

USSR Has Bombs Of Over 100 Megatons

—KHRUSHCHEV

MOSCOW, Dec. 10.—The Soviet Premier, M. Khrushchev, said here yesterday that the Soviet Union now possesses "tens of over one hundred megatons".

In a speech to the fifth congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions broadcast by Radio Moscow, M. Khrushchev said:

"I am not threatening anybody. I desire peace, but if aggressors persist in their designs, they will be crushed. The Soviet Union now possesses bombs of over one hundred megatons".

M. Khrushchev told the WFTU delegates that the Soviet Union had nuclear weapons and rockets "capable of reaching any point of the globe".

He called on the "imperialists" who, he said, "were much older nations than we are" to "show goodwill in the field of disarmament".

Referring to the series of nuclear tests carried out by the Soviet Union earlier this fall, he said: "Some people complain of the danger of radioactivity resulting from our atomic experiments. But when the imperialists directly menace us, it is no longer a question of the danger of nuclear fallout but simply that of receiving atomic bombs."

German Problem

"We still say that war is avoidable", the Soviet Premier said. He stated, however, that the "imperialist forces" were opposed to the peaceful solution of outstanding world problems.

M. Khrushchev then accused the west of creating "a crisis of military hysteria in answer to our reasonable proposals for the problem of West Berlin and the German peace treaty".

M. Khrushchev said the Soviet Union, however, would continue

to work for the "most intelligent" solution of the German problem which was "to sign a peace treaty with the two Germanies and transform West Berlin into a free city".

On Berlin, M. Khrushchev said: "We are in favour of negotiations on the German problem—but real negotiations—on the German peace settlement and the eliminations of the sequels to the Second World War."

"However", he added, "the west would like to limit these negotiations to the question of simplifying and improving the occupation status of West Berlin. They even propose to create an international corridor linking West Berlin with West Germany."

Scorning this idea, he ironically remarked that the western powers proposed that the Soviet Union play the role of a "traffic policeman in this corridor". "The people who propose to us this are astonishing", he went on. "This idea is not workable."

"The only reasonable solution to the German problem", M. Khrushchev affirmed, "is the signing of a peace treaty with the two German states, the creation of a "free city" in Berlin, the guarantee of free access to West Berlin on the basis of an agreement with the country across whose territory the access routes are passing."

"This," he added, "is the solution of the German problem supported by the Soviet Union—and which it will continue to support."

Trade Problems

Turning to trade union problems, M. Khrushchev stated: "For the success of the labour movement,

the main thing is to achieve the unity of the working class".

He added: "It would be wrong for the labour movement to be dispersed into national movements or into various trade unions which would be unable to set up a powerful workers' movement in the face of international reaction."

M. Khrushchev said: "The time has come when the representatives of the various trade unions must agree and choose a common platform to fight together for the interest of the working class against war, for world peace, and social progress."

M. Khrushchev opened his address by remarking, in a reference to the thunderous applause which greeted his entry into the Congress hall, that "I am happy when labour and our class, the workers class, is glorified, not when I am being glorified myself".

Communism

After some general remarks on communism, he said: "I don't know whether all those who are in this hall are Communists, but I know that those who are not Communists today, will become Communists tomorrow."

"I was, I am, and I will remain a propagandist for the Marxist-Leninist ideas, and I will always remain a propagandist of the Communist ideas", he added.

Strong applause greeted these statements by M. Khrushchev.

M. Khrushchev said he was not "threatening anybody". He was "appealing for peace".

"Questions should be settled not by war but by competition. You (the capitalists) are older than we but now our muscles are strong enough to compete with you."

M. Khrushchev said the Soviet Union would have been glad not to have carried out nuclear testing. "The imperialists make a noise when we carry out tests but are silent when they do themselves", he said.

During his references to the Soviet nuclear might M. Khrushchev declared: "Imperialists, you haven't got these weapons yet."

He said the Soviet Union would use them if war started "you can put that in your pipe and smoke it."—Reuter.

Monolithic Unity For WFTU Urged

MOSCOW, Dec. 10.—The Soviet Premier, M. Nikita Khrushchev, yesterday called for the "monolithic unity" of the communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), and rejected suggestions that the various national unions should be given greater autonomy.

In a speech before the congress of the WFTU here, M. Khrushchev swept aside proposals presented earlier by Italian, Yugoslav and Polish delegates suggesting a "poly-central" leadership in the federation. He said, "The unification of the unions on a world scale is not only imperative, but the movement cannot be conceived without monolithic unity."

His statements were

TO BE PUBLISHED IN SUB-SECTION (11) OF SECTION 3,
PART II OF THE GAZETTE OF INDIA

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the

81-
December, 1961

NOTIFICATION
(Rubber Control)

No.S.O. In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947 (24 of 1947), the Central Government hereby nominates Shrimati Rosamma Punnoose, Pulimcottil, Kunnamthanam P.O., via Thiruvalla, Kerala State, as a member of the Rubber Board for a period of three years with effect from the 13th December, 1961, to represent labour.

Sd/-

(B.Krishnamurthy)

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

[F.No.15(2)Plant(B)/61]

To

The Manager,
Government of India Press,
New Delhi.

Copy forwarded for information to:-

1. Smt. Rosamma Punnoose, Pulimcottil, Kunnamthanam P.O., via Thiruvalla, Kerala State.
2. The Chairman, Rubber Board, Kottayam (Kerala State).
3. The Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress, 4 Ashok Road, New Delhi-1.
4. Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.

Copy also to Shri A.M.Abdul Hamid, Information Officer, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Akashvani Bhavan, Parliament Street, New Delhi with a request to give the matter due publicity.

B.Krishnamurthy

(B.Krishnamurthy)

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

12
A. I. T. U. C.
I. P. No. 4252
For Information
Ministry of Labour

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Attne

(123)



By
BHOLA D. PANTH

Reprinted from "Current Science," January 1960, 29, 10-12

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE*

INDUSTRIAL Hygiene (I.H.) has been defined as the art and science of safeguarding and preserving the health and well-being of industrial workers. These ends it seeks to achieve through, (i) recognition and evaluation of environmental causes that are likely to be source of illness or injury, (ii) improvement of work environments and (iii) enforcement of the established laws, rules and procedures relating to I.H. and safety. It, therefore, attempts to anticipate adverse environmental conditions and to devise engineering control measures to prevent injury to life or limb and, eventually when possible, to eliminate related occupational hazards and diseases. I.H. constantly seeks to absorb beneficial techniques and practices as they emerge. To be effective it enlists intimate collaboration between Industrial Hygienist, Safety Engineer, responsible medical authority and other allied disciplines such as Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Psychiatry and Engineering.

Mankind owes a great debt of gratitude to the martyred orphaned-child-workers in the cotton mills and mines of U.K. in the 18th century. Child-labour was a plentiful commodity then. Their deplorable state and the unconscionable manner in which they were exploited inspired the earliest Factory Act of 1802 which became the harbinger of scores of Factory Acts in U.K. and hundreds throughout the world. Labour legislation in U.K. set the pace and was later emulated in Germany, France, America and elsewhere.

In U.S.A. factory inspection was first introduced in 1877 in the State of Massachusetts. The Federal Government adopted compensation laws for civil servants in 1908. New Jersey led the States in passing a similar law for industrial workers in 1911. The first important federal act to control an occupational disease, resulting from the use of phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, was passed in 1912 by the levy of a prohibitive tax. Wisconsin made occupational disease compensable in 1919 and now similar laws are in the Statutes of the majority of States. Because labour occupies a position of dignity and is well organised, and management is alert, there has been ample opportunity to study the adverse effects of occupational environments and to take corrective steps. Besides, the worker in the U.S.A. has come to expect and, in fact, demands a safe, healthful and relatively clean and stress-free work-place

and will not accept a dirty or dangerous occupation. In recent years, for example, even the foundry industry has joined the march of progress by providing clean as well as healthy work environments. Public opinion and the stringent labour and compensatory laws would suffer few employers who might treat the workers as a commodity freely purchasable on the market. These factors, coupled with rapid strides in technology, informed management, and labour fully conscious of its rights, have all led to the now axiomatic proposition that a worker is an efficient producer *only* when his working environment is congenial, co-operative, secure and satisfying—in short, friendly. Besides, or perhaps precisely because of this recognition, substantial pioneer work has been done in the field of I.H. in a systematic and organised fashion. With the passage of the latest U.S. workmen's compensation laws the responsibility of traumatic injuries and occupational diseases has shifted from the individual worker to the industry.

The recency of the development of I.H. in U.S.A., in an organised manner, may be gleaned from a few salient facts. Even though the Division of I.H. and sanitation of the U.S. Public Health Service was organised in 1915, its activities were relatively minor and till 1936 were largely confined to research of a statistical and medical nature. Up to that year there were only 5 State departments of health and 3 State departments of labour, in the entire Union of 48 States. By 1946, 41 out of 48 States had organised State agencies to advance I.H. through the enforcement of control measures against pollution of air, contamination of water as a result of draining industrial wastes, nuisance of industrial noise and, finally, to insure enforcement of factory laws relating to light, heat, sanitation, safety and other protective measures. As a further check a number of States now prescribe thorough medical examination, both pre-employment and periodic, for workers to be engaged in potentially hazardous occupations.

In the U.S.S.R., during a little over forty years of its existence, the technological and scientific advance has been phenomenal. Their scientists and technicians have made spectacular contributions to all fields of human endeavour and now they have rocketed the moon. The mental and physical well-being of the workers and working conditions have received special attention from the technical personnel as well as their government. This is manifest in their scientific studies of occupational hazards and

* *Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology*, Vol. I—General Principles. Edited by F. A. Patty. (Interscience, New York), 1958. Pp. xxviii + 820. Price \$ 17.50.

of the means of promoting industrial health through such diverse, and yet related, research organisations as the Moscow Institute of Industrial Diseases, the Pavlov Institute, the Leningrad Institute of Safety, Hygiene and Technique, the State Scientific Institute of Labour Protection and the Moscow Central Institute of Nutrition. Thus U.S.S.R. attaches special importance to improved labour conditions in order to insure high morale and maximum efficiency for their planned productivity. I.H., therefore, constitutes a *raison d'être* of all the Soviet enterprises.

It is against such a historical background that the significance of this book, *Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology* can be best appreciated. It is the first of the three volumes, and deals with the general principles. (Volume II: *Toxicology* and Vol. III: *Industrial Environmental Analysis*). It is an all American book. It contains 21 Chapters contributed by 18 specialists. This distinguished company of authors is drawn from the U.S. Public Health Service, Bureau of Standards and Mines, noted Research and Educational Institutions and leading Industries. It contains a comprehensive and systematic treatment of industrial hazards and their causes and of their detection, prevention, control and elimination. The original edition appeared in 1948 and this, the second edition, in 1958. During the decade phenomenal advances have been made in pure and applied sciences. Because of the development of nuclear power and the growing application of isotopes, technology has taken a dramatic leap. The position of industrial worker has potentially become more difficult and dangerous. The recognition, evaluation and control of *ionizing radiation* exposures and the inhalation of radioactive gases have aroused unprecedented concern for all organic life. Thorough mastery of these and other hazardous contaminants has therefore become an imperative to protect life. At long last, Human Engineering and I.H. which had so long and so greatly merited attention, have received up-to-date treatment in this new edition. This composite work is an eloquent expression of an integrated approach and team-spirit to achieve a common objective.

The volume is edited by Frank A. Patty, Director of I.H. Department of the General Motors Corporation. He draws from his rich experience to contribute five chapters, namely, I.H. Prospect and Retrospect, Methodology of I.H. Surveys, Action of Toxic Materials, Atmospheric Contaminants, Respirators and Respiratory Protection Devices.

The chapter on Human Engineering and Industrial Safety, written by Ross A. McFarland, Director of the Health and Safety Centre, School

of Public Health at Harvard, carries the hallmark of critical comprehension and lucid exposition. He considers as indispensable the utilisation of basic data on the range of the motion of head, upper arm, forearm, hand, thigh, lower leg and foot and the forces applicable in different body positions, for control design. He elaborates on the application of anthropometric and statistical data for arriving at proper human sizings for the purposes of design. He considers instruments and controls as extensions of the nervous system and body appendages of the operators. Therefore, he advocates the designing of equipment and working areas in keeping with human capabilities and limitations and consistent with the anatomical, physiological and psychological characteristics of the operators.

