the terms of a new treaty to replace the existing Treaty of Trade and Commerce. The two Governments agreed that the new treaty should provide for the separation of Nepal's foreign exchange account and the regu-

lation by the Government of Nepal of their foreign trade. In view of the close connection between the economies of India and Nepal, the two Governments agreed to work out details which would facilitate the expansion of Nepal's trade with India and other countries and promote co-operation between India and Nepal in the field of economic development.

#### State Banquet

A State banquet was held in honour of His Excellency Shri B.P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, at the Rashtrapati Bhavan on January 24. Speaking at the banquet, the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, said:

'We often meet here to welcome the Presidents or Prime Ministers of other countries, and we wish that our relations with other countries become closer, based on co-operation and love and we have succeeded in this a lot. But if a representative, particularly the Prime Minister of Nepal comes, then the formalities between our two countries become superfluous. It is also not necessary to say things that are often said in respect of visitors from far off countries, because the relations between Nepal and India are age-old, based on geography, religion, culture, customs and so many other things. It is not something that needs to be specified. Our relationship is there, just as there is relationship between brothers, even though the brothers may sometimes be a little annoyed with each other. The relationship and the love between them is inviolable.'

Referring to the developments in Nepal and in India during the past decade and to the problems facing the two countries, Shri Nehru said, 'The questions confronting us are in a way similar. Thus another relationship is established between us, that of solving our problems in co-operation with each other and by helping each other. From whatever point of view we may look at it, it appears that, as in the past, the future also of Nepal and India lies in co-operation with

each other and moving ahead together.'

Stressing the need for peace in the world, Shri Nehru said, 'There is no doubt that the policy of Nepal as well as that of India is of peace. In other matters also, we follow similar policies. Your visit, particularly at this time, is, therefore, most auspicious. I wish we would come closer, although our relations are already so close that there is hardly any scope of their becoming closer. Even so, I would wish that our relations in the past would be further strengthened in the present so that we may help each other and, as far as possible, co-operate with each other in matters affecting the whole world.'

#### MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

In his reply, H.E. Shri B.P. Koirala said: 'Democratic traditions have recently been introduced in Nepal. Changing the old order by means of development in the socio-economic sphere, we are engaged in the significant task of creating a new Nepal. Your support and assistance for our democratic progress and economic development have always been deeply appreciated by us. We can never forget the selfless and friendly co-operation we have been receiving from India for the enhancement of our various development works and projects. I have full confidence that we will continue to receive similar co-operation from you in our great endeavour to create a new Nepal. In this context it is our hope that the extent of co-operation in the technical and economic sphere between our two countries will also be further expanded.'

'We had, in the past solved our problems by methods appropriate for such occasions. Today also we shall solve by mutual assistance the various problems of socio-economic regeneration because the friendship of Nepal and India has stood firm through thick and thin and has always been complimentary to each other. India is always ready to help Nepal in her difficulties; similarly Nepal also has helped India in her hours of need. The

great Himalaya is the symbol of our friendship. I am confident that the invincible, indestructible and everlasting friendly relations subsisting between our two countries will continue to further develop and prosper.'

At a banquet held in New Delhi on January 27 in honour of the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, H.E. Shri B.P. Koirala, while proposing the toast said:

'A large section of the Nepalese youth had given co-operation for the independence of India and I also had the opportunity of association with you all. The independence of India is, therefore, as dear to me as to my Indian friends. For the cause of democracy in my motherland, Nepal, moral support and inspiration were also obtained from innumerable Indian friends. Hence, this special relationship between our two countries of always marching together hand-in-hand for the noble cause of independence and self-dignity is both a historical and cultural reality. Our two countries have always manifested to the world the unique example of ever-continuing cordial relations subsisting among sovereign and independent nations.'

'Today also, in the respective democratic systems of our countries, our goal and methods of achieving economic development and social justice are not fundamentally different. By the course of history our conditions bear a similar aspect. Any attempt, therefore, to explain or interpret the intimate relationship between brothers or among friends is rather unnatural. Such matters are self-proving and obviously natural.'

'For the cause of sovereignty and independence in the past, the Nepalese and the Indian people have always advanced together. Now in this revolutionary task of creating a new society also, our two countries have got to assist each other.'

#### STAND TOGETHER

Replying to the toast, Prime Minister Nehru referred to the

democratic change that took place in Nepal and said, 'It is perfectly true that we welcome this change greatly, because we felt that it was the right thing for Nepal to develop on democratic lines and thereby come nearer to us in our general outlook. And so it has been that we have been close to each other broadly speaking in our broad internal outlooks and close to each other in our broad external outlooks. Whether from the national or international point of view, we have been very largely in agreement and without any effort on the part of either to influence or push the other country. By the very nature of circumstances, our past and present, our outlooks, we have largely marched in step in these national and international affairs. That itself shows how close our mutual interests are apart from our outlooks; and that is bound to be so in two neighbouring countries like India and Nepal. Therefore, that is an assurance about the future also.'

'So, whatever may happen in the future, good fortune or even ill-fortune sometimes, we stand together and share both of them and in sharing them try to help each other to share the burden and join in celebrating the victories of our internal policies which bring a growing measure of welfare to our respective peoples.'

Shri Nehru continued: 'It is apparent that Nepal should be interested in what we do in India and India should be interested in what is done in Nepal. And more than that, they should influence each other. We are confident that our old and intimate relations will not only be maintained but will grow stronger with time and it is impossible for any agency to separate us.'

About the international affairs, Shri Nehru reiterated that they had more or less the same outlook. As a consequence, whenever difficulties came or dangers arose, they would look to each other to give help or to get help and thus both would be benefited.

#### FAREWELL MESSAGE

In his farewell message, broadcast from All India Radio on January 30, the Prime Minister of Nepal said that although relationship between the Nepalese and Indian people had been one of brotherhood throughout history, still the spontaneous and intimate expressions of deep affection and love for him throughout his visit had touched his heart and he was overwhelmed. This expression, he said, was the reiteration and confirmation of the growing and ever continuing best wishes of Indian people for the prosperity of his country and people.

Describing his experiences during the visit, he said that he had seen the creation of a new India and, as he was a well-wisher and close friend of India, it was for him a moment of supreme satisfaction.

He continued: 'The bonds of friendship between the Nepalese and Indian people are indissoluble. History tells us that we have faced countless difficulties and yet remained greater friends. Today also, our co-operation in various spheres is increasing and the similarity in our democratic and socialistic aims and objects to regenerate our respective countries is bringing us still closer to each other.'

#### PROGRAMME OF VISIT

The Prime Minister of Nepal, His Excellency Shri B.P. Koirala, arrived in Patna on January 17 from Kathmandu on a 12-day visit to India. He was accompanied, among others, by Mr. S.P. Udadhya. He visited Jamshedpur, Agra, Poona, Bangalore and Mysore, and arrived in Delhi on January 24. He witnessed the Republic Day celebrations in the capital. From Delhi, he visited Jaipur, Chandigarh, Bhakra and Himachal Pradesh before leaving for Kathmandu on January 31.

#### Delegation Of Polish Jurists

A delegation of five jurists from Poland arrived in Bombay

on January 16, for a 13-day tour of the country.

The delegation, led by Mr. Marian Rybicki, Minister of Justice, included Mr. Jerzy Sawicki, Professor, University of Warsaw, Mr. Sylwester Zawadzki, Professor, University of Warsaw, Mr. Jan Wisniewski, Deputy Attorney General and Mr. Wlodzisz Hanczakowski, Director and Head of Department, Ministry of Justice.

The delegation visited among other places, Khajuraho, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Calcutta and Bombay, and in Delhi witnessed the Republic Day celebrations, the World Agriculture Fair, etc.

### Earl Bandon In Delhi

Air Chief Marshal the Earl of Bandon, Commander-in-Chief, Far-East Air Force, accompanied by Lady Bandon, arrived in New Delhi on January 24. On arrival, he inspected a guard of honour given by the Air Force Station, Palam.

During his 10-day stay as State guest, the Air Chief Marshal is expected to visit some of the major Air Force Stations including Agra, Jodhpur and Poona and the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, the Defence Services Staff College at Wellington and HQ Training Command in Bangalore.

### Census Of Central Govt. Employees

It was announced on January 17 that according to the fifth Census of Central Government Employees (as on June 30, 1956), prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation of the Cabinet Secretariat, the strength of civilian employees of the Central Government, including non-regular staff, was 17.92 lakhs, at the end of June 1956, marking an increase of 6 per cent over the previous year.

The total annual pay-bill of the Central Government, excluding payments on account of dearness and other allowances, was estimated to be Rs. 155 crores in 1956, against Rs. 146 crores in 1955.

The distribution of employees by basic pay (excluding allowances) showed that 9.61 lakh employees, about 56 per cent, were in the pay range of less than Rs. 51. In the next higher range of Rs. 51-101, there were 5 lakh employees, about 29.1 per cent. There were 2.14 lakh employees, or 12.4 per cent, in the range of Rs. 101-251. The number of those drawing a pay above Rs. 251 was 42,000.

#### DECLINE IN LOWEST PAY RANGE

Comparison with previous years, however, shows that the proportion of employees in the lowest pay range, below Rs. 51, declined by 9.2 per cent in the eight years since 1948. During the same period, the strength of employees in the pay-group Rs. 51-101, increased by 3.5 per cent, while in the next higher group Rs. 101-251, the increase was 4.8 per cent and in the last group was 0.9 per cent. The percentage of employees in the pay range Rs. 51-251 thus rose from 33.2 to 41.5 during 1948-56.

The break-up of the higher salary group showed that in 1956, there were 1548 officers drawing a salary of more than Rs. 1001 but less than Rs. 1501; 570 officers in the pay range Rs. 1501-2001; 198 in the pay range Rs. 2001-2501; and 165 in Rs. 2501-3001. There were 71 officers drawing a basic pay of Rs. 3001 and above.

As regards employment under different Ministries (including their attached and subordinate offices), the Ministry of Railways employed in 1956 the largest number of employees, 10.45 lakhs or 58.29 per cent. Civilian employees in the Defence Ministry were the second largest, 14.8 per cent, Communications closely following with an employment of 12.09 per cent. Next in order were the Ministries of Finance and Works, Housing and Supply, the Comptroller and Auditor-General and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The Ministry of Community Development was the smallest with a total strength of 382 employees, or 0.02 per cent.

In 1956, 84.2 per cent of the total pay-bill of the Central Gov-

ernment was accounted for by payment to employees drawing up to Rs. 251, 14.9 to those in the pay range Rs. 251-2001 and 0.9 per cent by those drawing above Rs. 2001.

### NEW DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF RESERVE BANK

A Press Communique issued on January 26 by the Ministry of Finance says that the Government of India have appointed Shri M.V. Rangachari, Special Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, as a Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India for a period of five years in succession to Shri K.G. Ambegao-kar who will be retiring from the service of the Bank with effect from March 1, 1960.

### Work Of Special Police Establishment

It was announced on January 24 that according to the monthly report of the Special Police Establishment of the Union Home Ministry, 27 gazetted officers were among the 101 Government servants, facing open enquiries in November last.

Investigation was also finalised and prosecution launched against 15 non-gazetted Government servants for offences of bribery, corruption, cheating and criminal breach of trust. In addition, 36 cases involving 95 Government servants were reported to the departments concerned for suitable action.

#### CONVICTION

Sentences of imprisonment, ranging up to two years, were awarded to 12 Government servants and 9 private individuals.

A Controller of Imports and Exports, in one case, was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each of two counts for accepting a car as illegal gratification in connection with the issue of import licences.

Departmental action was taken against 36 other Government employees. One gazetted officer was removed from service, one

was reduced in rank, one was reprimanded, and one submitted his resignation which was accepted. Another one was debarred from Government service.

Of the non-gazetted officers, two were dismissed and five were removed from service, 14 were reduced in rank or pay or had their increments withheld and 11 otherwise punished.

### S.P.E. STAFF FOR BOGUS PASSPORTS

An announcement of January 18 says that the Special Police

Establishment has appointed a special staff to enquire into cases relating to bogus passports. For necessary enquiry, the staff will visit several places in the country, including Jullundur and Bombay.