The chapter on Pulmonary Dust Diseases deals with classification and properties of dust, the anatomical and physiological factors of importance in injury, and pulmonary fibrosis. Periodic check of workers is recommended since no other technique is available to prevent dust diseases. The chapter on Occupational Dermatoses covers most occupational diseases.

Of particular and timely interest to industries is the chapter on Radiant Energy. It discusses the different concepts of injury caused by radiation, penetrating ionizing radiation and protection from Gamma and X-rays, infra-red radiation, corpuscular radiation (Alpha and Beta Particles, Protons and Neutrons) and poisoning from Radioisotopes.

The chapter on Industrial Noise and the Conservation of hearing covers, in considerable detail, the fundamentals of noise and its transmission, the ear and the measurement of hearing and, finally, noise control. A valuable and concise chapter on Lighting for Seeing is contributed by two authorities from the Lamp Division, of the G. E. Co. at Cleveland. In a table they furnish an authoritative and specific recommended values of illumination for different types of work and work areas.

Air pollution is the most serious health and economic problem in modern industrial communities. There is no way of determining the cost in human life, disease and unhappiness due to this cause. As for material losses, for instance, the U.S. Geological Survey places its damage to merchandise and buildings in that country at 500 million dollars, annually. (Just a glimpse of relevant history: in the U.K. the first smoke abatement law was passed by Edward I in 1273 to protect the people's health from pollutants. As early as 1306, by Royal Proclamation, the burning of coal was prohibited in London. An owner of industry disobeyed

the proclamation, was tried, found guilty and beheaded. In early February 1959, heavy smog persisted in London for five days, caused widespread infection and unprecedented crowding of hospitals, and took an unusual toll of life and affected the health of a large percentage of Londoners. The irony of the situation is that even though coal, gas and electricity are nationalised and are administered by the same Minister, co-ordination of industries and control of smoke appears difficult since the maze of chimneys over the London houses continue to smoke, unabated. The chapter on Air Pollution traces its history through advancing industrialization and urbanisation.

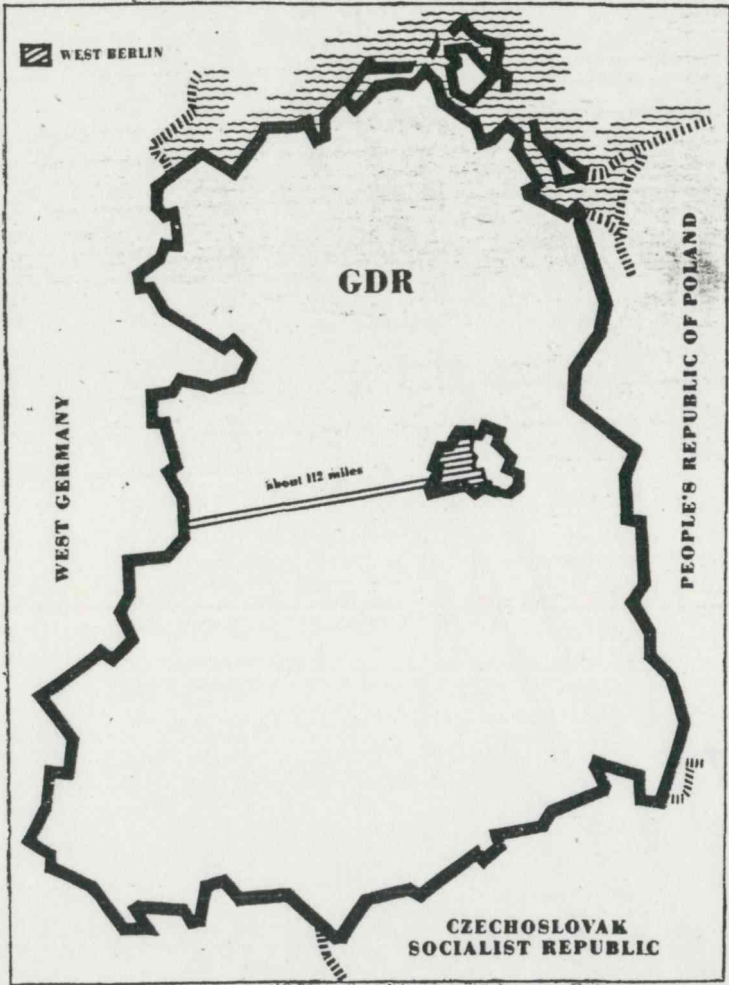
Because of the adverse effects of heat on comfort, safety and health of workers and, consequently, on production, heat and allied controls have merited four chapters. They are: Air Cleaning, Air Conditioning, Ventilation and Heat Control in the Hot Industries. All these chapters are of very special interest to us in India where, for a major part of the year, the temperature and humidity ranges lie in the physiologically harmful zone. Medical authorities tell us that in this zone increasing degree of psycho-physiological disturbances are noted as the level of stress rises with heat and humidity. In such a situation human organs exert their automatic controls. A substantial part of the outgoing blood from the heart is diverted, for cooling purposes, to all the extremities of the body. Naturally, that results in a deficiency of supply to the brain thereby affecting its work of discrimination, integration and precision in movement, with consequent sluggishness, errors and accidents. The high correlation between accident rates and high temperatures is attributed to this factor. Therefore, the author concludes, that the advantages of air-conditioning should be seriously considered for all industrial operations carried out for any length of time, under conditions of high temperature.

This composite volume is logically conceived, psychologically developed and is handsomely got up. It makes excellent use of graphic materials to supplement the clarity of the written word. It carries a good index. Most chapters include tables furnishing vital information—both factual and technical. For the benefit of those who desire to pursue a subject in greater detail, each chapter furnishes relevant references. The inclusion of a section recounting the activities and contributions of ILO and WHO in this volume would have been

pertinent and welcome. However, it is a valuable reference and should be at the elbow of every industrial hygienist, safety, sanitation and production engineer, and alert industrial manager. It is a must reference for the libraries of Engineering Colleges and Industries.

A word about the prospects of utilising the I.H. techniques in India. The absence, alleged or real, of the concern of health, safety, well-being and desirable working environment in a factory where the worker spends nearly 25% or more of his weekly time, can prove a corroding factor to productivity. This problem is particularly aggravated in our country by the climatic conditions—high temperature and abnormal humidity—for nearly 7 to 8 months in the year. Obviously, for lack of resources, we cannot possibly apply, immediately, the techniques of the I.H., so widely practiced in U.S.A. and so well elaborated in the volume under discussion, to our existing or developing industries. We can, however, provide in our long-range plans for the manufacture of basic air-conditioning equipment with the view of air-conditioning our industries as and when we become self-reliant. Till such time it is suggested that such industries, as are running only one or two shifts and provide quarters to their workers in the factory neighbourhood, avoid work during the hottest part of the day. This could be achieved, conveniently, by bifurcating the day shift into a morning and an evening period. Where a second shift is essential, a night shift could be introduced. A lead in these directions could be given in a selected few of our new nationalised industries. The fertilizer-cum-heavy-water industrial unit at Naya Nangal incorporates the latest in technology. Since it will be operated by hydroelectric power, it will provide the cleanest industrial area in India. Naturally it will also offer the best opportunity for an extensive I.H. programme and could, therefore, be used as a model for emulation. In our new steel plants at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela, the best known I.H. techniques have probably been incorporated in their respective designs by the Russians, British and West Germans, to insure effective control of contaminants and to safeguard and preserve the health of the workers. These three large enterprises will provide comparable clinical data which could be studied with advantage for essential application or adaptability to other industries throughout our land.

BHOLA D. PANTH.



Prevent War!



**Arguments and material on the question of a peace treaty
with Germany and a solution of the West Berlin problem**

Dear Readers!

On the front pages of your newspapers recently you found many reports dealing with the question of Germany and the problem of West Berlin. Both problems are being discussed in international political circles with great interest. This subject was dealt with in the talks between N. S. Khrushchov and President Kennedy in Vienna and in a Soviet memorandum to the United States government. When this document was published, many opinions were expressed in both German states. Walter Ulbricht, Chairman of the GDR State Council, granted an interview to Mr. W. R. Hearst, chief editor and owner of the American Hearst press, and answered many journalists' questions at an international press conference in the presence of 350 journalists. Leading political bodies in the GDR, the State Council, the Ministers' Council, the National Council of the National Front of Democratic Germany and the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party issued a joint statement which contained a proposal to the government of the Federal Republic to take up negotiations in preparation for a peace treaty.

The Soviet government made the first proposal for the preparation of a peace treaty with Germany as early as 1946. A draft of such a treaty was handed to the western powers in 1952. Unfortunately both they and the west German government rejected this great chance.

In 1958, the Soviet Union submitted a new draft peace treaty for discussion. And now the time is more than ripe that such a peace treaty be concluded.

With this pamphlet please let us acquaint you a little more thoroughly with certain aspects of this problem.

A situation has arisen which represents a great danger to the peoples of Europe and to the whole world, as a result of the continued existence of problems left unsolved after the second world war.

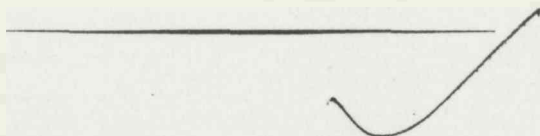
Thank you in advance for your attention.

West-Berlin must become a demilitarized Free City!

"We know of no Berlin problem. There is only a West Berlin problem. West Berlin is a part of a city in the centre of the German Democratic Republic, it lies on GDR territory and Bonn has not the slightest right to claim it. The west German government has no rights whatever in West Berlin.

To put it more precisely, I would like to emphasise the following: After the conclusion of a peace treaty, life in West Berlin would no longer be influenced by occupation regimes, espionage centres or special transmitters which organize the cold war, or by any other measures which could serve the purpose of preparing for another war. This means: West Berlin must not be used against the interests of the German Democratic Republic and other socialist countries, or against the USA, England, France, the west German Federal Republic and other western countries. West Berlin should have the status of a truly neutral city. This means: In connection with the conclusion of a peace treaty, the statute of occupation will cease to exist and West Berlin will obtain the status of a neutral, free city with secure, international guarantees. The German Democratic Republic will strictly respect this status of neutrality. We think such a status will serve the interests of peace."

(W. Ulbricht at the International press conference June 15th, 1961)



"It is our opinion that the time has now come for the four powers, but also both German states, to conduct serious negotiations on the principles of a peace treaty. We are prepared for such negotiations. Those who reject a peace treaty are obviously intent on disrupting peace and increasing the danger of war."

Walter Ulbricht

B. N. Viyulie

D. Com. (Edin). A. I. S. A. (London)

Industrial Consultant.

13 A, Station Road,
Santa Cruz,
BOMBAY-54.

Ref. No. _____

Date: 13th July 1961.

Shri Shripad Amrit Dange, M.P.
4 Ashok Road,
NEW DELHI - 1.

B-28
✓

Dear Sir,

SHODDY WOOL

We are very happy to see an article by Shri S.N.Puri in the Financial Express of 24th June 1961. The article is a thought evoking discussion and every man interested in the bare necessities of the common people will learn much from the same. It is really good news that shoddy is providing shelter to the teeming million who cannot afford refined and costly warm clothing and blankets to cover themselves.

This Industry, therefore, needs maximum encouragement from the Government and co-operation from the public.

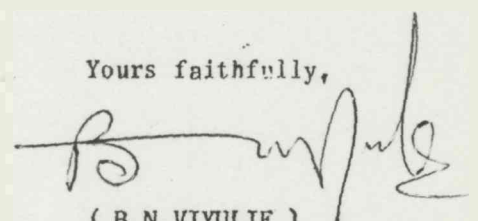
Moreover, it is a life line for Shoddy Blanket Manufacturers and weavers. It would be more beneficial and would save a lot of foreign exchange if shoddy is manufactured in India from rags and other material like tailor cuttings, discarded warm clothing, condemned hosiery goods and thread waste etc. This Industry is bound to provide employment for many unemployed people and will also bring prosperity to the Nation.

We very strongly commend it to all interested in the welfare of the common man.

We are enclosing herewith a copy of the article by Shri Puri and request you to give your kind attention and study the same.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,



(B.N.VIYULIE).