The S.P.E., a branch of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs, is engaged in combating offences of bribery, corruption, misconduct, misappropriation, cheating, forgery, etc.

## Planning & Finance

### CANADIAN ASSISTANCE FOR INDIA IN 1959-60

According to an announcement made in New Delhi on January 18 the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard C. Green, announced in Ottawa the same day that Canada's capital assistance programme for India under the Colombo Plan for the fiscal year 1959-60 would amount to 25 million dollars.

This represents an increase of 8 million dollars over that allocated to India for the previous fiscal year but does not include the amount set aside to provide Canadian experts and training facilities under the Technical Co-operation programme which will be continued and expanded during the coming year.

The Ottawa announcement explains that in order to assist India to carry forward her programme of economic development, it has been decided to allocate a sum of 11.5 million dollars for the provision of urgently needed non-ferrous metals. An additional amount of 7 million dollars is made available as a wheat grant and 2.55 million dollars for the provision of fertilisers of various types which would

assist in increasing food production. A sum of 2 million dollars would be devoted to the provision of diesel switching locomotives to facilitate handling of cargo in India's major ports. An amount of 750,000 dollars is set apart to cover the initial expenses of a hydro-electric project to be agreed upon by the two Governments. A further sum of 130,000 dollars is to be used for cobalt beam therapy units for cancer treatment.

The Canada-India Reactor at Trombay, which will be opened during the current year, is allocated additional 700,000 dollars towards its completion. Of the remainder, 250,000 dollars will be used to provide radio-teletype equipment and 120,000 dollars for the provision of raw asbestos used in the construction of factories and industrial housing.

These allocations have been agreed to after discussions between Canadian and Indian officials during the past six months. In all cases where Canadian aid is taking the form of commodities, the Government of India have agreed to establish counterpart funds from the sale pro-

ceeds of the commodities. The counterpart funds, as in the past, will be used to cover the local costs of economic development projects agreed upon by the two Governments.

### Increased Allocation For Local Development

An announcement dated January 16 says that it has been tentatively decided to make a provision of Rs. 3 crores, as part of the Central Plan, for the Local Development Works Programme for 1960-61, the last year of the Second Plan.

Assistance under this provision is given, on the basis of genuine contribution in labour or in other ways by the people, for drinking water supply schemes in individual villages, village school buildings and village roads linking them to the nearest main road or railway station.

The original Second Plan provision for the Programme was Rs. 15 crores. As the entire provision was allocated to the State Governments during the first three years of the Plan and as requests continued to be received from the various State Governments, an additional provision of Rs. 3 crores was made during 1959-60, thus making the total Rs. 18 crores for the first four years of the Plan.

During December last 18 schemes, including 10 in Orissa and 8 in Bombay State, were approved by the Planning Commission, to which the total Central assistance will amount to Rs. 81,000, representing half the total cost.

### Allocation To States For Land Acquisition

An announcement of January 16 says that the Government of India have made allocations to various States under the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme of the Union Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply for the remaining period of the Second Five-Year Plan. The amount for which the States can

enter into commitments during the period is Rs. 15 crores and actual expenditure can be incurred up to Rs. 2.9 crores.

The State-wise allocations up to which commitments can be entered into and expenditure incurred are respectively as follows: Bombay: Rs. 434 and Rs. 84 lakhs; Madras: Rs. 124.25 and Rs. 24.25 lakhs; Uttar Pradesh: Rs. 296 and Rs. 57.20 lakhs; West Bengal: Rs. 260 and Rs. 50.20 lakhs; Delhi: Rs. 99 and Rs. 19.20 lakhs; Andhra Pradesh: Rs. 52.75 and Rs. 10.15 lakhs; Assam: Rs. 10.50 and Rs. 2 lakhs; Bihar: Rs. 44.75 and Rs. 8.65 lakhs; Jammu and Kashmir: Rs. 8.50 and Rs. 1.65 lakhs; Kerala: Rs. 20.75 and Rs. 4 lakhs; Madhya Pradesh: Rs. 33.25 and Rs. 6.35 lakhs; Mysore: Rs. 35.75 and Rs. 6.85 lakhs; Orissa: Rs. 9.75 and Rs.

1.85 lakhs; Punjab: Rs. 43 and Rs. 8.30 lakhs and Rajasthan: Rs. 27.75 and Rs. 5.35 lakhs.

#### DRAWBACK OF CUSTOMS & CENTRAL EXCISE DUTY

A Press Note issued by the Ministry of Finance on January 28 says that as a measure of export promotion, the Government of India have decided to allow drawback of customs and central excise duty paid on materials used in the manufacture of earth augers, zinc strips, weighing scales and shuttles and bobbins for textile machinery. Changes have been made in the rates of drawback for artificial silk fabrics, staple fibre yarn and crown corks. Drawback at specific rates have also been provided for different varieties of paints.

## Commerce & Industry

### MEETING OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES BOARD

A two-day session of the Small Scale Industries Board was held in New Delhi on January 21-22. The Minister of Industry, Shri Manubhai Shah, presided over the meeting which was attended by State Ministers in charge of small industries.

The Board finalised its recommendations on the basis of the Report of the Working Group which was set up in September last. It expressed the view that the small scale industries programme during the Third Plan would be more a continuation, consolidation and expansion of what had already been achieved rather than the starting of fresh schemes. Important recommendations of the Board are as follows:—

#### PROVISIONS IN THIRD PLAN

(1) An allocation of Rs. 232 crores should be made in the Third Plan for assisting small scale industries.

tries. The provision in the Second Plan was Rs. 61 crores.

(2) Broadly the Third Plan should aim at an intensive campaign for rapid industrialisation of different parts of the country, especially the underdeveloped areas with emphasis on dispersal of modern small scale production methods.

(3) A relaxation of the limit of Rs. 5-lakhs, now laid down for fixed capital for small scale units, would be necessary in the case of certain specified ancillary units, although generally the Rs. 5-lakh ceiling could operate.

(4) The Board noted with satisfaction that in the Second Plan the target of Rs. 1.6 lakh new jobs in the small scale industrial sector would be more than exceeded. During the Third Plan period, the employment potential would increase to 7.2 lakh jobs.

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

(5) It was necessary to continue on a larger scale the Industrial Ex-

tension Service run by the Central Government at present. There should be provision for 1,000 common service facilities shops and a minimum of three well-equipped tool rooms in each State, besides expansion of machine-tools mobile van activities and fully equipping the Small Industries Service Institutes.

(6) One proto-type centre should be organised in every State during the Third Plan period.

(7) A Central Industrial Extension Training Institute should be started immediately for training officers of the Extension Service.

(8) Economic and industrial surveys should be conducted in practically all the districts during the Third Plan period, and a cell should be set up in each State to implement the recommendations of the survey reports.

(9) Nearly 500 industrial estates should be set up during the Third Plan with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores. The need for a more concerted effort in promoting industrial co-operatives in large numbers was also underlined.

#### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

(10) Financial assistance provided during the Second Plan should be continued in greater measure during the Third Plan and it should be progressively channelised through credit institutions. A sum of Rs. 300 to 350 crores would have to be the order of credit assistance.

(11) A part of equity capital should be made available to Government to set up about 1000 well-planned small scale industrial concerns by small scale entrepreneurs in underdeveloped areas. A provision of Rs. 10 crores be made for the same in the Third Plan.

(12) Marketing of small industries produce should be promoted by the present preferential policy in Government purchases, export promotion activities, establishment of sales emporia etc. However, overlapping of emporia should be avoided.

(13) As regards the supply of raw materials, the import policy should be streamlined to facilitate easier and quicker supply.

(14) In regard to supply of iron and steel, depots should be established in each State which would

operate under representative associations of small units approved by the State Government. The requirements of iron and steel for agricultural and cottage and small scale industries should be given priority next only to core projects of the Plan.

(15) Power should be made available to the small units on a large scale than hitherto and at reasonable prices.

#### SMALL UNITS AS ANCILLARIES

A meeting of senior officers of the Central Small Scale Industries Organisation was held in New Delhi on January 20. Addressing the meeting, the Minister of Industry, Shri Manubhai Shah, stressed the need for a rationalised and systematic approach to the question of developing small-scale units as ancillary to large-scale enterprises.

Shri Shah emphasised that the Central Small Scale Industries Organisation was essentially a developmental and promotional organisation. It should strive its utmost to promote the interests of the small industrialists and prove that it existed for serving them.

#### Work Of Small Industries Service Institutes

According to an announcement of January 30, the technical assistance programme of small industries Service Institutes and Extension Centres, under the Central Small Industries Organisation, gathered considerable momentum in 1959. The Institutes and Extension Centres rendered technical service and assistance to about 20,000 small-scale units. The Industrial Extension staff made over 30,000 visits to small-scale units for providing technical advice.

During the year, an Industrial Design Cell was established in Delhi to improve the product designs of various articles made by the small-scale units in the country. The Cell has so far prepared nearly 600 original designs with full specifications and many of these have been adopted by a number of units.

#### MODEL SCHEMES

As many as 40 model schemes, setting out essential information required for starting small-scale industries, were prepared during the year. The training programme was also intensified. Besides eleven All-India Reports, over 200 other surveys covering specific areas or industries have been completed and 117 distribution-aid surveys prepared.

An intensive campaign for developing small-scale industries in the backward areas of the country was another feature of the programme in 1959. This campaign has been initiated in 10 States.

A number of steps were taken to include the supply of raw materials to small-scale entrepreneurs. The allocation of iron and steel for the small-scale units was increased from 52,700 tons in 1957-58 to 2,75,500 tons in 1959-60.

Over Rs. 12 crores have so far been disbursed by the State Financial Corporations, the State Banks and the Co-operative Banks as loans to units.

The National Small Industries Corporation continued at an accelerated pace, its work in assisting the small units. The value of contracts obtained through its agencies by the small units has steadily risen from Rs. 4.7 lakhs in 1955-56 to Rs. 2.6 crores in 1958-59 and during the first nine months of 1959-60, it was Rs. 1.7 crores.

#### Cloth Production Rises In 1959

It was announced on January 19 that an increase of about 100 million yards in the production of cotton cloth was recorded during the year 1959, compared with the total output of 7,056 million yards in 1958. The cotton textile industry produced 7,153 million yards, i.e. 2,228 million yards by the handloom and powerloom sectors and 4,025 million yards by the mills.

The estimated production of yarn during the year was 1,721 million lbs., of which 550 million

lbs. was consumed by the handloom, powerloom and hosiery and other units. The monthly average supply of yarn to these industries was 46 million lbs.

The production of yarn and cloth by the mills during the month of December was provisionally estimated at 152 million lbs. and 434 million yards respectively. The stock of cloth with the mills at the end of the month stood at 2.74 lakh bales, made up of 1.18 lakh bales of unsold cloth and 1.56 bales sold but pending clearance by the buyers.

#### Automobile Production In 1959

According to an announcement of January 21, the production of automobiles in the country showed an appreciable rise in 1959, the main contributing factors being the rapidly increasing indigenous content of cars, trucks and vehicles and liberal imports of components allowed to the manufacturers.

The total production of cars, trucks, buses and jeeps in 1959 was 36,468, the highest recorded so far. This included 11,993 cars (including station wagons), 19,099 trucks (including buses) and 5,376 jeep vehicles. Production in the previous three years, 1956, 1957 and 1958, had been 32,138, 33,058 and 26,788 respectively.

#### TIMBER TREATMENT PLANT

An announcement of January 21 says that a chemical treatment plant for timber has recently been installed in the Hindustan Housing Factory and has had a successful trial run. The total cost of the plant works out to about Rs. 72,000. The plant can be charged thrice a day and each charge can treat about 175 cft. of timber in two hours. The timber treated in the trial runs has been put to various tests and the results have been found to be satisfactory.

Treatment is done under pressure. The timber is loaded in the pressure cylinder through trolleys and the chamber is then

closed. After sealing, Ascu solution is pumped into the chamber from the storage tank till it penetrates to the requisite degree.