Encl:One.

ljd/-

RICE IMPROVES FURTHER, WHEAT RULES STEADY

Small Turnover In Pulses

From Our Market Staff

BOMBAY, June 23.—Rice improved further in the grain market here today, while wheat ruled steady. Pulses were unchanged with small business turnover.

As offerings from weak holders were over in rice, prices had showed an improvement. It continued in today's trading resulting in a rise of one rupee. On improved turnover of business the undertone was distinctly changed with the result wholesalers were willing to do business only at higher levels. After the fall in arrivals during earlier days of the week, today's arrivals were reported higher at 5,100 bags.

Gurmulia was bought a rupee to two higher at Rs. 54 to 59 per quintal. Hansa ruled improved at Rs. 60 to 64 and Luchal at Rs. 63 to 70 per quintal. In boiled goods Gurmulia was demanded higher by Rs. 3 at Rs. 52 to 58 and Hansa gained a rupee at Rs. 58 to 62 per quintal.

Trading in wheat was moderately good and Punjab quality were in good demand. A stock of more than one lakh bags was reported locally. Arrivals were amounted to 15 wagons. Punjab Farm ruled improved at Rs. 50 to 52 and Dado at Rs. 45 to 48 per quintal. Other varieties were unchanged with poor inquiry.

A quietly steady tendency was in evidence in pulses. 11 wagons of gram arrived today. The offtake was small and the prices were held around the previous levels. Punjab gram was placed at Rs. 43 to 43 1/2 and Rajasthan at Rs. 42 1/2 to 43 per quintal. Prices of tur U. P. goods ruled slightly weak with bold variety done a rupee lower at Rs. 43 to 44 per quintal. Berar white was placed steady at Rs. 48 1/2 to 49 per quintal.

On considerably lower demand, prices of mung developed weaker tendency. A drop of Rs. 2 was seen in Moglal quality at Rs. 64 to 65 per quintal. Urad and lang ruled unchanged. Gram dal Punjab ruled steady around Rs. 48 and Bombay mills at Rs. 50 to 51 per quintal.

Friday's rates: (per quintal) Rice Gurmulia Raw 54 to 59, Luchal No. 1 63 to 70, Hansa No. 1 60 to 64; Wheat: Khandwa No. 1 70 to 75, Khandwa No. 3 55 to 62, Sarbati No. 1 65 to 62, Sarbati No. 3 43 to 48; Jowar M. P. 34 to 38, Shalapur 43 to 45; Bajra Deccan 46 to 60, U.P. 55 to 65; Pulses Tur Moglal white 47 to 47 1/2, Tur Berar white 48 1/2 to 49, Mung Chinal new 75, Mung Gogial new 64 to 68, Urad Khandesh new 60 to 61, Gram Punjab 43 to 43 1/2, Gram Rajasthan 42 1/2 to 43, Gram yellow 51 to 52.

EASY UNDERTONE

DELHI GRAM

DELHI: With dull and featureless dealings, gram prices displayed an easy undertone today due to lower advices from Punjab and reduced trade support here. The prices of other items remained stationary at the previous day's levels. Garuda Rajasthan gram and yellow gram declined by 33 and 87 np. respectively.

Friday's rates (per quintal): Wheat Sarbati 44 1/2, Punjab 48 1/2, Dara 37 1/2, Rice Double Elephant with flag No. 3546 Old 91 1/2, King of Rice 101 1/4, Basmati Ambarhoo 88 1/2, Gram garada Punjab 36 1/8 to 36 1/2, Kahl 61 1/4, small 58 1/2, Barley 29 1/4, Maize red 36 1/2, White 34 1/4, Jowar sharbati 33 1/2, Moong green 65 1/2, Urad green 60 1/2, Black 54 1/2 to 58 1/2, Masoor thin 34 1/2 to 37 1/2.

Pulses: Moong with chhika 68 1/4, without chhika 75 1/4 to 77 1/2, Urad

to 26 1/8, Urad churi 23 1/4, Peas churi 20 1/2, husk 14 1/4.

HAPUR INACTIVE

HAPUR: Foodgrain markets were inactive today as arrivals were small due to inclement weather. Prices were almost stationary. Pulses were also devoid of notable activity. Trading in Gur was quiet partly due to rains, but mostly due to non-availability of loading facilities. Sugar was listless while superior khandasari prices improved. Futures were closed today for jeth dusseran.

Friday's rates ready wheat 14- to 14 1/2, Farm 15 1/2 to 16 1/2, Gram 13 1/2, Barley 11- to 11 1/2, Bejhar 11- to 11 1/2, Methi 27-, Bajra 17-, Maize 12-, Jowar 13- to 16-, Guar 16 1/2 to 17 1/2, Rice small sela 40- to 32-, Mainpuri sela 22 1/2 to 23-, Ramajwayan sela 24-, Rahnunia sela 25 1/2, Gainda 20 1/2, Peas dara green 10 1/2 to 10 1/2, White farm-11 1/2 to 12 1/2, Peasdal 23 1/2, Arhar 12 1/2 to 13-, Arhaddal 16 1/2, Urad 21- to 22-, Dal 25-, Moong 20- to 25-, Dal 24- to 27-, Masoor 13 1/2 to 15-, Dal 16-.

RAJKOT: Friday's rates (per 20 kilos): Wheat Banis 14- Sarbati 10- to 11- Red desi 9 1/2 to 10 1/2, American Vishram 12 1/2 to 13-, Bajri alot 11 1/2, Gulbarga 10 1/2, Punjab 10 1/2, Uttar Pradesh 10 1/2, Jowar white 8 1/2, Gajjar 7 1/2, Rice Gujarat Basmati 16-, Bhindi 16- to 20-, Surticolom 20 1/2, Gurmulia 11 1/2, Hansa 12 1/2, Original Basmati 23- to 26-, Gram Punjab new 8 1/2, Gramdal Polished 9 1/2, Besan Thatis Gram flour (per bag of 88 kilos) 48 1/2, Gram churi (per bag of 75 kilos) 24 1/2, Gram Husk 3 1/2, Moong Chinal 16-, Rajasthan 13 1/2, Muglai 15-, Maize 9 1/2.

BHAVNAGAR: Friday's rates (per desi maund) Wheat White new 10- to 11 1/2, U.P. 9 1/2 to 10-, Vishram 12- to 12 1/2, Bajri Desi new 11- to 12-, Jowar White new 8-, Kanpur 7 1/2, Madhya Pradesh 7 1/2, Gram Red desi 8 1/2, Punjab 8 1/2, Rice Gurmulia new 11 1/2 to 11 1/2, Hansa 12 1/2 to 12 1/2.

WANKANER: Friday's rates (per quintal) Wheat Pissl 51 1/2.

SAVERKUNDLA: Friday's rates (per quintal): Wheat Banis 56-, Bajri Desi 57 1/2, Jowar white 42-, Moong 65-.

AMRELI: Friday's rates (per quintal): Wheat Desi 50 1/2, Pissl 57 1/2, Jowar white 42 1/2, Bajri Desi 57 1/2.

BHATINDA: Friday's rates (per maund) Gram 12 1/2 to 13 1/2, Gramdal 14 1/2 to 14 1/2, Gram flour 15- to 15 1/2, Churi 9 1/2 to 9 1/2, Husk 4 1/2 to 5-, Wheat 13 1/2 to 13 1/2, Farm 15 1/2, Sharbati 15 1/2 to 15 1/2, Wheat flour 15 1/2 to 15 1/2, Barley 9 1/2 to 10 1/2, Bajra 16 1/2 to 17-, Maize 11 1/2 to 11 1/2, Pulses mung 23 1/2 to 23 1/2, Moth 18 1/2 to 18 1/2, Urad 22 1/2 to 22 1/2, Bitties (per bag) Gram 34 1/2 to 38 1/2, Gramdal 38 1/2 to 40 1/2, Gram flour 42 1/2 to 42 1/2, Husk 5 1/2 to 5 1/2, Churi 20 1/2 to 22 1/2, Gowara 37 1/2 to 39 1/2, Bajra 43 1/2 to 44 1/2, Maize 30 1/2 to 30 1/2, Barley 25 1/2 to 26 1/2.

INDORE: Practically all commodities in the local grain market ruled steady.

Friday's rates: Rice 50- to 120-, Paddy 32- to 33-, Wheat pissl 30- to 40-, Malvi 40- to 60-, Chandosi 40- to 50-, Jowar 32- to 35-, Maize 33- to 36-, Gram desi 40-, Gram gulabi 44- to 48-, Gram pulse 46- to 48-, Moong green 50- to 60-

KHURJA: Friday's rates: Wheat Inferior 13 1/2, average 14 1/2, Superior 15 1/2, Farm 16 1/2 to 17-, Gram local 13-, Punjab 13 1/2 to 14-, Dal 16, Bejhar 10 1/2, Barley 11-, Bajra 15- to 18-, Peas 10 1/2 to 11-, Farm 11 1/2, Dal 12- to 13-, Arhar 12 1/2 to 12 1/2, Dal 16, Jowar 14- to 16-, Bitties (per Bag) Dal Arhar 43 to 46, Dal Peas 33 1/2.

CUDDAPAH: Friday's rates (per quintal): Rice: First quality 65 1/4, Jowar white 33 1/2, Yellow 31 1/2.

AMRITSAR: Matze was quoted at 65 1/2 per maund of 80 lbs. on Friday.

CALCUTTA: Friday's rates (per quintal): Punjab 48 1/2 to 52 1/2, Rice: Kalma 51 1/2 to 52 1/2, Sitalal 57 1/2 to 58 1/2, Barley 33 1/2 to 37 1/2, Maize 40 1/2 to 41 1/2, Jowar 34 1/2 to 38 1/2, Moong 54 1/2 to 56 1/2, Masoor 34 1/2 to 44 1/2, Arhar 38 1/2 to 41 1/2, Urad (Kajal) 50 1/2 to 58 1/2, Peas (malari) White 38 1/2 to 42 1/2, Kalamukhl 37 1/2 to 38 1/2, Khesari 26 1/2 to 32 1/2, Poppyseed 103 1/2 to 104 1/2.

Gram: Punjab 42 1/2 to 43 1/2, Bengal 38 1/2 to 38 1/2, Gulabi 49 1/2 to 52 1/2.

VIRUDUNAGAR: Friday's rates: Toor Gramdal 60 M.M. Best 55-, Second 53-, Third 51-, Black Gramdal 70-, Green Gramdal 59 1/2.

JODHPUR: Grain market ruled firm to-day.

Friday's rates: Wheat Bhatia 19 1/2, Mewadi 17 1/2, Kekri 15 1/2 to 17-, M.P. Sharbat 17-, Pissl 15 1/2, Panjabi Kanak 18 1/2, Dara 17-, Gram 15 1/2, Gram dal 18- to 18 1/2, Jowar white 15 1/2, Jowar yellow 14 1/2, Bajra deshi 18 1/2, Bajra pardeshi 18-, Moong 26-, Maize 13 1/2, Moth 20- to 22-, Gowar 17-.

PAIAKOL: Friday's rates: Rice B T 62-, SKK 46 1/2, Akkuli 45-, Billed huller 42 1/2, Billed cone polsh 43-.
MARSAPUR: Friday's rates: Rice R T 52-, SKK 46 1/2, Akkuli 45-, Billed huller 43-, Billed cone polsh 42 1/2.

LATUR: Friday's rates (per quintal): Jowar 34- to 37-, yellow 30-, Mellow 33 1/2; Wheat 43- to 54-; Gram 42 1/2; Tur 37- to 40-; Paddy 33- to 39-, Dhanla 92-, Jagree 28- to 40-.

BHIMAVARAM: Friday's rates: rice (per bag of 2 Imperial maunds): Akkuli 45-, SKK 48-, Kicmudi 52-, BT 45-, Garki Raw 44-, Garki Boiled 42 1/2.

TADIPALLIGUDEM: Friday's rates: rice (per bag of 2 Imperial maunds): Rice Akkuli 45 1/2, SKK 48-, Kicmudi 49-, BT 45-, Garki Raw 44 1/2, Boiled 45 1/2 Boiled 44-.

AMKAOOTI: Friday's rates: (per 100 kgs): Jowar 31- to 32-, Wheat 46- to 48-, Bajra 45- to 46-, Tur 40 1/2, Moong 49- to 50-, Urd 54- to 55-, Gram 42- to 43-, Dal 47-.

SHRIRAMPUR: Friday's rates (per quintal): Wheat 43- to 58 1/2, Jawar Jirait 34 1/2 to 37 1/2, Baisit 38 1/2 to 39 1/2, Bajra 53- to 56 1/2.

MASULIPATNAM: Friday's rates: Paddy Akkulu 28-, SKK 36 1/2, Dalva Kicmudi 27-, Foreign Garki 25 1/2, New Garki 25-, Rice Akkulu 44-, SKK 48-, Dalva bilid 43-, Black gram 54-, Green gram 49-.

GADAG: Friday's rates (per quintal): Jawar: red 37- to 37 1/2, white 38- to 38 1/2, Wheat: red 45- to 46-, white 47- to 48-. Pulses: Tur 34- to 35-, Mung 56- to 62-, Kulathi 41- to 42-, Gram 46- to 47-.

Paddy, Jowar Prices Shoot Up In Warangal

From Our Correspondent

WARANGAL, June 23.—Paddy and jowar prices have shot up by about Rs. 10 per quintal in the Warangal market since the beginning of the monsoon season.

Lack of proper communication facilities has reduced the daily arrivals of paddy, rice and pulses from 2000 carts to 1000 carts. Increased exports of boiled rice by local millers to Kerala, Goa and other places have

Financial Expre For Commod

	June 22	June 23	Change
A. Agricultural Commodities	102.32	101.55	1
I Food			
Articles	90.76	89.57	
1) Cereals	86.41	84.93	
ii) Pulses	94.54	94.12	
iii) Others	119.46	119.46	
II Raw			
Materials	132.96	133.15	
III Miscellaneous	83.53	83.24	
B. Non Ferrous Metals	118.42	117.72	11
C. Fuel	106.18	106.18	10
D. Manufacturers	116.93	116.93	11
All Commodities	101.58	3.94	10

* Provisional.

Moderate Ac

From Ou

BOMBAY, June 23.—The local market displayed moderate activity today and most of the prices remained unchanged. Turnover modest.

Turquoise Blue which had been item of speculation for quite a long time remained unchanged. But traders were optimistic of a future rise in prices as the premia on import licences being quite high the cost of the imported materials is bound to go up.

There was a short supply of Direct Bordeaux, Atul, and the prices shot up to Rs. 9- per lb. But even Rs. 9-, the item was not available today, which had some buyers. Thursday, settled down in the grain once again and the prices remain unchanged.

Friday's rates (per 100 kgs): Chryso phenene Poland 13 1/2, Gese 14, German 15 1/2, Sirius Lemon Yellow Gl. 23 1/2, Fast Orange S 200% It 16-, Direct Blue Z B Atul 9 1/2, Con Red Cone Atul 6 1/2, Fast Red M B 400% Italy 16 1/2, Indian 13, Direct Black M GX Italy 8 1/2, Indl 8 1/2, Diazo Black Both Cone Atul E Benzopurpurine 4B German 9, Direct Brown Atul 9 1/2, Direct Scar 4B Atul 11 1/2, Direct Bordeaux Cone Holland 17 1/2, Sirius Turquo Blue 84 Cone—Japan 14 1/2, Sirl Turquoise Blue 84 Cone—Italy 14, Direct Green B Cone Atul 9-, Direct Violet MB Cone Italy 18-, Dire Pink B 400-, Italy 15 1/2, Indian 14

CHEMICALS DULL

From Our Market Staff

BOMBAY, June 23.—Activity in the local chemicals market remained dull and most of the prices were unchanged.

Rongolite German had some enquiry and its price moved up to Rs. 331 per lb. owing to short supply. Prices of other varieties of Rongolite were around Rs. 306.

Caustic soda was steady. Tartar acid powder was done at Rs. 225- per 50 kgs. white prussiate of Potash Rs. 340 per 100 kgs. Ultramarine bl was weaker, Belgium variety both available at Rs. 270- to 275- at Spain at Rs. 227- to 228- per 50 kgs. Friday's rates (per lb.): Acid Acetic German 137, Acid Acetic Indian 11, Aniline Salt English 11 1/2, Hydrosulphate of soda Fr. 234, Hydrosulphate of soda German 234, Hydrosulphate of soda H.T. 224, Perborate of soda 131, Rongolite, 'C' German 331, Rongolite 'C' Russian 306, Aniline C 171, Formic Acid 131. (per 50 kilos): Acid Boric powder Tech. 88-, Acid Oxalic Ger. 187, Acid Chloride Granular 170-, Acid 'A'

Article on
Bastar police
firing

M. R. Kahale, Pleader
Jagdalpur (Bastar)
D.P.

डा. अ. टी. ए. सी.
Received... 11/32/30-1-61
Registered...

श्री. ग. ग. डिंगे
पिनो. वि. ०.

Separate
file

गोबत अ. टी. ए. सी. "Lohandi"
guda Police Firing - A Political
Analysis "गोबतच्या तैरेव पाहवित्त आहे.

भोगे श्री. "Saulakaramya"
Project - Two way of development
गोबतच्या तैरेव आपल्या विचारात पाहवित्त
ता होता. जेस्तरे दडकारण योगेन-पा
मोदा भाग आहे. त्यांत सुरक्षणे वीरित्त-
ला असतरे economy च्या संदर्भात
हा तैरेव वाचणे व राजीत राजनीत
राजकीय दल व श्रुतपूर्व महाराजा प्रवित्त
शांच्या विचार करणे.

कोपेर लोह डिंगुडा पोलिस फायरिंग
चरत वाचवित्त म. प्र. ० सामाजवादी-प्रजातंत्र
दिलेला quarterly रिपोर्ट वस्तु रिपोर्टाचा
धरत आहे. को. सुखीर मुकजीच्या ह्या
वाचवित्तला पार्टी रिपोर्ट संकषि दृष्टीकोना-
तून दिलेला व utilized आहे असे

माने स्पष्ट मत आहे. त्याच प्रमाणे संपूर्ण
वस्तु समस्याचे वास्तविक (including
his attitude towards Pravin) त्याचा
दुर्लक्षतायुक्त आहे.

In a fastly developing area
like Bastar Pravin, if he is in-
terested in keeping his position
amongst the advisors, may be
forced to cooperate with the
left democratic forces — provided,
of course, that we stand on
our own footing locally. This
conclusion may be drawn by
taking into consideration his
place in Bastar economy & politics.

असा. हेरव वास्तव-मा नेतर मोतीव
युक्त दृष्टीविषयाची कृपा करणे व
त्याच प्रमाणे वस्तु-च्या democratic
struggle प्रश्ने त्याचा काही उपयोग
होण्या शक्यता असल्यास, करणे.

आपका आशीर्वाद
संगत.

Next page

टीप :- लेखन प्रविरच्यं प्र जेल मधुन
 सुरक्षापूर्वी लिहिला होता. परंतु त्यांतिले
 basic formulations उगाज्या-
 वस्तु रिधतीला धरून असल्यामुळे,
 लेखन त्यांत फरक न करता तसाच
 पाठवित आहे. पत्रांतिले इंग्रजी-
 मराठी च्या प्रिशाणा बद्दल क्षमा
 करानी. दंडकारण्य योजने च्या जाव-
 तीत पार्टीचा दुष्टीकरण स्पष्ट करून
 त्या विभागाकडे पार्टीने योग्य
 लक्ष घावें हि विनंती.

आपला

मन्वहर

LOHANDIGUDA POLICE FIRING

A. I.

Received.

A Political Analysis by M. R. Kabra

alysixxxx
xxxxxxx

Apart from the issue of propriety and justification for the Police firing on the Bastar Adivasis on 31-3-61 at Lohandiguda, which can be decided by an impartial judicial Tribunal only, the Police firing by itself has thrown into bold relief certain fundamental problems relating to the future democratic growth of the nation in general and the tribal district of Bastar in particular.

For one thing, it can be safely said that the Lohandiguda firing was not accidental. It was the logical climax of the police policies of Political Incendiarism pursued by the district Congress Party in collusion with the district authorities ever since the merger of the former State of Bastar into the Indian Union. It was also, probably the first time in India when the police had opened fire during the course of an episode which did not involve any issue of public importance concerning the burning problems of the people.

The present district of Bastar is made of the two former princely states of Kanker and Bastar, both populated by tribals mainly. Kanker being nearer to Raipur and comparatively more advanced, and also because its Ruler had much in common with the exploiting classes now gathered in Congress party, never became a problem state to the Government and the Congress Party.

The case with Bastar was entirely different. Bastar was and continues to be extremely backward inhabited by primitive aboriginals. Its deposed Ruler, Pravirchandra, apart from his private purse, had nothing in common with the exploiting classes, if one takes into account his place in the economic life of the District. He was neither a usurer nor a land lord. He was and continues to be extremely popular with the Adivasis and the Adivasis alike primarily because he monopolizes (there is no opposition party worth the name in Bastar) and symbolizes the entire opposition to the Congress attitude of the District.

cruel exploitation; and secondly because he is their Pujari (Spiritual head) in whom they repose blind faith. In spite of his eccentric nature and pronounced personal feelings, which are not uncommon to the new Maharajah and for that matter to the many of the leading lights of the Congress party, one must say that these heads had little to do with the public life of the district. Although he was not the exploiter in the economic sense, he could have been and can be expected to be opposed to any move to undermine his position amongst the tribals, although unfortunately no such serious attempts has been made so far. In short, he is the Bastar Dalai Lama with a difference.

Bastar does not know of any states peoples movements and for that matter even a religious social, or reformist movement and consequently lacks in democratic traditions and awakened public opinion. After the merger of the state in the Indian Union certain dismissed and discredited ex state employees, P.W.D., Forest and Excise Contractors, Money Lenders and Pleaders of the District overnight became Congress leaders and amassed fortunes during the last twelve years. These gentlemen could be no where in the economic life of the district if the leadership of the party in power were to go out of their hands. These leaders, by the very nature of the economic status they occupy in the district could not but be opposed to the genuine progressive - Congress policies and programmes and consequently to the advisis also.

Unchecked and unsupervised by an enlightened democratic public opinion, the administration of the district has ^{become} conspicuously corrupt from top to bottom. During the last twelve years it has always been ~~amenable~~ amenable to the pressures of the Local Congress Bosses, excepting during a short period between 1955 to 1957 when the then National Minded fresh I.A.S. Collector showed them their proper places and even ^{hauled} ~~hauled~~ them up for arininal offences before Law Courts. (After his transfer the tempo of the ~~that~~ that the Congress party politically

from the administration. As to who will ~~appoint~~ nominate the Sarpanch^a has to the Gram Panchayats (every where else in the State they will be elected) in Bastar District is obvious to all. In the totality of the situation obtained in the district, the administration was destined to occupy a place of supremacy and play the leading role in Bastar politics. There are cases when leaders were made or unmade by the administration. It is not for nothing that the Jagdalpur weekly Dandka Ranya Samachar, which has consistently supported the Congress party and the Government awarded the title of "Sarkari Neta" to the Raipur Divisional Commissioner who was the Bastar District Collector for six years during a crucial period for the congress.

In Bastar, the deposed ruler, Pravirchandra monopolises the support of the Adivasis and the vast majority of the non Adivasi, symbolises their opposition to the Government and has become an institution by himself. The congress party which is devoid of any social base in the district, exists simply because of the fact that it is the party in power at the state level. So far as other opposition parties are concerned they are most inactive and further-more their activities are seriously discouraged by the congress party and the administration.

This, then, is the alignment of the political forces in the district. A short review of the post-merger selected incidents will reveal as to how they have acted and reacted upon each other and in the end succeeded in creating a mess for the people who have become their ultimate victims.

The merger of the state into the Indian Union passed off peacefully and in fact without a event. The ex-ruler was invited to join the congress but he refused to do so.

Shortly afterwards the first general elections were held and all the candidates of Pravirchandra swept the polls. His nominee for the Presidentship of the Jagdalpur Municipal Committee also won -- demonstrating that he had a good hold on the people. Although there was nothing surprising of the

the Leaders of the congress ~~of the~~ party that they stood nowhere in the political life of the district so long as the Popular Rajah was there. Shortly afterwards in 1953 the States estates of the Rajah was put under the Court of Wards for whatever reasons but objectively making the Rajah a deeply aggrieved party.