#### USEFUL CHEMICAL FROM WASTE MANGANESE

An announcement dated January 17 says that according to an article published in the December 1959 issue of the 'Research and Industry' a monthly journal of the C.S.I.R., the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, has developed a process of using waste manganese profitably.

Over a million tons of low-grade manganese ore, are rejected every year as waste. The ores, containing about 39.5 per cent manganese dioxide, can be processed chemically to yield battery-active manganese dioxide for torch cells and for other chemical industries.

#### Refractory Materials Plant At Bhilai

Shri Morarji Desai, Union Finance Minister, inaugurated the refractory materials plant of the Bhilai Steel Works on January 29.

This is one of the most important units of the Bhilai Steel Works. It will manufacture large quantities of refractory materials required in various shops of the steel works. The plant has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.7 crores and the value of its annual production may run up to Rs. 50 lakhs. The plant will produce burnt dolomite and lime. At present the refractory bricks are imported at a heavy cost.

#### PROCESS DEVELOPED FOR PHENYLACETIC ACID

An announcement dated January 24 says that the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, has developed a process for the production of phenylacetic acid and phenylacetamide, which are used as promoters for the fermentative production of benzyl

penicillin. These chemicals also find uses in the perfumery industry.

Hydrochloric acid, spent sulphuric acid and benzyl chloride are obtained as by-products in the process. Benzyl chloride can be used as a dye intermediate and as a base for benzaldehyde, benzyl acetate, benzyl benzoate and benzyl butyrate.

In India, the Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd., Pimpri, is the main user of these chemicals. The present annual requirements of the acid and the amide, 35,100 kg. and 9,000 kg. respectively valued at Rs. 3 lakhs, are met entirely by imports.

#### Advisory Committee For Petroleum Products

An announcement of January 23 says that the Government of India have constituted a 15-man Committee to advise on problems of common interest concerning petroleum products, and, in particular, pertaining to patterns of demand, supply, distribution and consumption.

Shri K.D. Malaviya, Union Minister for Mines and Oil, is the Chairman of the Committee and the other members are: Shri Feroze Gandhi, M.P.; Shri S. Nijalingappa; Shri A.K. Roy; Shri O. Pulla Reddi; Shri S. Ranganathan; Shri Kirpal Singh; Shri Tarlok Singh; Dr. Nagendra Singh; Shri K.K. Sahni; Mr. L.D. Mudie; Mr. J.W. Sinclair; Mr. J. R. Price; Mr. W. P. G. MacLachlan and Shri S. R. Kotavala.

The Chairman has been authorised to invite any other person to attend the meeting of the Committee, which will be held at least once every three months.

#### Japanese Assistance For Prototype Centre

It was announced in New Delhi on January 25 that an agreement was signed the same day between the Governments of India and Japan for the establishment of a Prototype Production and Training Centre at Howrah in West Bengal.

Under the agreement, the Japanese Government will supply, free of cost, the plant and machinery for the centre. The services of the requisite number of Japanese experts will also be placed at the disposal of the Government of India. Expenditure on land, buildings, Indian staff, etc. will be borne by the Government of India.

The total cost of the project is estimated to be over a crore of rupees.

The Centre, which is expected to commence production early next year, will undertake the development of prototype of machines, tools and accessories for commercial exploitation by small scale units. It will also develop special machinery for assisting small units to improve their production techniques, besides imparting training to technicians in small industrial units, State Departments of Industries and the Central Small Scale Industries Organisation.

An Indian delegation had visited Tokyo in December last to finalise the details of the agreement.

#### PLANT FOR SYNTHETIC FUEL FROM COAL

According to an announcement dated January 19, a pilot plant for the production of synthetic liquid fuel from coal has been set up in the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur. This is believed to be the first plant of its kind in India.

Constructed by the Institute's Department of Chemical Engineering, the plant has a daily output of 100 gallons of synthetic oil. It started operating in the middle of January. It works on the Fischer-Tropsch process and comprises five main sections.

It will also provide an opportunity to carry out research and development work and to impart training to the students of the Department of Chemical Engineering.

#### Government Decision On Prices Of Coal

An announcement dated January 29 says that the Government of India have accepted the re-

commendations of the Coal Price Revision Committee in regard to collieries in Assam and Andhra Pradesh and the price structure of soft coke.

The changes in the existing prices in the case of collieries in Assam are being notified with immediate effect.

The gradewise price structure recommended for the Singareni Collieries will be given effect to as soon as gradings are formally allotted by the Coal Board to collieries and seams in the areas.

The Committee's recommendations on the price structure of hard coke are under examination by the Government.

The following are the Committee's recommendations:—

##### I. ASSAM

(1) Making allowance for a reduction in the expenditure incurred under the heads 'salaries and administration', stores and repairs and maintenance, the present f.o.r. price of Rs. 28.44 in the case of the Margherita collieries of the Assam Railways and Trading Co. should be adequate, and does not need any revision.

(2) In the case of the Dilli, Jeypore, Koilajan and Nazira collieries also, if the element of road transport from pit-head to rail-head is excluded, the existing price of Rs. 25.94 can be regarded as fair and reasonable, and this price may continue to be the pit-head price. The present f.o.r. prices, however, need revision. For this purpose, the transport charges should be calculated at the rate of 50 nP. per ton per mile, except in the case of the Nazira colliery for which the charges may be fixed at Rs. 3 per ton.

(3) Taking all circumstances into account, particularly the economy of the collieries in the Khasi area, the existing price in the case of the collieries should continue.

(4) The Committee does not recommend any increase in price in the case of Thanjinath colliery. As regards the Cherapunji colliery of M/s. Cherra-Chattack Ropeway Co., the existing price should be brought down to the

same level as the price for other collieries in the Khasi Hills.

##### II. SINGARENI

(5) Barring the three elements, viz., wage cost, labour amenities and stores, in all other respects, the actual costs incurred by the Singareni group of collieries are reasonable.

(6) Grading of coals, with the same specifications as in the case of the outlying fields of M.P., Bombay and Orissa, should be introduced in respect of Singareni coals. Prices should continue to be fixed for all the existing seven sizes.

(7) A grade-wise price structure is recommended, which would give an average sales realisation which is only 2 nP. more than the existing realisation. Even though, on the basis of this realisation, the profit margin available to the Company may be somewhat less than the quantum of Rs. 1.75 per ton considered reasonable by the Committee in the case of other coal-fields, the profit margin could be improved upon by the Company by availing of the scope for increased production of the higher sizes and by effecting economy in operations, particularly in the context of expansion.

##### III. SOFT COKE

In the absence of reliable or adequate data regarding the cost of production, the only practicable way of fixing prices is to derive the price of soft coke from the price of raw coal, as has been done hitherto. The conversion factor of 1-1/3 tons of raw coal per ton of soft coke, adopted by the Government hitherto, appears to be reasonable. Considering all the factors, the existing price of soft coke should continue.

The Coal Prices Revision Committee was set up by the Government of India in May 1957 to examine and report on the cost of production of coal and coke in collieries all over India and to recommend changes necessary in the price structure.

The Committee submitted its report in December 1958 in regard to collieries other than in Assam and Andhra Pradesh. Government of

India's decision accepting the recommendations was announced on August 24, 1959.

#### India-Yugoslavia Trade Agreement

A new Trade and Payments Agreement between India and Yugoslavia was signed in New Delhi on January 21. The Agreement will remain in force for a period of three years with effect from January 1, 1960. The old Agreement signed on March 31, 1956, had expired on December 31 last.

The new Agreement was signed by Mr. Milos Lalovic, Minister Plenipotentiary in the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in Yugoslavia (Leader of the Yugoslav Trade Delegation) and Shri K.B. Lal, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Under the Agreement, payments for all commercial and non-commercial transactions between the two countries will be made in non-convertible Indian rupees and trade will be balanced on a higher level.

Besides traditional goods, India will export to Yugoslavia items like textiles, woollen fabrics, leather manufactures, plastic goods, sports goods, linoleum, textile machinery and accessories, spectacle frames, fountain pens and light engineering goods including sewing machines.

Exports from Yugoslavia to India will mainly consist of essential machinery items like textile machinery and automatic looms, complete installations and plant, heavy chemicals, electric instruments, meters, transformers and motors, cine projectors, underground power and telephone cables, etc.

##### CREDIT AGREEMENT

A credit agreement was also signed the same day under which the Government of Yugoslavia would make available to the Government of India a credit amount equivalent to 40 million U.S. dollars for purchases of capital goods, heavy electrical and other equipment and ships

for the projects included in the Third Five Year Plan. The repayment of this credit will be effected through exports of Indian commodities.

The two Governments have also agreed to promote long-term possibilities of exchange of goods and collaboration between the industrial organisations of the countries.

Another agreement has also been signed for facilitating scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries.

#### EXTENSION OF TRADE PACT WITH N. VIET NAM

A Press Note issued on January 24 by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced that letters were recently exchanged at Hanoi between the Governments of India and North Viet Nam for extending the term of the trade agreement between the two countries by three years up to September 22, 1962.

The original agreement was signed in New Delhi on September 22, 1956. It was valid for a period of three years.

#### TRADE AGREEMENT WITH INDONESIA EXTENDED

According to a New Delhi announcement of January 31, letters have been exchanged at Djakarta between the Ambassador of India there and the Secretary General of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, extending the validity of the trade agreement between the two countries, along with schedules attached to it, upto June 30, 1960.

#### "INDIA MAKES IT" EXHIBIT IN UGANDA

An announcement of January 23 says that an 'India Makes It' exhibition was opened at Kampala (Uganda) on January 23.

Inaugurating the exhibition, Mr. Hartwell, acting Governor of Uganda, said that in 1958, India bought from Uganda goods worth £7.5 million, mainly raw

cotton, and direct imports from India were valued at £0.5 million, mainly cotton textiles. There was clearly room for considerable expansion of India's sales to Uganda, he said.

This is the third in a series of 'India Makes It' exhibitions at

four main centres in East Africa organised by the Government of India. The first two exhibitions were held at Mombasa and Dar Es Salaam. From Kampala, the exhibition will move to Nairobi where it will open on February 19.

### Communications

## WEATHER RADAR AT GAUHATI AIRPORT

A storm-detection weather radar, of peak power output of 30 kw., was installed by the Meteorological Department of the Government of India at the Gauhati Airport on January 18. The radar will be useful for the detection of the existence, development and movement of thunderstorms in the periphery of 150 miles and be an important modern aid to weather forecasting and storm warning for aviation in Assam area.

The installation of this radar at Gauhati is the first important step in the plan of expansion and improvement of the existing meteorological organisation for aviation in the Assam and NEFA areas. Such weather radars have already been installed, and are in operation, at five other aerodromes in India: Santa Cruz (Bombay), Sonagaon (Nagpur), Moombakkam (Madras), Dum Dum (Calcutta) and Safdarjung (New Delhi). The radar at Gauhati is the sixth in the network of seven radar stations included in the Second Five Year Plan of the Meteorological Department.

It is planned to install similar weather radars at two more aerodromes in Assam, one at Mohanbari and the other at

Agarthala when the necessary equipment and other facilities become available.

#### Revised Rates For Trunk And Telephone Calls

In a Press Note issued on January 29, the Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi, has announced revised timings and concessional rates for telephone and trunk calls.

The new periods and concessional rates will take effect from February 1, 1960 as follows:

*All days other than Sundays and Telegraph Holidays:*

| Period           | Rate      |
|------------------|-----------|
| 00 to 05 hrs. .. | Full rate |
| 05 to 06 hrs. .. | 40%       |
| 06 to 09 hrs. .. | 70%       |
| 09 to 20 hrs. .. | Full rate |
| 20 to 23 hrs. .. | 70%       |
| 23 to 24 hrs. .. | 40%       |

*Sundays and Telegraph Holidays:*

| Period           | Rate      |
|------------------|-----------|
| 00 to 07 hrs. .. | Full rate |
| 07 to 24 hrs. .. | 50%       |

All rules regarding the facilities available during the concessional periods will apply as before except that there will be no advance booking for concessional rate trunk calls.