With the second general election barely one and a half years ahead the D.C.C. passed ^a resolutions demanding the cancellation of the grévy purse of the Rajah on the ground that he was making the Advasis communal minded. The Rajah retaliated by starting his ^{marriage} fund, obviously to demonstrate that he cared two figs for the grévy purse so long as the tribals were prepared to support and sustain him. As a counter move to this marriage stunt of the Rajah the congress raised the bogey of a repetition of 1910 Advasi revolt, thus blackmailing the Advasis, when in fact they were quite innocent of any such schemes. This movement was effectively curbed and the initiator of the movement was sent to Switzerland on the ground that he was suffering from Tuberculosis. Everybody expected that his treatment would take a long time and in any case, the gentleman would not return until after the Second general election were over. But the Swiss Doctors certified him to be hale and hearty and the young man was in a flash ready for the elections.

This time the Congress leaders succeeded in cajoling him to join the congress. He was installed in the district Congress presidential Gaddi and was introduced to Shri Dhebar as such. The Congress won at the polls. Immediately after the elections were over the Rajah appointed an elderly Constructive worker, whose work in the Mysore state was highly praised by the Gandhiji in the year 1937, to be the D.C.C. Secretary and initiated the work of overhauling the entire D.C.C.. As a counter move to this, the then D.C.C. Secretary with the approval of the Congress high ups repudiated

This election stunt, probably has no parallel in the history of the election campaigns of the democratic countries of the world.

With the third general elections some one and a half years ahead the congress started its second round of election battle in month of October last.

What confidential intelligence reports the Government had in its possession is not known. But so far as the popular estimate of the entire situation, as it has developed to date, goes, people feel that it was nothing but a whipped up hysteria without any basis in reality culminating in the detention and deposition of Pravirchandra, only after which, ironically enough, the Congress and the Government did succeed in creating a real situation for themselves.

It all started like this.

On the eve of the last Dashera State festival, acting the incendiary, the congress passed its strational resolution demanding the cancellation of the privy purse of the Rajah, his deposition and further his exterment from the district. It declared that a tense situation existed in Bastar and demanded further that the Rajah should be debarred from ~~the~~ participating in the Dashera - function. The Rajah accepted the challenge by declaring that a tense situation did exist (when in reality none was in ~~existence~~ evidence) and ~~he~~ boasted that he would burn and litter the streets of Jagdalpur with corpses if any attempt was made to touch his privy purse and to depose him. Again to a pattern the congress raised the Bogey of 1910 Adivasi revolt.

It was all some thing like, in the nature of a verbal duel between two drunk fellows out side a country liquor shop.

It is significant that during the entire episode no issue of any public importance was involved.

It can be pertinently asked as to whether the local ~~congress~~ Congress passed a single resolution during its entire history -

or even welcoming the President and Prime Minister when they visited the Bastar? If ever they opened their mouths they abused the ex-ruler and incited him to talk or do certain things which would lead him and the Adivasis into trouble. And this time they did succeed in pushing the Adivasis and the Government to a position where firing must take place.

And the police did resort to firing at Bohandiguda without solving the Bastar problem. The problem has only been aggravated ~~the~~ as can be seen from the way the S.A.F. is being deployed through out the district of Bastar and the entire situation is ~~be~~ being tackled on a war footing, vividly demonstrating the extreme weakness and isolation of the congress party and ~~the~~ unprecedented rift between the Government and the people. If at all it has succeeded in anything, it has elevated the position of Pravin Chandra as a martyr in the eyes of the people in general.

Thus, the foregoing review of the last twelve years Bastar events culminating in the Bohandiguda police firing has posed certain obvious questions before the nation, on the correct answers to which much of our future democratic growth depends.

The following are some of the questions raised by the ~~pol-~~ political firing:-

1. What should be the role of the top bureaucracy in a particularly backward area like Bastar? Should it, or should it not endeavour to enlist the support of the popular forces even if they be in opposition to the party in power politically in the matter of the nation building activities and secondly should it or should it not refuse to set up a local reactionary political force even though it happens to be the party in power at the state level?

2. What should be the role of the party in power at the centre and at the state level, in the large area, where it is not representative of the people? Should it or should it not act as the Gold~~en~~ Sent Rulers and blame others for getting ^{not} ~~it~~

or alternatively should it not modestly occupy the place of the party in opposition (which Adivasis consider it to be in Bastar) and try to win a social base for itself by serving the people sincerely and winning their confidence ?

6 Is the typical tie-up of the top bureaucracy and the post independence Congress leaders and their combined activities - conducive to the creation of democratic traditions/in the - country?

THE BASTAR SOLUTION

India is planning and progressing and naturally Bastar can not lag behind. But there are certain preconditions before any development project involving the welfare of the tribals can succeed here .

Firstly, a political settlement of the Bastar question must precede any attempt at the implementation of the development programmes involving the question of the enlistment of popular support and mass participation. What can be the nature of such a settlement in today's condition ?

The Adivasis were not taken into confidence when their beloved Rajah was detained and deposed. Neither were they - explained the grounds for his detention and deposition. Probably there are no valid grounds for his detention and hence none can

building from below, and enlisting the people's mass participation in the development schemes, the Government should invite the Pargana Manjhis that is, the Adivasi chieftains, to accept the posts of Block Development Officers and national minded agriculture graduates should be appointed as their secretaries.

Thirdly, a district development council consisting of the Pargana Manjhis including Pravirchandra should be formed and the district development officer should act as its secretary.

Fourthly, the Congress High Command should overhaul the entire district party and give it a predominantly Adivasi bias. The congress should concentrate on constructive activities and thus win a social base for itself. It should endeavour to become the worthy political arm of the Government by honestly carrying out congress policies and programmes.

Fifthly, the administration should be placed in the hands of fresh I.A.S. Officers (and not the servile British trained I.C.S. Bureacrats) who alone can be expected to possess a broad national outlook. They should be more responsive to those persons ~~people~~ who really represent the people and should be specifically directed to treat all the political parties alike.

Sixthly, the work of the development Blocks and the all

1524-7

328

From

Voleti Desalu,
President, Balusuthippa Fishermen
Co-operative Society Ltd. (No. B-967),
BALUSUTHIPPA, Amalapuram Taluk,
(Via Yanam), East Godavari District.

To

The President,
The Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee,
HYDERABAD.

Respected Sir,

Sub : Ensuing Assembly General Elections—Selection of
Congress candidates—Allotment of Congress tickets
to fishermen community—requested.

On behalf of the fishermen community in Andhra Pradesh, I beg to submit the following memorandum for favour of your kind consideration.

I am a native of Balusuthippa, Amalapuram taluk, East Godavari district and belong to fishermen community (Agnikula Kshatriyas). I am also the President of the Balusuthippa Fishermen Co-operative Society and I have connection with various fishermen organisations in East Godavari District and elsewhere. I am also an ex-member of the East Godavari District Congress Committee.

The fishermen are recognised by Government as a backward community. I submit that they are by far the most backward of all the backward communities. More than 90% of the fishermen population are complete illiterates. Except fishing in the sea and canals etc., they do no other profession. Only a few ply boats (merchandise boats) on canals. They have got no lands and know no cultivation. There is not even one M. L. A. from among the fishermen community so far, nor a Gazetted Officer is doing Government service. We are very poor people living in huts.

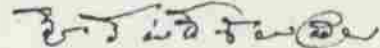
The fishermen community live mostly in coastal villages of Andhra. They number about 30 lakhs in all. For the uplift of fishermen Government have started about 200 fishermen co-operative societies throughout Andhra comprising of mostly or entirely fishermen members. This help is not enough. We feel that our grievances should be heard in the State Assembly through M. L. As., elected from among our own fishermen. There is no representation to us so far though Harijans are given full representation in the Assembly. Our fishermen are always supporting the Congress and they have no connection with any other party. So we request your goodself to allot Congress tickets to contest the ensuing State Legislative Assembly elections—one seat at least for each coastal district.

Fishermen population inhabit abundantly Pallipalem Constituency and Cheyyeru Constituency in East Godavari District. So also Narasapur in West Godavari and Masula in Krishna, and Chicacole District.

We request that you may be pleased to consider our case sympathetically and grant some Congress tickets to fishermen community members. We only pray that justice may be done to fishermen community by giving sufficient representation in the State Legislature as per the spirit of our Constitution. Otherwise there will be the risk of some of our members standing independently and competing with the Congress though it is not to their liking. Fishermen are age-long supporters of the Congress and I submit that by granting some Congress tickets to fishermen community, you will be keeping the fishermen in the Congress fold forever. Thanking you.

Balusuthippa, }
D/26-5-61. }

Yours sincerely,



అధ్యక్షులు
ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ కేంద్ర కమిటీ

Copies submitted to :

- (1) The Prime Minister of India, New Delhi.
- (2) The President, All-India Congress Committee, New Delhi.
- (3) The Chief Minister, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
- (4) The Members of the Congress Parliamentary Board through the Congress President, New Delhi.
- (5) The Members of the Election Committee of Andhra Pradesh through the President, Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee, Hyderabad.
- (6) All the District Congress Committee Presidents.

Prepare

21

Appendix to Report.

1 (P. 4) On Lumsden's Minutes
our statement and
new queries.

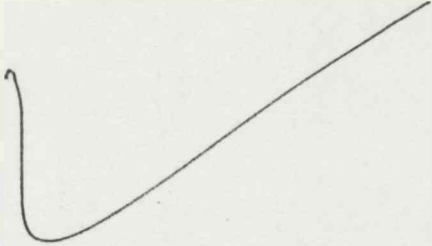
✓ 2 (P. 16) Add the bit in
the debate on President's
address where ministers
utterance when Dunge
mentioned this subject.

3 (P. 17) The figures of
nitrogen concentration
to given in the
"Economic Weekly"
of mentioned by Adish
Nekta in Parliament.

Corrected for Press

SAD

26th Session of the
All-India Trade Union Congress
Coimbatore, January 1961



G E N E R A L
R E P O R T

by

S. A. DANGE

General Secretary

AITUC

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

4 Ashok Road, New Delhi

I
socialism advances
imperialism retreats
nations liberated

We have just closed the year 1960 and are trying to look at the future that we have to shape. Each year, since the end of the World War, brings forth memorable events, which in their total effect, advance history in favour of the working class, in favour of the people, in favour of socialism, peace, democracy and freedom.

You may remember that during the days of the Second World War, there were many good people in India, who were sorry that the Soviet Union, its people and its Red Army, was crushing Hitler and that it had accepted the alliance of Britain, the arch-enslaver of India and several other countries, in the anti-fascist war. India's millions, pining under the heel of British imperialism, would not relish the idea of the victory of the British imperialists in the war. True, they did not want Soviet Russia to be lost, but their main desire was to see that Britain was somehow defeated, - by whom it did not matter. They thought Britain's defeat in the war, even at the hands of the fascists, meant liberation of India and all subject countries. If Britain were saved, so they argued, there would be no freedom for us.

Britain was saved by the Soviet victory, France was saved and America became the richest and most powerful country in the world.

And, yet, what happened in the fifteen years after the war?

The victory of the British imperialists, of the French imperialists, of the American imperialists, did not help them to grow and develop their imperialism further, to retain their loot of the world, to continue to hold vast millions in their colonies in subjection. Was it not a strange victory of imperialism by which the victors lost the essence of their loot, where the victorious imperialisms have to face defeat and ~~shed off~~ the chains by which they enslaved millions. Why this paradox? *see*

broken to bits?

It is because, the victory was not ^{led} ~~attained~~ by the imperialists but by the country of socialism. The victory of the Socialist Soviet Union directly led to the establishment of several socialist States in Europe and later to the victory of the Chinese Revolution. India, too, attained independence and many other countries of Asia and Africa began their battle for freedom and won it.

In the last fifteen years, since the war, about forty new sovereign States have arisen in Asia and Africa.

That continent of one hundred fifty million ^{led} enslaved, tortured, looted by a handful of imperialist marauders and colonisers, described in the school textbooks of the imperialists as a land of barbarians, blacks and wild beasts, but from where they mined gold, diamonds, uranium and radium and got their cocoa and ivory, from where they captured the Africans and sold them into slavery, has now risen in revolt. After the First World War, several countries in Asia stepped into the national revolutionary movement. But Africa was comparatively dormant except for Egypt, Morocco, etc. After the Second World War, the liberation of Africa is on the march. Over fourteen new sovereign States have come up there though, even as yet, the apartheid fascists of South Africa are unwilling to surrender to the forces of freedom.