### Community Development

## CONFERENCE OF STATE MINISTERS OF CO-OPERATION

A Conference of the State Ministers of Co-operation was held at Jaipur on January 31. Shri S.K. Dey, Union Minister of Community Development and Co-operation presided. The Conference discussed the question of linking credit with co-operative marketing and processing.

The State Ministers were of the view that substantial expansion of rural credit would depend largely on the success of the primary societies in securing the surplus produce for sale through marketing societies. The conference recommended adequate provision for finance to marketing societies. This may call for re-orientation of policy and procedures which were at present followed by the State Bank, the Reserve Bank and the Co-operative Banks.

#### MARKETING SOCIETIES

The conference felt that without the grant of monopoly, the marketing societies were not likely to function successfully in respect of any scheme of State trading in foodgrains. Such a monopoly had been given in certain areas of Assam.

A system of licensing in the matter of trading in foodgrains would be desirable. A minimum assured price for agricultural produce collected by marketing societies would also enable them to undertake marketing operations on a large scale provided that there was no statutory maximum price.

A review of the present policy of allowing only the marketing societies to own godowns in the rural areas was also suggested.

Indian Information

#### LOANS

The conference recommended that the Reserve Bank might consider the question of making larger funds available for medium-term loans and that the long term operation fund of the Reserve Bank might be expanded, if necessary, by amendment of the law.

At present, the total accommodation available from the Reserve Bank was four times of the owned funds for short-term credit and one time each for medium-term and weavers' co-operatives.

Alternatively, the Government of India should provide finances to State Governments, as was done in the first Plan, for giving medium-term loans.

The need for better supervision to ensure proper utilisation of medium-term credit was emphasised in the discussion. A sample survey, carried out by the Reserve Bank, revealed that nearly sixty per cent of such loans were not at present being used for the purpose for which they were intended.

The representatives of the Planning Commission, the Reserve Bank and the Union Ministry also participated in the discussions which were based on the suggestions made by the two-day meeting of Co-operative Registrars concluded on January 30.

#### Conference Of State Dev. Commissioners

Shri S.K. Dey, Union Minister for Community Development

and Co-operation, inaugurated the two-day conference of State Development Commissioners in New Delhi on January 21. In his address, Shri S.K. Dey said that the changes brought about by Panchayat Raj were much more radical in nature than any thing else in the Community Development Programme ever since its inception in 1952. In States where the system of Panchayat Raj had been introduced, it had given a new sense of responsibility and had released the stored up energies of the people who now functioned without old restraints and inhibitions. The system of Panchayat Raj had made considerable progress in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. It had also been introduced in 20 Blocks in Kerala, and would soon be introduced in Madras, Mysore, Assam and Orissa.

Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, who along with some representatives of Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, was present by special invitation, assured all help from the Sangh in this democratic experiment. Shri Shriman Narayan, Member of the Planning Commission, also addressed the conference.

#### DECISIONS

After discussions, the conference recommended that State Governments should give loans to the Gram Sabhas of Gramdan villages so as to enable the Sabhas, in their turn, to advance loans to individuals, who were without immovable assets to offer as security. It reiterated that the Block Development Officers and the Block Development Committees, or Panchayat Samitis, should be asked to give priority to the development of Gramdan villages. It also endorsed a suggestion made by the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh to the effect that people's institutions in blocks wherein Gramdan villages were in a majority should be permitted full freedom in regard to the schematic budget and staffing pattern.



## RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

It was announced on January 28 that the four-man Committee on Religious and Moral Instruction, appointed in August last under the chairmanship of Shri Sri Prakasha, Governor of Bombay, to make a detailed study of the entire question of religious and moral instruction in educational institutions in the country, recently submitted its report to the Union Ministry of Education.

The Committee is of the view that provision should be made for the teaching of moral and spiritual values in educational institutions. Such education is quite feasible and the difficulties, whatever there may be, must be surmounted to make it practicable. The Committee observes that many ills in the educational world and in the society as a whole today, which result in wide-spread disturbances, are mainly due to the gradual disappearance of the hold of religion on the people. The most effective cure is the inculcation of moral and spiritual values in people from the earliest years.

The report points out that diversity of religion is one of the most important features of India's national life and it would be of the greatest advantage if every educated Indian were to know and understand the guiding principles and spiritual values of religions other than his own. An objective, comparative and sympathetic study of all important religions of India is, therefore, advocated.

### FRAME-WORK OF INSTRUCTION

In the report the Committee has made suggestions giving the broad framework of instruction in moral and spiritual values at different stages of education.

At the elementary stage, the suggestions include, among other

things, group singing at school assembly, simple and interesting stories about the lives and teachings of prophets and saints, audio-visual exhibitions on art and architecture connected with main religions, propagation of the attitude of service and schemes of physical education. Two periods a week should be set aside for this instruction.

At the secondary stage, the suggestions comprise morning assembly, essential teachings of great world religions, organised social service during holidays and outside class hours, as forming part of extra-curricular activities. Qualities of character and behaviour of students should form an essential part of the over-all assessment of the students' performances at school.

At the University stage, it has been recommended that a general study of different religions should be an essential part of the general education course in Degree classes. The introduction of teaching in first and second year of Degree Courses of religion and scriptures is suggested. The institution of a post-graduate course in comparative religion is also emphasised.

### CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Referring to the Constitutional provisions that religious instructions given in institutions under any endowment or trust should not be interfered with even if such institutions are helped by the State, the Committee suggests that the type of instruction, as recommended by the Committee, should be imparted in all institutions. If any particular religion is especially taught in an institution, it would be in addition to what the Committee has proposed.

To avoid Constitutional difficulties arising out of Article 28,

the report points out that there is difference between the terms 'moral and spiritual values in educational institutions' and 'religious education.'

In the opinion of the Committee it is unsatisfactory to leave religious education entirely to the home and the community. Young folk would be saturated with ceremonial and would, therefore, be found to attach too much importance to this aspect of religion to the neglect of ethical teachings and spiritual values.

The report refers to the atmosphere that only good teachers can create and suggests that great care should be taken in the recruitment and training of teachers. Apart from raising the remuneration of teachers, which is too low to attract talented persons to the profession, it is necessary to improve the general status of the teacher in society and to restore to him something of that honour and respect which he commanded in old times.

Dr. Bhagwandas's *The Essential Unity of all Religions* (1955) and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's commentary on *Quran* entitled *Tarjumanul-Quran* indicate the kind of approach, which the Committee would like to see adopted in matters of mutual religious understanding.

The report also emphasises the need to teach students true moral values so as to combat corruption and dishonesty prevalent to some extent in official and business life.

Among spiritual values, it is pointed out that patriotism is an important factor which should be imbibed by youth. Today, when fissiparous tendencies are gaining strength and regionalism threatens to disintegrate the country into smaller units, it is all the more necessary to assert the virtue of true patriotism.

The report has noted with satisfaction that, in recent years, educationists have become more conscious of the value of physical education and extra-curricular activities. There is ample scope for the teaching of moral values through such activities.

## NATIONAL AWARDS TO TEACHERS

At a special function held in New Delhi on January 25, the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, gave away National Awards to 71 teachers — 33 from Secondary and 38 from Primary schools—from the various States and Union Territories in the country for their outstanding services to the community.

In his address at the function, the President said, 'It has long been complained, and I believe not without reason, that the responsibilities, which his profession imposes upon the teacher, are neither adequately recognised nor rewarded in terms of material gain by the society. With his limited means, the teacher remains involved mostly in the problems of his own existence so that he can have neither the time nor the inclination to devote himself to his professional work whole-heartedly. Indeed the helplessness of the teacher has been so acute that he has not only been able to enlist popular sympathy but has come to be looked upon as the aptest example of the maladjustment in our present-day society. Yet, teaching is without doubt a noble profession, and its nobility does not necessarily rest on any considerations of piety or other-worldly loftiness but on the stern logic of material prosperity itself.'

Referring to the present position in the field of education, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said, 'The problem of education has to be tackled earnestly and that the first step that should be taken to do so is to try to rehabilitate the teacher by improving his economic and social status. Teachers' pay-scales have been improved and are constantly under review. The Education Ministry and the States Education Departments can be credited with having championed the cause and given a most sympathetic consideration to teachers' demands. Apart from giving them a monetary lift, which is without doubt important, it is possible to raise their social status by recognis-

ing the importance of their profession. It is with this idea in view that the Ministry of Education thought of instituting National Awards for teachers adjudged to be outstanding in the profession. I am sure it is a step in the right direction. National Awards are already being given to artists, eminent scholars, tillers of the soil, etc. By extending them to teachers, Government raised the status of the teaching profession in the society and provided the much-needed stimulus for improvement to the teachers.'

Earlier, requesting the President to give away the prizes, Dr. K.L. Shrimali, Union Minister of Education, said, 'We are, painfully conscious of the fact that so far we have not given our teachers a fair deal and have failed to accord the recognition commensurate with the important role which they are expected to play in society.'

However, he had no doubt that in years to come there would be greater public understanding and increasing appreciation of the services of the members of the teaching profession and greater support would be forthcoming for making provision for their further studies, recreational facilities and improvement of economic conditions.

It was the duty of society to give adequate material rewards and social appreciation for the services of teachers, but on his part the teacher should seek his rewards and fulfilment in his pupils, in their achievements and their success in life.

He could not allow his work to suffer or afford to neglect the children put under his care just because other people had not done justice towards him. This was a wrong way of getting his grievances redressed. It was only by doing his duty towards children that he would win public sympathy and social appreciation. Moreover, teaching was one of those professions where good work should be considered as its own reward.

The National Awards for Teachers were first instituted last year

by the Central Government with the object of recognising the outstanding services of teachers to the community and to raise their social status in the society.

Each of the Award carries Rs. 500 in cash and a Certificate of Merit.

The following are the 71 recipients of the Award:

Andhra Pradesh: Shri C.A. Chari, Hyderabad; Shri A. Mallikarjuniah, Chinnacherukar; Shri K.K. Subramanyam, Tirupati; Shri Dabiru Anantha Jagannadharao, Jalumuru; and Shri M. Rudraiah, Nandikotkur.

Assam: Shri Harendra Nath Sarma, Patacharkuchi; Shri Praneshwar Sarma, Rongia; Shri Prabhat Chandra Choudhury, Gauhati; and Shri Sibannath Saikia, Golaghat.

Bihar: Shri Ramanugrah Narayan Verma, Simdega; Shri Jhingur Kumar, Leheraisarai; Shri Nawal Kishore Jha, Bhagalpur; Shri Baboo Ram Pathak, Siwan; Shri Ishwar Dayal Pandey, Dumraon; Shri Ram Chandra Sinha, Bhagwanpur; Shri Lok Nath Mishra, Bekapur; and Shri Jagan Nath Prasad, Lohardagga.

Bombay: Shri Ishwarbhai Jethabhai Patel, Anand; Shri Sadashiv Chintaman Walinbe, Ahmednagar; Dr. G.S. Khair, Poona; Shri Chandradan Chunilal Shah, Surat; Shri C.K. Sankholkar, Bombay; Shri Mahadev Kondiba Ghatge, Vathar; Shrimati Amritben Kalyanji Pandya, Jamnagar; Shri Sadashiv Sitaram Bhute, Paunar; Shri B.N. Nayak, Bajipura; and Shri G.K. Raut, Walki.

Jammu and Kashmir: Shri Hussain Ali Ansari, Sopore; and Shri Gauri Shankar, Jammu Tawi.

Kerala: Dr. C.T. Kottaram, Palai; Shri C.J. Cherian, Kottayam; and Shri M. Krishnan Nair, Kongad.

Madhya Pradesh: Shri Vasudeo Sharma, Badnavar, Shri Shyam Bihari Verma, Dindori; Shri Mahadev Prasad Shrivastava, Lashkar; Shri Shiv Prasad Swarnkar, Dhamda; Shri Nilkantha Naik, Indore; and Shrimati Thakur Beti Bai Shrivastava, Datia.