Another vast belt on which the imperialists fattened was that of Latin America. There too, they are overthrowing the rule of American capital. The most outstanding event in that sphere in recent times is the Cuban Revolution.

What does this phenomenon mean?

It means that the might of the socialist camp ^{is becoming} ~~has become~~ a decisive force in the world arena by its economic, political, technical and social achievements. The economy of the imperialists is suffering from the usual crisis of capitalism, while the economy of the socialist camp is fast heading to become bigger and richer than that of the imperialist camp.

As a result of this and the growth of the national liberation movements of the countries ruled or controlled by the colonialist powers, the vast reserves on which imperialism grew and lived have crumbled. ~~and are crumbling.~~

Long ago, when the Soviet Union was born, we used to speak of one link in the imperialist chain being smashed.

Today, the imperialist chain has been broken all along the line. They may be holding a broken link here and there and trying to restore it by military bases, dictatorships and coups, but it is futile. The all-embracing chain is finished and cannot come back.

....

Such is the world in which we step in, in the year 1961. That should give us, of the working class and toiling people, a new confidence, a new sense of unity and solidarity and greater zeal to fulfil our tasks.

The imperialists are no doubt suffering defeat after defeat. The fiasco of their attack on Egypt, Syria, shows that their warmongering can be halted. They must now be forced into disarmament and to live in peace with the freedom-loving world and try their luck or ill-luck, whether they can keep their own working class and people with them and away from socialism, when it comes to peaceful competition with the socialist camp. But they still refuse to follow that road. Hence, while being confident that all the forces of peace, ~~including the mightiest of them, united under socialism,~~ can halt and defeat the warmongers, we all have to campaign for peace in real earnest and in vigilance. We have to make people conscious of the horrors of nuclear war, the atomic weapons that can kill millions of people and devastate vast areas of civilisation. In our trade unions, we must educate the workers in the capacities for good and bad of the new forces of science, their use in the hands of imperialists for destruction and their use in the hands of the working class for socialism and better life. Only an enlightened class-conscious working class, with the help of other peace forces, can halt war, preserve peace and freedom and ~~go over~~ to socialism. *take the world*

include

We in India, have never been in the real theatre of war and hence we are not so keenly sensitive to the question of war and peace. But now in the atomic age, no country, even a neutral one or far away from the actual scene of war, can be saved from the horrors of nuclear reactions. The advanced worker knows it but not yet the millions. To tell them is one of our tasks.

The imperialists are suffering defeat after defeat, but they will not give up their adventures easily. Apart from threatening a world war, they try to stage a comeback in new guise. They thwart the development of newly liberated countries, by imposing militarist dictatorships over them and suppressing the growth of parliamentary democracy in these countries and fulfilment of measures that are beneficial to the toiling people ~~and especially the vast masses of the peasantry.~~ They still try by force of arms to defeat the national liberation movements. The French imperialists refuse to give up Algeria; the Belgians, aided by the American imperialists, refuse to give up Congo. The Americans are planning to overthrow the Cuban Revolution. While, on one side, their puppets are suffering defeat in Japan, South Korea and Turkey, they are trying to set up new ones in Congo, in Latin America, Laos and so on. Even petty Portugal refuses to surrender our territory of Goa to us.

✓ The British imperialists defeated on the mainland of Indochina refuse to give up West Liaos

Our workers and trade unions have campaigned for solidarity with the struggles of the people of Algeria, Cuba and Congo. But these campaigns have not been ^{as} widespread as they should have been. We have not taken up the work in real earnest. For example, we have hundreds of trade union

.../...

offices in our country. May I ask a very simple question? In how many of them have we hung up maps to tell our workers where Congo, Cuba or Algeria are? Why not have those maps in every office? Dr. Fidel Castro's portraits are seen all over in socialist countries. Lumumba is held a prisoner by the hirelings of Belgian-American imperialists. Are their faces seen on our walls, in our trade union offices? Do their slogans appear on factory walls or in houses of even our advanced workers? Should not the unions do that simple job of education, which then can become the basis of further movements of solidarity?

Our workers are proud of the great socialist countries and their achievements; they speak of Soviet Union and China and other countries. We are familiar with the idea of two camps - the Camp of Imperialism and the Camp of Socialism. But there is ~~the third~~ ^{also} ~~the~~ ^{the} Camp of Peace. It consists of socialist countries and also those which are not socialist but are neutral and peace-loving, opposed to war. If you take the map of the world and hold it to the worker, and show him how big the Camp of Peace is, which includes the mighty socialist camp, he will feel amazed, proud, confident and sure of victory. Should not our trade union organisers carry such an eloquent symbol of peace, freedom and socialism everywhere, in processions, strikes, tribunals, offices, homes?

bigger

and discuss the achievements of the

also the

The Camp of Peace and the peace forces ^{are}, as you know, the following:

emphatic

1. Soviet Union which leads the world in the decisive branches of science and technology.
2. The entire socialist camp, whose material and political might

, Africa and

* Footnote: The gangster regime of Mobutu handed over Lumumba to Tshombe and the Belgian fascists in Katanga, who murdered him and his two colleagues in cold blood. The news broke out in February, 1961 which shocked the world and led to widespread demonstrations everywhere. See appendix. 1

ions. and

perialist

es who

is on the side war. The

Indian Parliament denounced the racists of South Africa and the massacre of Sharpeville. Nehru at the United Nations stood on the side of Congo and for the resolution calling for end to colonialism.

With such favourable circumstances, we should be able to campaign better and secure vaster masses for our cause of aiding the liberation movements, for popularising the achievements of the socialist countries, for international solidarity, for peace and socialism.

These questions should not be treated as remote to us. The military coup in Pakistan gave us a jolt near at home some time back but now we have almost got used to live ~~by the~~ side. In Pakistan, the Generals of the Army arrested the President and marched him off. In Congo, the President and the mercenary Colonel, fed by the American and Belgian imperialists and secretly aided by the so-called neutrality of the U.N. forces arrested Prime Minister Lumumba, dissolved the Parliament and established a rule of terror and of the foreign monopolists wanting the vast mining wealth of Congo. And now, ~~in~~ ^{the King of} Nepal, ~~the King~~ established on his throne with the support of the Indian Army, has become a turn-coat, dissolved the Parliament, arrested the elected Prime Minister and legislators and ushered in a personal rule relying on the Army Generals.

The Indian democratic movement has not yet reacted sharply to the events in Nepal. The Indian reactionaries favour the events in Nepal. It is known that the police and army in Nepal were built by the advisers from India. It is worth noting that Birla's journal, Eastern Economist, welcomed the coup in Nepal. It is at this very time that the President of the Indian Republic raised just casually the innocuous-looking question, before a gathering of lawyers, whether according to

To P.S

in spite of his vast influence, is unable to check this development and strengthen the democratic forces, because he fails to realise the necessity of complete elimination of reactionaries from the making and execution of the political and economic policies of the state, and

To P.S

the advice
ion to
n that the
re

h elsewhere
establishing
rs, am
re position

But this
ess regime
i-democratic
the monopoly
g apathetic
an instrument
grandisement

unable to
influence, (slip)
atic forces
reactionaries
in state,

because he refuses to ^{believe in} rely on the initiative of the masses and their capacity to manage things and curb the bureaucrats and the vested interests. The result is that this vast country of ours, interested in peace and progress, positively on the side of democracy and freedom and against imperialist adventurers, is unable to play a ^{more} positive and bigger role in quickening the pace of freedom, democracy and socialism. The reactionaries, who are yet not organised nor strong enough to do the dirty work in India, are carrying out their rehearsals in Nepal and elsewhere.

In such a situation, we cannot merely remain silent spectators or critics. Many look at these events with the attitude that "it cannot happen here". Yet, it cannot, if the masses and especially the working class and peasantry are roused to the sense of the danger, to the need to guard democracy in our country.

No doubt, ours is not a people's democracy. Ours is not even a national democracy like that of Cuba, which has firmly ousted the American imperialists and nationalised all their undertakings, disarmed the reactionaries and given the workers, peasants and intellectuals full initiative and power to manage the country's government and economy. Ours is a bourgeois democracy where power is not with the masses but with the bourgeoisie. Even then it is a bourgeois democracy based on parliamentary system and some democratic rights. It is not a personal or military dictatorship of capital. It still leaves elbow room for the masses to speak and act in defence of their interests. Hence it is necessary to protect and develop further this parliamentary democracy and not be indifferent to its fate on the ground that it does not serve truly and fully the interests of the democratic masses. The trade unions have a role to play in protecting, using and further developing this parliamentary democracy so that it is not either overthrown by military and personal dictators or used by the monopoly profiteers for their narrow class interests.

are making

In my visits to certain factories, in talks with officials and politicians including men in the military line, I have found in them a growing contempt for the parliamentary system that prevails in our country. Their pet slogan is that it is the politicians and political parties that ~~have made~~ a mess of the country. The factory and the country must be run like the military units. Then things will be done quickly, efficiently and better. At the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry, addressed by the Finance Minister, the President, Mr. Williams "wondered if adequate consideration had been given by employers to the recruitment of army personnel for positions of responsibility. . . They could make an invaluable contribution to the solution of certain problems facing industry." Here you have an open call for ^{a sort of} "militarisation" of the factory.

In the opinion of some, this "talking shop" of Parliament and the "so-called democratic freedoms" are ruining the country. Strikes must be

...../.....

banned altogether, peasants must work and stop talking of land for themselves; the student must learn, obey and serve, and so on. There are, as you know, well-known leaders who support these sentiments and want a non-party firm government and dissolution of all political parties. Their next step would be dissolution of all trade unions or their complete subordination to the State administration. Such line of thinking is dangerous to our freedom, to the workers, to the trade unions, to all people.

What is then our task in this sphere? No doubt, at present, the bourgeois-landlord majority in the Parliament and State Legislatures goes against the interests of the workers, peasants, the middle classes, and even sections of the bourgeoisie on some issues which are beneficial to the monopolists. The remedy to cure this is not to bring into contempt the parliamentary system as such and thereby pave the way to its suppression. The remedy is to change its composition; that is, win it for the democratic masses. The trade unions are vitally concerned with this. It is not solely a task of the political parties but of the workers and the whole people in general.

For this, the trade unions which are the broadest organisations of the workers must mobilise politically, act politically, while defending their day-to-day economic interests.

~~It is a common practice now, as was recently seen in several strikes, on the part of Government to send army units against the strikers, to terrorise them, even when they are peaceful strikes. The trade unions and workers must learn how to fraternise with the army men and the police ranks so that they understand what we are struggling for. Some say that army and police must be and are above politics. That is a false statement. The higher army and police officers, the topmost generals, are skilled politicians, they themselves belong or have links with the capitalist-landlord classes. They do politics all their life. It is the ordinary soldier, the lower officers, drawn from the peasantry and poorer sections of the people who are debarred from politics, which means sympathising with their own brethren, the exploited masses. In strike struggles, these people begin to see things, they begin to think, while remaining loyal to their duties. The task of the trade unions is to teach the workers now to fraternise with them so that they at least know what we are fighting for, that ours is a just cause in the service of the people and the country, though it may appear to be expressed in the mundane terms of wages and work. It can make them see where the system is wrong.~~

We must also campaign among the Congressmen, their legislators, who are not hardened reactionaries, to make them see the danger to all of us, by the way things are going.

Unity of the working class and its action, even simple, vast, united, peaceful mass action, can many a time defeat the dictators and

6 About the dangers of ^{revival} rearmament of German and Japanese Militarism; the need for peace-treaty with the two German States and solution of the Berlin question.

7 About the seating of the Peoples Republic of China in the UNO.

Tot. 8

reactionaries. The united strike and action of the Japanese workers, students, intellectuals, moving in millions and facing boldly the army, turned back Eisenhower and brought down the Kishi Government. The determined march of the students, workers and other citizens drove Syngman Rhee from South Korea despite his guns and his American supporters. The dictators are not always so invincible as some think, and united, peaceful mass action is not so ineffective as some maintain.

Our trade unions have to learn to act positively in defence of democracy. We have to come to such a level of consciousness that the arrest of Lumumba or Koirala, the suppression of Parliament in Congo and in Nepal, the attack on Cuba or Iraq ought to evoke a protest strike, in a few factories at least, at least for an hour, if not more. That would be the measure of our general political class consciousness. That would enable us to fight the reactionaries in our country also, when they act against the workers, against the people. Question is: shall we do it henceforth with plan and vigour?

Hence our duty to ourselves and to the international working class enjoins on us to organise, educate and act for the following:

To educate our workers -

- 1 About the advance in the economic, cultural, scientific fields made by the Soviet Union and its defence of peace, freedom and socialism;
- 2 About the advance made by the socialist countries and the power of the working class, which has enabled them to do it;
- 3 About the national liberation movement and the strides it has made in Asia, Africa and Latin America and particularly the events in Cuba, Congo, Algeria and South Africa; ~~and the fight for the liberation of the democratic world of freedom and peace of reconstruction.~~
- 4 About the struggles of the working class, in the imperialist countries such as USA, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, etc., against the capitalist monopolies;
the need for universal and complete
- 5 About disarmament, banning of atom bombs, and the peace movement;
- 6 About the reactionary conspiracies which the imperialists and monopolists are hatching to turn the clock of freedom and democracy backwards, the capacity of the people to halt them on the basis of united action;
- 7 Against war; for peace;

.../...

University
677

10 For defence of democracy and freedom; against monopolists and dictators.

To teach our workers to act in solidarity and unity, to discharge the above tasks.

The platform of the AIUE which is the platform of the internationalism of the working class, of unity and solidarity, must more and more campaign for these issues and also act. Let us win all the unions and workers for this. The World Federation of Trade Unions shows us the way to do it. We, as its detachment, are confident of winning victory.

II

plan production

- growth

and

new dangers

In this year, the Second Five Year Plan is completed and the Third Plan, whose outline is already before us, begins to work.

The Planning Commission has given us an outline of the progress achieved in the Second Plan and also in the last ten years from 1950 to 1960. In these ten years, Indian economy has been growing, despite its ups and downs. The salient points of this growth are worth noting.

"Over the ten years 1951-1960, national income (at constant prices) will have increased by about 42 per cent, per capita income by about 20 per cent and per capita consumption by about 16 per cent." (Third Five Year Plan - Draft, p.17)

In agriculture, production will have gone up by about 40 per cent in these ten years.

The index of agricultural production (1949-50 = 100) as given by the Draft is as follows:

...../.....

i n d e x o f
a g r i c u l t u r a l p r o d u c t i o n

(Base: 1949-50 - 100)

	1950-51	1958-59	1960-61 (expected)
All commodities	95.6	132.0	135.0
Food Crops	90.5	130.0	131.0
Other Crops	105.9	136.0	143.0

p r o d u c t i o n
o f m a j o r c r o p s

	1950-51	1960-61 (likely)	Percentage Increase
Foodgrains (cereals and pulses) (mil. tons)	52.2	75.0	43.7%
Oil Seeds "	5.1	7.2	41.0%
Sugar Cane "	5.6	7.2	29.0%
Cotton (mil. bales)	2.9	5.4	86.0%
Jute "	3.3	5.5	64.0%

Thus the overall production in agriculture has risen by 39.4 points in the ten years. Foodgrains, as expected, before the year-end figures are available, has risen by 43.7%. At the same time, it is worth noting that the most attractive money crop and one which is so much on the speculative markets, ~~is~~ that of cotton and jute. Both these have risen by 86.6% and 64.0% while sugarcane has lagged behind food crops even, with an increase of only 29%. Oil seeds have gone up by 41%, nearer to food crops.

*Production of
has risen more
than that of food*

.....

All these are tentative figures. But they show the trends which are verified by the actuals of the previous year.

The growth in the industrial sector has been much more and was bound to be so. The Second Plan placed great emphasis on heavy industry and despite many obstructions, encouraging results have been obtained.

"Overall industrial production is expected to record an increase of about 120% between 1950-51 and 1960-61." (Draft, p.20)

This more than doubling of overall production is in highly important lines which are absolutely necessary for our growth and preservation of our independence.

The first and foremost rise is in iron and steel. Three steel plants in the public sector (Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur) have been established. The two in private sector, Tata's at Jamshedpur and Martin-Burn's at Burnpur have been expanded. However, the actual finished steel production is still lagging behind capacity, as some of the plants are not yet ready for full working.

There has been growth in machinery and chemicals, fuel, power, transport, cement, textiles and so on. There is not a single commodity in which one can point out a fall in production to old time levels. Some figures on this are worth noting.

		1950-51	1960-61 (likely)	Percentage Increase
Finished Steel	(mil. tons)	1.0	2.6	160%
Cement	"	2.7	8.8	226%
Coal	"	32.0	53.0	65.6%
Iron Ore	"	3.0	12.0	300%
Diesel Engines	('000 Nos.)	5.5	33.0	500%
Fertilisers	('000 tons)	9.0	210.0	2300%

The percentage increases, no doubt, look astounding. But compared to our needs, the quantity as such is not very high. But the point here is that production has gone up and at a good rate, though it could have been better, of which we will speak later.

In the matter of consumer goods, only one or two items need be mentioned.

.../....

		1950-51	1960-61 (likely)	Percentage Increase
Cotton Textiles	(mil. yds)	3720	5000	34.4%
Sugar	(mil. tons)	1.10	2.25	104.0%
Bicycles	('000 Nos.)	101	1050	940.0%
Automobiles	(Nos.)	16,500	53,500	224.0%

In textile production, which is one of the most essential things for life, the production of handloom cloth has increased from 742 million yards to 2,125 million yards. Khadi production will have gone up from 2.0 to 3.7 million yards. A number of medium and small-scale industries have developed and the old countryside of India, which ten years ago knew only the plough, the bullock and the huts, is getting interspersed with small industries, which, though small, do introduce a new element in the old dormant village.

due to In spite of the pruning that the Second Plan suffered at one stage, because of the attitude of the imperialist countries and their capitalists, our production targets in certain vital lines have come nearer fulfilment. In certain lines, though there is no production yet on hand, foundations of absolutely new and vital industries have been laid. The stranglehold of the oil monopolists of USA and Britain is about to be broken, thanks to the aid given by the Soviet Union and Rumania. Heavy machinery manufacture, mining machinery and such others will soon be on the production line.

To be able to manufacture our own machines is the basic need of our country. In the Third Plan, we shall be able to do it, with the foundations now laid in the Second Plan.

We the workers and trade unions, whose labour is the prime creator of all these things, should rejoice that we are overcoming our backwardness in which the imperialists left us and still want to keep us. Our workers, technicians, intellectuals and the honest sections of the industrialists have discharged their duty to the country and the people.

I have said "honest sections of the industrialists" very deliberately. Many of the big names in industry first tried to mislead the Plan in the wrong direction. Some of them tried to sabotage production in one section or another. But many of them increased production in some lines because it paid them super profits. Of course, all industrialists are in the field because of profits. That is the law of all capitalism: Even the honest sections do it for profit. But many there are, who really want the country's economy to develop, to be independent of foreign dependence and to be efficient. It is these sections of the bourgeoisie whom I included in the above compliment.

But to say that is not enough. These production achievements/^{have} had several drawbacks, several black spots, including treachery to the country's interests and people's welfare on the part of certain vested ^{monopoly} interests and their allies.

The first, who merit denunciation, are the foreign imperialists and investors, who have all along been holding us at ransom. They ~~will~~ spend millions on arms and armaments. But they refuse to give aid to our country unless we join their warmongering pacts, unless we give up our anti-colonialism, unless we change our peace policy, unless we give up our State Sector and cease to dream of becoming an industrialised nation. True, some of them have helped with the Durgapur and Rourkela plants for iron and steel or with the Heavy Electricals, some with wheat supplies, (which are unsaleable in the world market,) and so on. But all that help started coming in only when the Soviet Union and the other countries of the Socialist Camp offered unstinted help on low interest, in rupee terms, and of the best technique in the true socialist manner. The socialist countries' plants have been built according to schedule and are in production without difficulties because there is no corruption and negligence in what they have been doing for us in Bhilai or in oil or machinery enterprises. But Rourkela always breaks down somehow, somewhere. Durgapur goes on limping though we get reports of production also and big plans of their further expansion, even before the present phase is hardly completed. The attack on our oil venture is so open and blatantly anti-national that those who have been trying their hardest to sabotage our oil sector should have been thrown out of the country and some of them sent to prisons as saboteurs. But in the name of democracy, these saboteurs are running their "free enterprise" at the cost of our people's interests.

The Oil Commission, assisted by the Soviet Union and Rumania, has found oil and is on the way to establish its own refineries. In the meanwhile, the Anglo-American oil monopolies were asked to reduce prices of their products, as they had fallen in the world markets and their prices were robbing our economy. As the companies refused to be helpful, the Government imported crude oil from the Soviet Union at cheaper prices. Unfortunately, the selling agencies, pumps, storages are all in the hands of the Anglo-American companies. They refused to refine our imported oil in their refineries, refused storage facilities and did everything to sabotage the Government deal. Any Government, which is not under the pulls and pressures of foreign monopolists, would have taught a lesson to these companies and thrown them bag and baggage out of the country. The little Cuba did it and our big country could have done it. But the Government of India, divided within itself, some of whose ministers rightly want our independent oil industry to grow, while some others in the same Government oppose it and from within help those foreign monopolies, would not allow any drastic measures against the foreign oil monopolies.

But the most astounding fact is that when the Government started selling the oil to the States, to the State-owned transport companies and such

.../...

others, some of these States and public concerns hastily made contracts with the foreign companies and refused Government of India's oil. The excuse given was that the oil companies' quotations in the tenders were lower than the price quoted by the Oil India Ltd., i.e., the Government of India's oil company. ~~The BEST, the municipal-owned transport service in Bombay, bought the anglo-american oil, the Kerala State did the same.~~ The excuse of lower quotation is a racket. The quotation of Oil India was revealed to the oil companies by persons who are secretly allied with them and the companies, to defeat our oil policy and stop us from buying cheaper Soviet oil and break the anglo-american monopoly, quoted lower figures by a few naye paise. This situation does require attention and inquiry. The main culprits ~~are~~, however, are those who oppose our independent oil policy and ~~the~~ State Sector and insist on befriending the foreign monopolies.

Another field, ^{which} ~~has caused tremendous harm~~ ^{has been done by ~~the~~ vested interests} to our growth by ~~vested interests~~ is Coal. The coal industry has been a preserve of foreign capital, though of late, some Indian monopolists have been taken into partnerships by them to blunt Indian nationalist opposition and to secure concessions from the State. The Government of India rightly decided to develop coal in the State Sector and stop these companies from massacring coal seams by unrestricted mining of good coal for quick profits.

This too was opposed by some of our own ministers and industrialists and strongly resented by the coal magnates. They bluntly said that the coal target would not be fulfilled. And it did happen that way. Neither in the State Sector nor in the private sector, did coal advance as was required. The private sector had a short fall of 3.5 million tons and the State Sector of 9 million tons.

*and several
of concerns*

Not only production lagged, even the supplies to the factories failed. And it was a scene of shame that the Railway Ministry blamed the Mining Ministry for the failure by which the Bhilai Steel Plant had to hold up production and the Mining Ministry retorted back and exposed the Railway Ministry. The truth is that both the ministries have failed in their tasks. The reason is not that coal cannot be produced or that it cannot be transported or that there are no means for it. The real reason is that inside the Government, there are interests and elements, who hate the public sector, and want to see it fail in its objectives. And the private sector held back their hands as they wanted their demands to be fulfilled. The essence of their demand is higher prices, unrestricted field for expansion and large subsidies from the State. What they themselves would do to help production would be to help in swallowing the profits that would fall in their hands!