Madras: Shri N. Chinnaasami Naidu, Coimbatore; Shri N. Venkatachalam, Kulasekarapatnam; Shri V. Manickavasagam, Madras; and Shri A. Anbalavanan, Varkalpattu.

Mysore: Shri B.T. Shettar, Haunsavi; Shri N.S. Simpi, Chadachan;

and Shri Puttashamaiah, Mylanahally.

Orissa: Shri Divya Sinha Pattanayak, Khurda; Shri Lingaraja Panda, Ganjam; and Shri Arjun Biswal, Dhenakanal.

Punjab: Miss Kamini V. Ghose, Jullundur City; Shri Ishar Dass Saini, Pathankot; Shri Shanu Ram, Taraori; and Shri Surjan Singh, Ghorewah.

Rajasthan: Shri D.M. Jain, Ajmer; and Shri Laxmi Narayan Tewari, Sawai Madhopur.

Uttar Pradesh: Shri P.C. Joshi, Naini Tal; Shri Prem Singh, Kanpur; Shri Hari Har Pande, Varanasi; Shri V.S. Bhatnagar, Allahabad; Shrimati Toru Lata Singh, Fatehgarh; Shri Bishen Gopal Mathur, Aligarh; Shri Shishu Pal Singh 'Shishu', Udi; Shri Mathura Singh, Raunsar Kothi; and Shri Atar Singh, Dehra Dun.

West Bengal: Shri Jyotir Bikas Mitra, Calcutta; Shri Nirod Baran Mahata, Gushkara; Shri Gauri Prasanna Biswas, Berhampore; Shri Ajit Chandra Bose, Malda; Shri Jyotish Chandra Biswas, Jitpur; and Shri Rabi Lochan Rout, Burupore.

Union Territories: Dr. Krishna Datta Bhardwaj, New Delhi; and Shri Waikhom Gourmani Singh, Wabagai, Manipur.

### Production Of Basic And Cultural Literature

An announcement dated January 31 says that the Government of India have decided to award 11 prizes of Rs. 1,000 each to Indian authors of best manuscripts or books for neo-literates and workers in the community development block areas under the scheme for 'Production of Basic and Cultural Literature'.

The books should deal with Vedanta (through stories); Indian rural games; folk art in India; panchayats; India's cultural heritage; trees of India; flowers of India; birds of India; the role of panchayat, co-operative and school in re-building new India and the theme of self-help through co-operatives.

Books and manuscripts, in any Indian language, should be in a simple style and have a literary

Indian Information

appeal to neo-literate adults. The manuscripts should normally consist of about 20,000 words. Adequate illustrations may also accompany them. The copyright of the prize-winning book will vest with the Government of India. Only original works will be entertained. Entries are to be submitted by March 31, 1960 to the Union Ministry of Education.

The competition is being held for the second time.

### ADDITIONAL PRIZES FOR BOOKS FOR NEO-LITERATES

A Press Note issued on January 26 by the Ministry of Education says that the Government of India have awarded the authors of the following five books an additional prize of Rs. 500 each: (1) 'Dil No Diwa' by Jaibhikhu (Gujarati); (2) *Ek Gaon Ki Kahani* by S.N. Bhattacharya (Hindi); (3) *Naya Tirath* by Rejindra Awasthi 'Trishit' (Hindi); (4) *Gharantala Hisheb* by Madhukar Vishnu Sowani (Marathi) and (5) *Nai Kiran Jagi* by Kishwar Zaidi (Urdu).

Under the Scheme for 'Encouragement of Popular Literature', 30 prizes of Rs. 500 each to books and manuscripts in various Indian languages had been announced on October 2, 1959. In addition, two books were approved for purchase only. It was announced at that time that out of these 32 books, another selection of five books would be made for additional award of Rs. 500 each.

### SCIENTIFIC WORKS IN INDIAN LANGUAGES

The need for translation of major scientific works in Indian languages was emphasised by Dr. Humayun Kabir, Union Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, in his inaugural address at the Third Conference of the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres in Calcutta on January 23.

Dr. Kabir announced a grant of Rs. 2,500 towards the cost of a directory of special and research libraries to be prepared

by the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres.

### CHILDREN'S LIBRARY

Dr. Humayun Kabir, Union Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, opened the Rs. 1-lakh Children's Library, attached to the National Library, in Calcutta on January 22.

There are 6,000 volumes in the Library in six different languages — Bengali, English, Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi, and Tamil.

### BASIC EDUCATION WEEK

The Basic Education Week was observed all over the country from January 20 to 26.

An annual feature of the Education Expansion Programme, the Week seeks to create a better understanding of the system of basic education among the people. A highlight of this year's celebrations was the launching of a nation-wide programme of orienting elementary (non-basic) schools towards the basic pattern. It was expected that the programme of full conversion towards the basic pattern and the orientation programme would complement each other focussing the attention of teachers and the public towards evolution of the National System of Education at the elementary stage.

The programme of celebrations during the week included organisation of lectures, discussion groups, exhibition, film shows, radio broadcasts, etc. to explain the concept of basic education and the essential features of the orientation programme, besides demonstrations of different crafts and craft produce of the trainees of basic training institutions.

### WARDHA TRAINING DIPLOMA RECOGNISED

An announcement of January 21 says that the Government of India, in consultation with the Union Public Service Commis-

sion, have recognised the Diploma in Teachers' Training of Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Wardha, Sewagram, to graduate trainees, as equivalent to B.T., B.Ed., L.T. or Post-Graduate Diploma in Basic Education issued by a recognised University or a State Government for the purpose of employment under Government.

### Rally Of Secondary School Students

A week-long rally of Secondary School students from all over India was inaugurated in Delhi on January 22 by Dr. K.L. Shrimali, Union Education Minister.

Dr. Shrimali emphasised the essential unity of Indian culture and thought, and said that it was necessary, particularly in the light of certain fissiparous tendencies these days, to lay stress on the importance of developing a national outlook in all matters.

About 100 students and 20 teachers from all the States and Union Territories participated in the week-long rally which concluded on January 28. A delegation of 10 students and 2 teachers from Sikkim, also participated.

The students meet, which coincided with the Republic Day Celebrations in the capital, was organised in implementation of the Union Education Ministry's scheme for the promotion of inter-state understanding among students at the Secondary level.

Part of the approved Second Five-Year Plan Schemes, the rally aims at bringing together students and teachers from different States, who, through discussions and exchange of ideas and common experiences, would develop better understanding and friendship.

### STUDENTS FROM SIKKIM

A ten-member students delegation, accompanied by two teachers, from Sikkim visited India for about two weeks at the invitation of the Union Government. The delegation arrived at Calcutta by air from Bagdogra on January 17.

### TRAINING IN HIGH VACUUM TECHNIQUES

A three-week regional training course in High Vacuum Techniques was held at the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, from January 18.

Twenty trainees from Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Nepal, Pakistan and India were selected for the course which was held under the joint auspices of the UNESCO and the National Physical Laboratory.

### New Members Of U.G.C.

A Press Note issued on January 29 by the Ministry of Education says that the Government of India have appointed the following persons as members of the University Grants Commission:—

(1) Prof. N.K. Sidhanta, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, (re-appointed); (2) Dr. A.C. Joshi, Vice-Chancellor, Punjab

University, Chandigarh, (vice A.L. Mudaliar); (3) Dr. V.S. Krishna, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair, (vice Shri G.C. Chatterji).

The University Grants Commission consists of nine members appointed by the Central Government. Of the members not more than three are appointed from among Vice-Chancellors of Universities, two from among officers of the Central Government, and the remaining from among persons who are educationists of repute or who have obtained high academic distinction. A member holds office for six years.

The Commission was first appointed in December 1953 and was later constituted into a statutory body in November 1956 by an Act of Parliament passed in March 1956.

Under the Act the main function of the Commission is to promote and co-ordinate university education and determine and maintain standards of teaching, examination and research in universities.

### COMMONWEALTH BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

The Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference was inaugurated in New Delhi on January 22 by Dr. B.V. Keskar, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting.

In his address, Dr. Keskar said, 'The Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference is serving a highly essential meeting place for at least some nations of the world for exchange of ideas and views and greater co-ordination. The need for such a periodic meeting is obvious. The discussion of problems concerned with programmes and technique are bound to be extremely useful to the various national organisations and even more to those countries which are now taking up development in this field'.

Referring to the development of broadcasting in India, Dr. Keskar said that when India became free in 1947, this country had only six radio stations. Independence gave a terrific boost to broadcasting expansion

as it did to other national activities. Today, the Indian radio network had 28 programme stations. It was broadcasting in more than 15 languages. There were more than 45 news bulletins and the total duration was not less than 11½ hours daily. The total hours of broadcast were about 1,09,227 in the home services alone. This was an increase of four to five times over 1947. This phenomenal increase and expansion had taken place during the course of the first and second Five-Year Plans.

Today every language unit of the country had an adequate set-up for giving full expression to its cultural activities. Ways and means of expanding these were under consideration.

The Minister observed that in a country like India which was in the first stages of development, the radio and also TV were bound to play a crucial role in national activities. The All India Radio had played a vital and preponderant role in the

Indian Information

51

February 15, 1960

development of the cultural activities of the various languages of the country. In fact, it was their mainstay. Due to this and other factors like music programmes, the radio today was the greatest cultural institution of India.

An important event had been the commencement of television in India during the course of this year. An experimental television service for cultural and educational purposes had been started in co-operation with the UNESCO. This service, would give the necessary experience and training for further expansion. Any further steps regarding television had been postponed for the Third Plan.

Though from the point of view of technical facilities India was behind some of the more advanced countries, steps were being taken to equip the network with the best and most up-to-date equipment. Efforts were also being made to manufacture some of the equipment in the country itself.

#### MEDIUM OF CULTURAL EXCHANGE

Earlier, welcoming the guests, Shri J.C. Mathur, Director General of All India Radio, said, 'During the last few years we have launched ourselves on the adventure of building up in a modest measure an atmosphere for cultural unity and mutual understanding among the diverse regional elements in the country. In other words, the use of broadcasting as a medium for cultural interchange and emotional integration has been a dominant theme with All India Radio. We have now provided broadcasting stations for all regional units. And in this process we found the welling up of new energies, the resuscitation of neglected cultural forms and the return of a sense of confidence to the creative artist.'

In his concluding address at the inaugural function, Shri R.K. Ramadhyani, Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, expressed the hope that this 'Commonwealth in Radio' may grow and expand

into an even larger association. Shri Ramadhyani touched upon the various broadcasting problems in India and hoped that the 'either will be the happy medium of dissemination of human culture, science and progressive thought.'

Over 30 delegates from eight commonwealth countries, including India, are taking part in the discussions on technical and programme problems of broadcasting during the Conference which will continue till February 11. The delegates will, apart from broadcasting, discuss the various facets of television. Besides the discussions, the delegates will take off from the Conference proceedings to visit various places of interest in the country.

The Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference meets once in four years. The last meeting was held in Australia in 1956. Earlier two conferences were held in London.

The Conference is intended to provide an opportunity to the various Commonwealth Broadcasting Organizations to come together and discuss mutual problems. Although the decisions of the Conference are not binding on the member organizations they largely help in an exchange of views and information.

#### New 100 Kw. Transmitter For Delhi A.I.R.

A new 100 kw. medium-wave transmitter was put into commission at Delhi on January 31. It will operate on 370.4 metres or 810 kcs.

Seventh in the series of high power transmitters in the country, it is the first medium-wave transmitter of this power, those at Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Jullundur, and Bangalore being of 50 kw. Connected with special telephone lines to the studios at the Broadcasting House in Delhi it provides day time listening service up to a distance of 120 miles and under favourable weather conditions it is likely to be heard throughout the country.

Another feature of the transmitter is the automatic robot monitor which would give an

alarm when the performance quality of the equipment falls below a pre-determined standard.

#### CHANGE IN WAVELENGTH

An announcement of January 30 says that with effect from January 31, programmes from Delhi 'A' will be broadcast on 370.4 metres or 810 kc/s instead of the present 338.6 metres or 886 kc/s. In addition to the 370.4 metres or 810 kc/s, the Rural Programme will continue to be heard on 338.6 metres or 886 kc/s.

#### New Studios For Poona Station

The new studios of All India Radio, Poona, were inaugurated on January 31. The new studios, housed in a building in Shivaji Nagar, are equipped with improved broadcasting facilities, additional studios and latest technical equipment.

The Poona Radio Station was till now located in a portion of the Central Offices' Secretariat building belonging to the State Government since the inauguration of the pilot station at Poona with 1 k.w. medium wave transmitter in 1953. A more powerful medium-wave transmitter was installed in 1955.

A mobile recording van equipped with latest type of recording facilities, will enable the station to cover the functions and festivals held in adjoining areas.

#### Television Programme For School Students

The Television Service of All India Radio launched on January 19 a new experimental programme for students of higher secondary classes in various schools in and around Delhi on every Tuesday. The timings of the television shows on Tuesdays have since been changed to 3 to 4 p.m. The new experiment is intended to assess the impact of television as a medium of education.

The Friday television programmes continue to be telecast from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. as before.

#### NEWSREEL IN THIRTEEN LANGUAGES

An announcement of January 20 says that the Films Division will release the newsreel in eight additional Indian languages, besides the five languages—Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali and English, in which they are already being released.

The additional eight languages are: Kashmiri, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya and Assamese.

#### International Award For Indian Film

According to an announcement of January 27, the Indian documentary film, 'Radhakrishna' was awarded the first prize at the International Film Festival organised by the University of Chile on January 25. The film was adjudged as the best documentary art film.

#### "Builders Of Modern India" Series

An announcement dated January 20 says that Dadabhai Naoroji, the first biography in the series 'Builders of Modern India', has recently been released by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

The biography, written by Shri R.P. Masani, life-long student of Dadabhai, who had published a full-length biography of the 'Grand Old Man of India' in 1939, presents Dadabhai's life in the context of the political transformation in India during the past two decades.

#### THE SERIES

The 'Builders of Modern India' series has been undertaken to provide handy volumes containing simple and short biographies of great Indians who have contributed to the political, social and economic development and cultural renaissance in India during the past 100 years.

Indian Information

The second volume, to be released in February, will be the biography of *Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das* by Dr. Hemendranath Das Gupta.

Other titles under preparation include *Raja Ram Mohan Roy* by Amal Home, *Annie Besant* by Dr. C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer and *Kasturi Ranga Iyengar* by Shri V.K. Narasimhan.

Also planned for publication in the near future are the biographies of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Badurddin Tyabji, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Rabindranath Tagore, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Motilal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, G. Subramania Iyer and Dr. M.A. Ansari.

Shri R.R. Diwakar, former Governor of Bihar, is General Editor of the series.

#### First Volume Of N.B. Trust

According to an announcement of January 24, *The Voice of the Uninvolved*, written by C. Rajagopalachari, has just been released as the first book of the National Book Trust. This volume has been published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, who are the principal publishers of the Trust.

*The Voice of the Uninvolved* is a powerful appeal to the commonsense and humanity in man to avoid catastrophe in the supreme cause of the safety and survival of mankind.

About 25 more publications of the National Book Trust in English and various Indian languages are in the press. Among these are: Dr. Radhakrishnan's *Kalki*, Dr. C.V. Raman's *Aspects of Science*, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's *India Today and Tomorrow*, and Paul Carus's *Gospel of the Buddha*.

#### Tagore Centenary Volume

In a speech in Calcutta on January 24, Dr. Humayun

Kabir Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, disclosed that the first draft of *'Towards Universal Man'*, containing 28 new translation of articles written by Rabindranath Tagore, to be published in connection with the Birth Centenary Celebration of the poet in 1961, was complete.

The Volume will be published simultaneously in India and England on May 7, 1961.

#### NEW PRESIDENT OF A.I. SPORTS COUNCIL

According to an announcement of January 19, the Government of India have nominated H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala as the President of the All India Council of Sports with immediate effect.

#### AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS TO ARTISTES

In a Press Note issued on January 16, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs announced the names of 32 persons selected for the award of Scholarships under the Scheme of Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields during the year 1959-60. The number of candidates selected for each subject is as follows: Bharat Natyam—2; Kuchipudi—3; Kathakali—1; Kathak—2; Folk Dance—1; Drama—3; Drawing and Painting—6; Sculpture—2; Hindustani Music Vocal—4; Hindustani Music Instrumental—2; Karnatak Music Vocal—4; Karnatak Music Instrumental—2.

Under this Scheme the Government of India award scholarships to talented young persons of outstanding promise in varied fields of cultural activity, such as Music, Dance, Drama and the Fine Arts for training in India. The total number of scholars under the scheme may not exceed 100 at any time.

The value of each scholarship is Rs. 250/- per mensem which is normally tenable for two years.

#### BRITISH SCHOLARSHIP FOR STUDY IN U.K.

In a Press Note issued on January 29, the Ministry of Educa-

tion has announced that the British Council has offered ten scholarships to Indian nationals for study or research in (i) English Language and Literature, (ii) Economics, (iii) History and (iv) Social Sciences in the United Kingdom during 1960-61.

The scholarships are tenable for one academic year of ten months. A full scholarship includes personal maintenance grant, tuition fees, a grant of £10 per annum for books and apparatus, fares to and from the U.K., and approved travelling expenses in the U.K.

Candidates, normally in the age group of 25-35, should possess at least a second class master's degree in the subject with at least three years' experience of teaching teachers of English, or of teaching Degree and Post-graduate classes in a University or recognised Institution.

Applications in the prescribed form should reach the various Regional Offices of the British Council by February 29, 1960.

#### HAGUE LAW SCHOLARSHIPS

An announcement of January 28 says that the Hague Academy of International Law has offered some scholarships of the value of

300 guilders each (Rs. 376 approximately) for the 1960 session from July 11 to August 19, 1960 of which not more than two may be awarded to Indian nationals.

Candidates must be distinguished students and authors of books, essays, articles and reviews pertaining to International Law. There is no age limit. Applications with full particulars, should be submitted directly to the Secretariat of the Academy, Peace Palace, The Hague, by April 1, 1960.

#### FRENCH SCHOLARSHIP

In a Press Note issued on January 30, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs announced that a candidate had been awarded a scholarship for Mathematics out of the eight scholarships offered by the Government of France for Higher Studies during 1959-60.

#### ITALIAN SCHOLARSHIPS

The Italian Government have offered 30 scholarships to Indian students for subjects under Humanities and Technology for the academic year 1960-61.

The Italian Government had made a similar offer for 1958-60.

pected to be higher in areas near channels of communication. As the survey has covered only accessible villages so far, the prevalence rates obtained are applicable to only those rural areas where the spread of disease is likely to be more. Further investigation is recommended to ascertain whether conditions will be different in inaccessible rural areas.

The report notes that the majority of cases suffering from tuberculosis are moderately advanced and that minimal cases are few. Cavity cases are less in cities than in small towns.

Since the sample survey covered only 40 per cent of the total population spread over six zones and could not cover the whole country because of transportation difficulties and financial limitations, the estimates cannot be strictly used for the country as a whole, says the report. However, the survey provides evidence that the total number of pulmonary tuberculosis cases in the country is much larger than what was estimated previously.

The survey was conducted by the T.B. Sub-Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research. Dr. P.V. Benjamin, T.B. Adviser to the Government of India, was chairman of the Sub-Committee.

The survey was limited to investigations on pulmonary T.B., one of the most important forms from the epidemiological and public health points of view. It was started towards the end of 1955 and completed early in 1958. Various types of population in selected cities, towns and villages in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, U.P., Delhi, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madras, Bombay and Kerala were covered by the survey. About 3,00,000 persons were examined in 6 cities, 30 towns and 151 villages. The entire population, excluding children under five years, in the selected areas was subjected to mass miniature X-ray examination and those suspected of any abnormality to further bacteriological tests. This was the first survey of such a magnitude undertaken in the country.

#### SURVEY IN DELHI

A tuberculosis survey in Delhi carried out by the New Delhi T.B. Centre in 1956 as part of the national survey has revealed that there are about 30,000 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in the city. Only about half of these would, however, need immediate treatment. The number of infectious cases is expected to be at least 6,000. As in the rest of India, the number of women suffering from tuberculosis is less than that of men, the difference being specially marked up to the age of 35. These conclusions are based on the assumption that the total population of the urban area of Delhi territory is in the neighbourhood of 1.5 million.

As expected, there was wide variation in the prevalence of T.B. from area to area. This was due to environmental conditions and associated factors. Some areas were found to have as high a prevalence as 49 per 1,000.

#### Leprosy Control In Third Plan

The fourth meeting of the Leprosy Advisory Committee, which consists of representatives of some of the important public institutions, was held in New Delhi on January 25 under the chairmanship of Shri D. P. Karmarkar, Union Minister of Health.

Shri D. P. Karmarkar told the Committee that it was intended, if possible, to extend the Leprosy Control Scheme to cover the whole country during the Third Five-Year Plan.

The Minister said that leprosy work should have a three-tiered foundation comprising of adequate medical and paramedical personnel and social workers. He also suggested the establishment of homes for treatment of advanced cases. He was gratified to see that there were signs of progress in the control of leprosy and that the States were utilising nearly all the allocations for the purpose.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee, *inter alia*, discussed the draft Third Five-Year

Plan for leprosy control and agreed in principle that the Plan should be dynamic and multifaceted so that coverage would be far greater than in the Second Plan period. It suggested that besides intensifying training programme for para-medical workers and giving re-orientation training to doctors, there was a need for altering the present pattern of the subsidiary centre, as well as for providing an All India Centre for post-graduate Training in Physiotherapy and Orthopaedic Surgery and for establishing rehabilitation training centres.

The committee felt that extensive coverage during the Third Plan period could be done by (a) the establishment of control units in epidemic areas; (b) attaching para-medical workers to existing dispensaries, (c) extending survey and domiciliary treatment by voluntary organisations in and around their institutions; and (d) integrating leprosy work with the general medical work (Wallaja Scheme as proposed by the Government of Madras). The integration of leprosy work with general medical work (Wallaja Scheme) might be undertaken as a pilot project. In highly endemic areas, the method of approach should be the establishment of specialised control units for the purpose.

The committee was of the opinion that institutional leprosy homes could play a greater part in the national leprosy control programme by a quick turnover of patients and by adopting a broader policy of not only institutional care, but also of case-detection and treatment work round about their areas.

## Social Welfare

### EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES FOR HARIJANS

An announcement of January 20 says that during the first three years of the Second Plan,

#### STIPEND FOR DAIS

The Union Ministry of Health has raised the grant of cash awards (stipends) to dais under training from Rs. 20 per month to Rs. 30 per month under the scheme launched in 1956. Under this scheme, 36,000 dais were to be trained as part of the health personnel required for the implementation of health programmes in the Second Plan. The training course, lasting for six months, is in accordance with the syllabus prescribed by the Indian Nursing Council.

#### Additional U. S. Grant For Malaria Control

A supplemental agreement was signed in New Delhi on January 22 between the Government of India and the U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission (TCM) for additional assistance of Rs. 30.6 lakhs (\$665,550) for India's malaria eradication programme. The agreement provides special funds to procure chloroquine and primaquine phosphate tablets, 150 jeeps, microscopes, slides, and calculating machines. These will be purchased outside India and will further aid the eight-year old Indo-U.S. efforts to banish malaria from India and afford full protection to the entire nation.

The latest agreement brings the total of U.S. dollar assistance to the malaria control and eradication programme to more than Rs. 29 crores (\$61.5 million). This is in addition to the PL 480 grant of Rs. 8 crores made last year.

Rs. 10.6 crores had been spent on the educational schemes undertaken for Scheduled Castes,

## REPORT ON SAMPLE SURVEY OF TUBERCULOSIS

The report on the sample survey of the prevalence of tuberculosis in the country, released recently, has revealed that 5 million people, i.e. 1.3 per cent of India's population are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. The total number of cases is thus much larger than was presumed. The number of infectious cases will be at least 1.5 million i.e. 0.4 per cent of the total population. The survey has also belied the earlier assumption that population in

urban areas was more affected by T.B. than in rural areas.

The statistics also indicate that the prevalence of T.B. is higher among higher age groups. The number of women affected is in general less than that of men. People living in unhygienic environments are more prone to the disease than those living in better quarters.

Big fairs and festivals and consequent movement of population results in the spread of the disease and this can be ex-

Scheduled Tribes and such other purposes. Besides, over Rs. 6.14 crores had been spent on the award of post-matric scholarships in India and abroad to students belonging to Backward Classes.

Amounts are placed at the disposal of educational institutions so as to enable them to give *ad hoc* grants pending the actual allotment of scholarships. This has ensured monetary help to the needy students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as soon as they start their studies.

The enrolment of students belonging to 'Backward Classes' has also been increasing in the past few years. As compared to 1951-52, the students seeking pre-matric admission increased by 50 per cent in 1955-56 and by another 3.28 per cent a year later. In the post-matric classes, the number of such students went up by 145.11 per cent in 1955-56 as compared to 1951-52, and increased by another 20.4 per cent the next year.

## Labour & Employment

### MINES (AMENDMENT) ACT COMES INTO FORCE

The Government of India have brought into force the Mines (Amendment) Act, 1959, from January 16, according to an announcement of the same day.

In the amended Act, the definition of the term 'mine' has been made clear to provide for the inclusion of quarries and opencast workings and also private railways, aerial roadways, conveyors, etc. The Act also provides for the maintenance of first-aid rooms in mines where more than 150 persons are employed, instead of 500 persons as under the original Act.

### Five Workers' Housing Projects Sanctioned

An announcement of January 23 says that in December last year, five projects under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme of the Union Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply were sanctioned by three State Governments.

The Government of Bombay approved two projects of employers for the construction of 52 houses in Bombay and 100 in Porbandar at a cost of Rs. 5.72 lakhs.

The construction by two employers of 50 tenements at Alwaye and 50 at Cannanore was sanctioned by the Government of Kerala. The cost of the project is Rs. 3.86 lakhs.

A scheme formulated by a co-operative society for the construction of 50 houses at Indore at a cost of Rs. 1.92 lakhs was accorded sanction by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Under the scheme, the Government of India give subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent of the approved cost of the project. In addition, 50 per cent of the approved cost is given as loan to employers and 65 per cent to co-operative societies.

The Mines (Amendment) Act prohibits the employment of persons in a mine when its owner, etc., fails to comply with the notice of the Mines Inspectorate for remedying any matter connected with a mine, which is dangerous to human life, limb or safety. It also provides for the payment of over-time at a uniform rate of twice the ordinary rate of wages for persons employed both above and below ground. Under the original Act, the rate was 1½ times the ordinary rate of wages in case of persons employed above ground and

twice for persons employed below ground.

Under the amended Act, penalty for contravention of different provisions of the Act has been enhanced by raising the scale of fines and also providing for imprisonment along with fine for contravention of orders under Section 22.

### Boots For Coal Miners

According to an announcement of January 29, the Miners' Boots Committee, set up by the Government of India, has recommended in its report that workers in coal mines should be given the option to choose between boots and shoes for a preparatory period of 2 years after which boots only should be issued. Meanwhile, both should be of the same material and made in the same manner, the shoes being in all respects a replica of the lower portion of boots.

The specifications suggested by the Committee provide for steel toe caps of prescribed strength and strongly constructed heels and soles which may be of leather or rubber, together with steel heel and toe plates and hob-nails in the case of leather.

The Committee has suggested that each employers' organisation should, as far as possible, pool all requirements and place bulk orders for shoes and boots on competitive terms, and should set up a joint purchase committee for this purpose.

The report points out that about one third of the serious accidents in coal mines cause injuries to the leg, particularly to the toes and the ankle. A survey in Jharia Coalfield had revealed that use of footwear had a significant effect in reducing the incidence of hookworm with which over 50 per cent of workers were infected.

### E. S. I. Scheme In Orissa

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was extended to

Rajgangpur, Choudwar, Barang, Cuttack and Brajarajnagar in Crissa from midnight of January 30, 1960. About 18,202 workers will get the benefit of the scheme.

Medical care in these areas will be provided by the State Government under the service system, and six whole time State Insurance Dispensaries have been set up for this purpose. For payment of cash benefits, three local offices and two sub-offices have been set up.

The employers of factories covered by the Scheme will now be required to pay the employers' special contribution at 1½ per cent of the total wage bill instead of ¾ per cent.

### PAY ROLL SAVINGS SCHEME AT BHILAI

Shri Morarji Desai, Union Finance Minister, inaugurated the pay roll savings scheme in the Bhilai Steel Project on January 30. Under the scheme, deductions will be made from monthly salaries of those employees who sign necessary authorisations and the amounts so deducted will be invested in National Savings and Treasury Certificates.

### Industrial Relations During October

It was announced on January 22 that according to the Labour

Bureau, there were 131 fresh industrial disputes in October 1959, bringing the total number of disputes current at any time during the month to 168, including 10 lock-outs. In the previous month, there were 112 fresh disputes out of 137 disputes current. The average duration of disputes current at any time during the month was 4.0 days as compared with 3.4 days in September. During March, 129 disputes terminated, of which 109 lasted not more than 5 days each and 3 lasted more than 30 days each.

The total time-loss amounted to 2,73,181 man-days. West Bengal recorded the highest time-loss (1,56,944), followed by Bombay (29,139), Bihar (23,865), Madras (20,746) and Andhra Pradesh (10,220).

### INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS AT BOMBAY AND DHANBAD

An announcement of January 25 says that the Government of India have constituted an Industrial Tribunal, with headquarters at Dhanbad and have appointed Shri G. Palit as Presiding Officer of the Tribunal.

Government have also appointed an 'Additional Industrial Tribunal', at Bombay with Shri Salim M. Merchant as its Presiding Officer.

## The States

### ANNUAL PLANS OF STATES FOR 1960-61

#### ASSAM

An announcement of January 20, says that an outlay of Rs. 14.4 crores has been decided upon for the Annual Plan of Assam for 1960-61.

The original Second Plan outlay for Assam was Rs. 57.9 crores.

Out of this Rs. 1.9 crores was transferred to the Naga Hill territory. The expenditure during the first four years of the Plan would amount to Rs. 39 crores.

Social services (excluding education) get the highest allocation — Rs. 5.5 crores. Agricultural programmes get an allocation

of Rs. 2.3 crores. Provisions have been made for an agricultural college and the rehabilitation of landless agricultural labourers. To develop boro-paddy cultivation in the upland areas, 150 power pumps are to be distributed on loan and subsidy basis.

The provision for transport development is Rs. 1.4 crores and for Education Rs. 1.9 crores. Allocations have been made for the establishment of engineering colleges at Gauhati and Jorhat and a polytechnic at Silchar, besides expansion of the existing institutions.

Other allocations include Rs. 1.2 crores for community development, Rs. 2.3 crores for irrigation and power and Rs. 1.2 crores for industries.

#### BIHAR

According to an announcement dated January 21, an outlay of Rs. 45.6 crores has been decided upon for the annual plan of the Bihar State for 1960-61.

The biggest provision, Rs. 13 crores, is made for irrigation and power, including Rs. 1 crore for the Gandak Project. Social services (excluding education) also get an equal allocation of Rs. 13 crores. The provision for education is Rs. 6.6 crores; it includes a preliminary scheme for the primary teachers for universal free and compulsory education and the establishment of an engineering college at Jamshedpur and two polytechnics at Poorena and Darbhanga.

The provision of Rs. 8.1 crores for agricultural programmes includes Rs. 1.62 crores for minor irrigation works and Rs. 2.4 lakhs for the introduction of M.Sc. course at the Bihar Veterinary College, Patna.

Among other important allocations, a sum of Rs. 6.1 is provided for community development, Rs. 3 crores for transport and Rs. 2 crores for industries. The development of 3 industrial areas at Patna, Ranchi and Adityapur is envisaged.

The total Second Plan outlay for Bihar is Rs. 190.2 crores, and the expenditure for the first four

years is estimated at Rs. 125.2 crores.

## ORISSA

According to an announcement of January 22, an outlay of Rs. 21.4 crores has been approved for the annual plan of Orissa for the year 1960-61.

The allocation for irrigation and power is the biggest — Rs. 8.83 crores. The major schemes included are the Hirakud Stage II and the Delta Irrigation. A provision for Rs. 3 crores has been made for community development and Rs. 1.95 crores for agriculture. The programme for the development of commercial crops includes a scheme for jute retting tanks and cocoa development.

Other main allocations are: Rs. 5 crores for social services, about Rs. 1 crore for industries and mineral development and Rs. 94.20 lacs for transport.

The Second Plan outlay of Orissa is Rs. 99.97 crores and the expenditure up to the end of 1959-60 is likely to be Rs. 70 crores.

## MADRAS

According to an announcement of January 23, the annual plan of Madras for the year 1960-61 is of the magnitude of Rs. 37.5 crores.

The biggest allocation, Rs. 13.7 crores, goes to the schemes of irrigation and power, of which the Kundah scheme gets a major portion. A provision of Rs. 6 crores has been made for agriculture and co-operation including Rs. 173 lakhs for minor irrigation works. Other important provisions include Rs. 3.2 crores for community development, Rs. 10 crores for social services, Rs. 2.46 crores for industries and Rs. 1.36 crores for road transport.

The total outlay of the Second Five Year Plan of the State is Rs. 152.3 crores. The actual expenditure during the first three years amounted to Rs. 93.17 crores and for the current year it is likely to be Rs. 37.5 crores. Thus the total expenditure for the five years is likely to ex-

ceed the original Plan outlay by about Rs. 16 crores.

## RAJASTHAN

An announcement dated January 17 says that an outlay of Rs. 28.1 crores has been envisaged for the annual Plan of Rajasthan for the year 1960-61.

Out of the total outlay, a provision of Rs. 9.9 crores has been made for irrigation and power projects, including Rs. 3.9 crores for the Chambal Project. The next biggest share goes to schemes under agriculture and allied subjects, including Rs. 4.18 crores for co-operation. Other main allocations are: social services — Rs. 7.3 crores; community development Rs. 2 crores; transport — Rs. 2.9 crores; and industries Rs. 1.05 crores.

The Second Plan outlay of Rajasthan State is Rs. 105.27 crores. Expenditure during the first two years was Rs. 28.6 crores, and the estimated expenditure for the next two years would amount to Rs. 44.1 crores.

## KERALA

An outlay of Rs. 21 crores has been decided upon for the Annual Plan of the Kerala State for 1960-61, says an announcement of January 19.

The irrigation and power programmes get the highest allocation — Rs. 8 crores. The provision for social services is Rs. 5.7 crores. A Government Engineering College will be established at Palghat.

Other main allocations are: Agricultural programmes Rs. 2.6 crores; industries Rs. 1.7 crores; community development Rs. 1.2 crores; and road transport Rs. 1 crore.

The total Second Plan outlay for Kerala is Rs. 87 crores. The expenditure for the first three years was Rs. 39 crores and it is estimated at Rs. 18 crores for 1959-60.

## JAMMU AND KASHMIR

An announcement of January 18 says that an outlay of Rs. 837.5 lakhs has been approved for

the Annual Plan of Jammu and Kashmir for 1960-61. Of the total outlay, irrigation and power schemes get the biggest share — Rs. 171 lakhs.

Next come roads and road transport with a provision of Rs. 137 lakhs.

The allocation made for industrial development, including mineral development is Rs. 116.6 lakhs. The State Government is setting up during the current year a State Finance Corporation with a total capital of Rs. 50 lakhs. Provision has been made for the cost of machinery and equipment for a new ceramic factory which is under construction. Village and small industries get a provision of Rs. 45 lakhs.

Other main allocations include agriculture and co-operation — Rs. 94 lakhs; community development — Rs. 90 lakhs; and social services Rs. 183 lakhs.

## MADHYA PRADESH

An announcement dated January 30 says that an outlay of Rs. 37 crores has been approved for the annual plan of Madhya Pradesh for the year 1960-61.

Among the allocations irrigation and power get the biggest share, Rs. 10.85 crores, including Rs. 5.5 crores for the Chambal Project, and Rs. 1 crore for the scheme to supply power for Bhilai from Korba. An amount of Rs. 6.63 crores has been allotted for agriculture and allied schemes, including co-operation and Panchayat, and Rs. 210 lakhs for minor irrigation.

Other main provisions are: Rs. 9 crores for social services, including Rs. 3.65 crores for education and Rs. 2.88 for health programmes; Rs. 3.28 for community development; Rs. 1.81 for transport; and Rs. 1.39 crores for industries.

## N. H.-T. A.

An announcement of January 24 says that programmes for the development of the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area in the north-east region of the country are likely to cost about Rs. 158 lakhs during 1960-61.

The annual plan has made a provision of Rs. 70 lakhs for road development and another Rs. 50 lakhs for social services.

Other allocations include Rs. 13 lakhs for community development, Rs. 21 lakhs for agriculture, Rs. 11 lakhs for power supply schemes and Rs. 1 lakh for village and small scale industries.

The Second Plan outlay for N.H.-T.A. has not been finally determined by the Planning Commission. The annual plan outlay for 1960-61 has been approved on the basis of expenditure incurred during the previous years.

## Delhi Advisory Committee Meets

The Advisory Committee for Delhi, which met in New Delhi on January 29 under the chairmanship of Shri B.N. Datar, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, approved a draft Bill for free and compulsory education to children in the age-group 6-11. The Bill, when passed by Parliament, will place the responsibility for making the child to attend the school on the parents.

The Committee also approved the proposal of extending the Bombay Beggars Act, 1945, to Delhi to deal with the growing problem of beggars in the Capital. The Act provides for the

prevention of begging; detention, training and employment of beggars and their dependents in certified institutions; and custody, trial and punishment of the beggar offenders.

## LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSING

It was agreed that the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956, be amended to deal with the problem of Amledars and their protection. The amendment will enable the Government to prescribe the principles which should be followed by the competent authority while considering the applications for execution of eviction decrees.

The Delhi Administration's scheme to acquire and develop 50 acres of land at Najafgarh for distribution among the low income group of persons also came up for discussion. The consensus of opinion was that the allotment be made from amongst the applicants by drawing lots. The area of a plot was fixed between 100 and 200 sq. yds. It was recommended that 15 per cent of the plots be reserved for Harijans.

## ASSENT FOR BOMBAY BILL

According to an announcement of January 29, the President has given assent to the Bombay Warehouses Bill, 1959, which seeks to unify the existing laws relating to warehouses in the different parts of the State.

## Defence

## CEREMONIAL PARADE OF N. C. C. CADETS

A ceremonial parade of nearly 400 cadets of the National Cadet Corps was held in Delhi on January 19 when Maj.-Gen. Bikram Singh, GOC Delhi and Rajasthan Area, took the salute. The cadets, belonging to the Senior, Junior and Girls' Divisions of the N.C.C., had come to the capital to take part in the Republic Day celebrations.

Addressing the cadets after the parade, Shri V.K. Krishna Menon, Union Defence Minister announced that the Government proposed to introduce a new scheme, namely, the NCC Rifles, for giving military training to students on a large scale and more economically than the normal units of the NCC. The scheme envisaged in the first in-

stance only infantry units, which were the cheapest NCC units. They will be open to boys and girls above the ages of 15/16 on a voluntary basis and the training will, as in the NCC, not involve any military liability. It was proposed to enrol 50,000 cadets in the current financial year and an additional two lakh cadets during the year 1960-61.

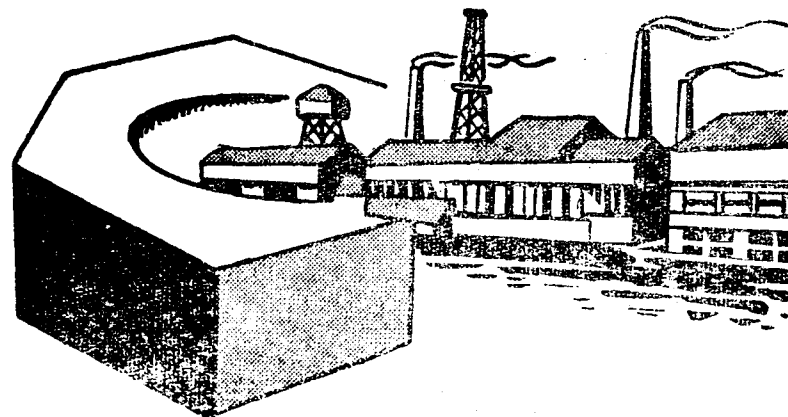
The year 1959 saw a rapid expansion of the NCC, and its strength at the end of the year stood at 4,974 officers and 1,88,411 cadets, compared to 4,505 officers and 1,60,413 cadets at the end of the previous year. In view of the increased responsibilities of the Corps, the post of Director of the Corps has been upgraded from Brigadier to Maj.-General and some of the larger circles, including Bombay, Bengal and Andhra, have been placed under the charge of full colonels or officers of equivalent ranks in the Navy and Air Force. In order to cater for a large number of students within the existing set-up, the cadet strength of all the Junior Division troops has been raised from 33 to 45 each.

## Mysore N.C.C. Win Championship

A mass NCC rally was held in New Delhi on January 27 when the Prime Minister took the salute. More than 400 NCC boys and girls, drawn from all the States, who participated in the Republic Day festivities, marched past in a ceremonial parade and presented a varied programme, including a mock battle, which was witnessed by the Nepal Prime Minister, Shri B.P. Koirala and Lady Mountbatten. Others in the distinguished gathering included the Tensing sisters, the tribal chieftains and the cadets from the Commonwealth countries who were invited by the Government of India for the Republic Day celebrations, the two Deputy Defence Ministers, and chief officers of the Armed Forces.

The No. 10 Circle Mysore won the Inter-Circle Championship Banner and Andhra Pradesh (12 Circle) came as a close second. Senior Under Officer Hari Singh of Madhya Pradesh

# More Industries



## Go **METRIC**

On October 1, 1958, when the change-over to the Metric System began, a number of important industries—jute, iron and steel, textiles, cement, paper, salt, engineering, coffee, non-ferrous metals, raw rubber etc.—started adopting Metric weights and measures.

Since then the transition has begun in more industries.

Use of the Metric System was permitted in the COIR industry from October 1959. In the SUGAR industry the change-over started from November 1, 1959.

The pace will further quicken from April 1960 when the VANASPATI and PAINT industries 'go metric'.

The entire distribution of PETROLEUM and PETROLEUM PRODUCTS will be in litres and metric units from April 1, 1960.



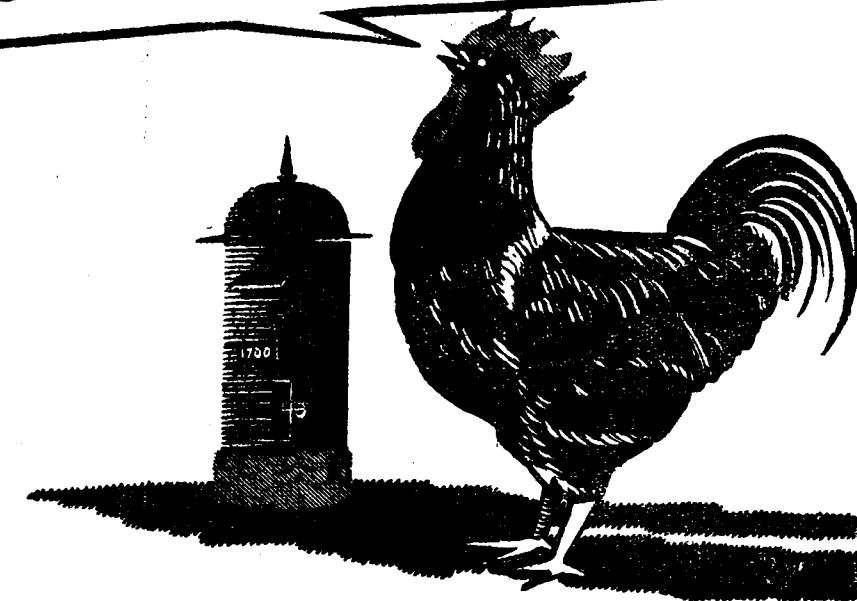
Another Major step will be taken when the Customs and the Central Excise adopt the Metric System from August, 1960.

## CHANGE TO **METRIC SYSTEM**

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TO CATCH THE MAIL**



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DA 59/350

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Efficiency**



**that's  
Burmah-Shell Service!**

101

The three Indian girls (from left to right) Doma, neice, and Pem Pem and Nima, daughters, of Shri Tenzing Norgay, who participated in the International Women's Expedition to Cho Oyu, were invited by the Government of India to witness the Republic Day Celebrations in Delhi

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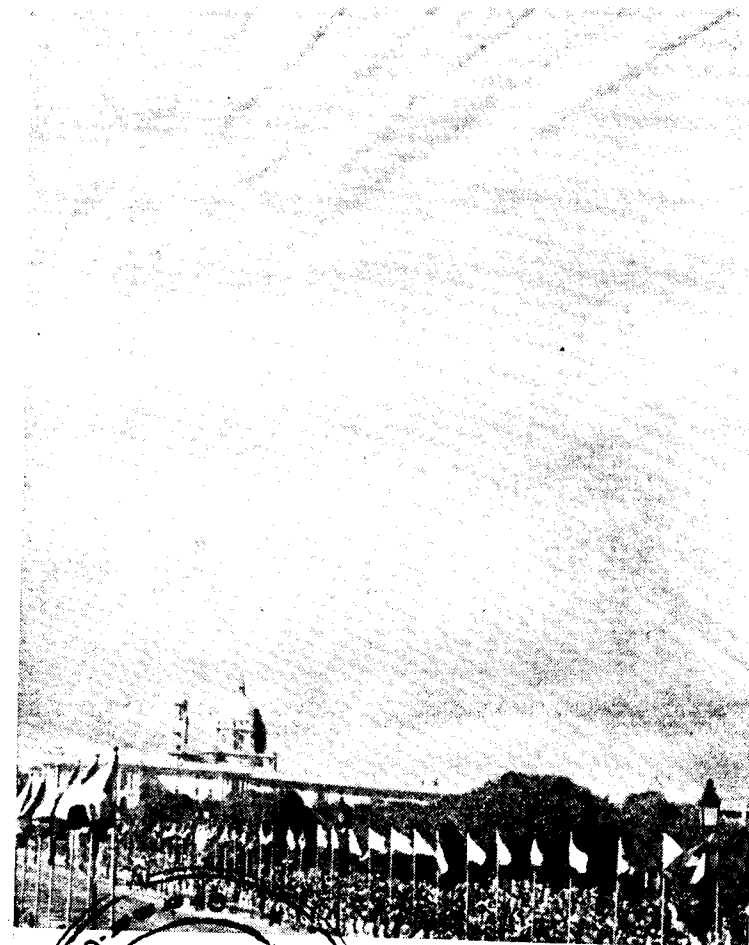
Shri K.R. Kripalani (right), Secretary, Sahitya Academy, presenting in New Delhi on January 15, publications of the Academy to Prof. Masakiyo Miyamoto, Dean of the Faculty of Letters of the University of Osaka (Japan)

Dr. Reinhard Kamitz, Minister of Finance of Austria, with the Union Minister of Industry, Shri Manubhai Shah, in New Delhi on January 18



Regd. No  
D-940

A flight of three Toofanis emitting saffron—white—green smoke trails to paint the sky over Raj Path, New Delhi, with national Tricolour and bringing up the rear of the fly-past by the Air Force during the Armed Forces Parade and Cultural Pageant on the 10th Republic Day on January 26



Folk dancers from Assam giving a performance of "Kashi" Dance at the National Stadium, New Delhi during the Republic Day Celebrations