The World Bank mission which is the inspirer of all these tactics of foreign and Indian reactionaries had the following to say on this question:

"The expansion of the private sector has been restricted as an act of Government policy, which has reserved the opening up

.../...

of new areas to the public sector. Price control has also discouraged the private companies from investing more in the industry. It is possible to sympathise with some of the considerations underlying the Government's policy and yet to feel that the way in which this policy has been applied is contrary to the nation's economic interests. As the Mission sees it, the overriding need now is to get more coal quickly and other considerations should be subordinated to this purpose." (Commerce, October 29, 1960, p.750)

As a result of the deadlock that took place for want of coal in factories, the Government of India have now agreed to let the private sector all that it wants - larger fields of expansion, higher prices, subsidies, etc. The Commerce (October 22, 1960) wrote:

"By all accounts, the coal industry in the private sector has not been fighting a losing battle. That its pleas are just beginning to be heard is confirmed by the latest agreement at Calcutta, between its representatives and the Union Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel."

The Economists Panel of the Second Plan had long ago said that for the Plan to be successful, essential minerals like coal, ore, etc., should be in the hands of the State. It means that coalmining should have been nationalised and managed on a democratic basis with the aid of the workers and patriotic managers. But such a policy was not to the taste of those who did not want to attack the entrenched position of the monopolists. They tried only to restrict their hold and side by side expand the State Sector of production. The tactic failed with the result that the monopolists have come back in the saddle in the field of coal - one of the most strategic things for industrialisation.

I have only cited the example of oil and coal to show how the foreign imperialists and their friends in India, among the big financiers and the ruling circles, entrenched in some of the key positions of the Congress ministries and public bodies, are doing everything to sabotage the State Sector of industry and the further rapid development of our economy, even in some parts of the Private Sector as in coal, unless the Government and the country agrees to their terms. I cannot cover the whole field in this report.

Some sections of the big monopolists in the early days vehemently denounced the State Sector. But later on, when they found that rather than encroach upon their profits, it would, in fact, help them to do jobs which for the time they were unable to do and that too with public money, they acquiesced. But only some have acquiesced, while others continue to snipe at it hoping to destroy it for good.

An innocent looking move was recently proposed in certain circles of the Congress Party and the Government of India - that some percentage of the shares of concerns in the State Sector should be sold to private investors. That would give money to Government and keep the sector open to competent supervision of the private industrialists, who know things

...../.....

better. Even an official study group, headed by Mr.D.L.Mazundar, Secretary to the Company Law Department, was appointed to study the proposals and the group has recommended that the "experiment" can be made in certain undertakings. And what lines were suggested for this sell-out? The Hindustan Machine Tools, the best going concern and some selected Transport Corporations. Even the Life Insurance Corporation is being mentioned.*

This proposal is the most dangerous one and must be fought by all people, including the trade unions. The proposal is nothing but one of de-nationalisation. The Commerce (November 12, 1960) wrote:

"By and large, however, a balanced approach of limited 'denationalisation' or 'privatisation' is discernible in the extracts from the group's report which appears to have leaked out to a small section of the press."

These sinister developments have not evoked that indignation and protest it should have from all those who do not want our State Sector to be sold out to the anti-national profit-hunters. There is a two-pronged drive to land India on foreign dependence in economic field and to keep it under the heel of unrestrained anarchic capitalist exploitation. These two prongs are the demand for an end of the Public Sector and sell-out and if that is not just now possible, to try for its restriction and ultimate failure. Second, to open the gates of India for penetration of foreign capital. The second campaign is blessed by the Finance Minister, whose address to the concluding session of the Conference of Industrial Leaders organised by the National Productivity Council, is reported as follows:

"Mr.Desai said that there was wider recognition both at home and abroad of the scope of foreign business investment in India. The number of applications the Government had received for collaboration with foreign enterprises had increased in the last one or two years.

"Recent estimates of the net inflow of private long-term capital from abroad had also shown an increasing trend and indications were that the flow of foreign capital would be larger in the coming years." (Times of India, December 19, 1960)

Similar sentiments were expressed by Mr.J.R.D.Tata at the Annual General Meeting of Tata Iron and Steel Co., on October 6, 1960. He said:

"In this context, we welcome the shift in our country's policies towards foreign participation in industry. We have gone a long way from the days when such participation in industry was looked upon with suspicion and discouraged and this is obviously to the good."

* See Appendix 2

.../...

One would ask if the help of the socialist countries is not listed as foreign capital. It is listed as loans to the Government of India. It is in a sense inflow of capital. But it is not inflow of "private" capital which is being very much sought after by the monopolists of the Indian big bourgeoisie and which is being referred to here. It is further stated by Mr. Morarji Desai: "In the coming years, private enterprise, whether Indian or foreign, would have ample opportunities for growth..."

It is not our position that all private enterprise should or can be done away with in the present stage. But we have to see that the State Sector grows in extent and depth, that it embraces all the strategic lines of production, that nationalisation grows further and not that the State Sector is "denationalised" as some propose.

Some may think that India is politically strong enough to take in foreign private capital and yet retain its political and economic independence. Yes, political independence may remain in form but its substance will get corroded and economic independence will not remain at all. Even a mighty industrialised nation like England has succumbed to the dictates of American capital. Now millions of workers there have awakened to the danger of the wholesale sell-out of British factories, of the atomic bases in England and so on. India will not be able to resist the onslaught on its political and economic independence, once it opens its floodgates to foreign capital and destroys its public sector and surrenders to the dictates of foreign and Indian reactionaries on the policies of India's industrialisation.

In every public sector undertaking, in every large-scale concern, the trade unions must rouse the workers to the consciousness of this danger to our country and our economy. Greater the growth of monopoly capital, greater will be the attacks on our democratic rights, on our wages, on our freedom. X

Another serious danger to our economy is the failure to raise agricultural production to the required levels. Because of this, we are getting slowly mortgaged to the American imperialists, from whom we buy wheat. We are already indebted for over 1000 crores to them under P.L.480 loans.

The failure in this sphere is again one arising from refusal to carry out fundamental land reforms in favour of the peasantry. All the heroic resolutions on land ceilings, cooperative agriculture, State trading in foodgrains have remained a dead letter. The bitter opposition launched against these resolutions, which were adopted under the pressure of the masses, was not countered by a sweeping mass movement, with the result that the peasantry has been left where it was, except in a few spots, where some ceiling laws have been nominally adopted. Even then, the ceilings are such that very little land is left for distribution to the peasant. A movement, as in

X See Appendix 3

....

Maharashtra, by the landless labourers, got them a few thousand acres of fallow land and no more.

Land reforms and supply of capital to the peasant alone can raise agricultural production to high levels. The growth in production of diesel engines, fertilisers, channelled into the agrarian sector has led to some increased production, but that is limited to sections of landlords ("self-cultivating") and rich peasants. But they by themselves are incapable of raising the economy to a higher level. A joint movement of the working class and peasantry, of the trade unions and the Kisan Sabhas and agricultural labour unions is clearly called for to overcome the lag in the situation.

The perspectives that the Third Five Year Plan holds before us are more or less a continuation of the Second Plan in the matter of allocations and related priorities. The Third Plan has given a little more weight to agriculture than before and a little less to transport and the total industrial pool. But quantitatively and in money terms, the Third Plan is bigger. The Second Plan had laid down a total investment of Rs.6,750 crores, while the Third envisages investment of Rs.10,200 crores, an increase of 51 per cent. The investment in Public Sector will increase by 70 per cent and that in private sector by 29 per cent. One table giving an overall picture will suffice here.

	<u>PUBLIC SECTOR</u>			<u>PRIVATE SECTOR</u>	Total investment
	Plan Outlay	Current Outlay	Investment		
Second Plan	4600	950	3650	3100	6750
Third Plan	7250	1050	6200	4000	10200

It is good to see that despite the criticisms of some monopolists like Tatas and others, the emphasis on heavy industry, engineering and metals, has not been given up and the Public Sector has not been subordinated to the private. But one has to be vigilant and see whether private sector steals from the public sector as was done in the Second Plan and puts it in difficulties. Our trade unions will surely fulfil their duty to the people, where the Plan will work in national interest, and give efficient and honest work. ~~At the same time, we cannot help raising the vital question as to who is gaining from all this prosperity, what is the share of the people and the workers in the vast wealth that they create.~~

Add slips

..../....

Copy of the memorandum
submitted to Nehru during 66th
Congress here: Please do look
to Item No. 6 & Page 4 herein

C. P. I. Unit.
Ghogha Gate.

BHAVNAGAR

Sudhakar
Dist. Secy

Dt. 18/1/61

To

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,
Prime Minister,
Government of India.

328

While together with the citizens of Bhavnagar, we welcome Your Honour's visit, we cannot but express our deep felt regrets at the affairs of the people and their plight who every year expect the Government of India to improve their life conditions the direct result of policies of the Government that you lead being contrary.

Towards that we want herebelow to point some facts for Your Honour's immediate attention as under :-

(1) RISING PRICES :-

Index of whole sale prices has risen to 125.4 for all commodities (1952-53-100) as on Dt. 3-12-1960. Whereas consumers Price Index for the workers has risen to 174 (1939-100) even in October by which time it has gone still further at present.

This sor did take of spiral of rising prices remains unchecked and Government of India remains a polemising spectator and analyser!!! Nothing can be worst for the people because the day to day consumption cost more and more to the common man e.g. whole sale price of Gur rose 132, Bajra to 136, Tea to 223, Jowar to 124 and Sugar to 127 (Base 1952-53-100 as on 26-11-60).

Prices in this part of the country Saurashtra as it is being called have risen to more than 73 to 74% rise (especially those of Jowar, Bajra, Rice etc. compared to those quoted in "Economic Survey of Saurashtra" by C. N. Vakil for the years 1951).

We do want to impress upon Your Honour that

(2) TAXES :-

When the vested interests are being spared by very low incidence of direct taxes, indirect taxes are very high.

The fact that direct taxes are very low would be clear from the following comparable figures of other countries :-

INCIDENCE OF DIRECT TAXES :-

West Germany	26.8 %
Austria	35.3 %
U. K.	33.4 %
Norway	40.7%
Sweden	57.4%

I N D I A :-

In 1950-51	28%
In 1958-59	less than 20%
In 1960-61	Just over 21%

This very clearly shows the wide scope of levying more direct taxes and reducing indirect taxes which fall on the consuming masses. Unfortunately this is not being done and rather being avoided.

(3) INEQUALITIES :-

Despite declaration to that effect inequalities during both the 5 year plans instead of being reduced have definitely increased. It can be seen from the following figures :-

No. of Assesses whose income exceeded 3 Lakhs Rs.

1940 - 41	333
1951 - 52	1325
1958 - 59	2693

This very clearly proves how the how the Gulf of inequality goes on increasing.

But this is not all. The income generated by country is pocketed by . top rich, more than half. And how much more it is can be seen from the following figures:-

Incomes Received by Richest 20 %	.(in percentage).
Puerto Rico	56
Indian	55
Ceylon	50
U K	45
U S A	44

(From an article by T.T. Samuel in A.L.C.C. Economic Review Dt. Nov. 22.1960).

More than

Thus almost more than 6000 Crores of Rs out of the Nation Income of Rs.11360 (1957-58 at prices) are easily pocketed by 20 % rich of the country.

We believe, and rightly too that 66th session of the ruling party that your honour in person leads & advise has not decided in any way to solve this riddle.

(4) Unemployment.

As admitted by an article in planning Commission Magazine (by A.V. Bhatt) unemployment to the tune of 8 Millions and under employment to the tune of 16 Millions awaits solution which is not made available. It is obvious that the current rate of industrial development cannot solve this problem. Government of India should not fight shy to speed up in this direction.

(5) OIL AVAILABILITY :-

Right near Bhavnagar Port at a small hillock "Dana" gives all indications of Oil and natural gas being easily available underneath and oil and Natural Gas commission Geologist Mr. Srivastava has already submitted his report. Yet the further development is completely ignored. Even Ghogha which was No.9 in survey report was put last in the list. This is nothing but clear partiality to other areas - We wish that the Oil & Natural Gas commission be alerted to the better and superior potentialities of oil and Natural Gas in this area especially the land strip between Ghogha and Bhavnagar.

(6) USE OF STATE MACHINERY FOR CONGRESS SESSION :-

In addition to specially created Sardarnagar Railway Station and specially constructed railway line, even a post-Tele. unit inside Sardarnagar is created (violating the rule that every post office must be assessible to all Citizens whereas this are is assessible to only persons who have the passes to cutars Sardarnagar) Telephone services, as well as men, material and machinery has been utilized for this 66th Session of congress. Thus for the purposes of the party a state property is utilized. We request you to appoint an all party impartial committee to investigate this and we will surely submit the revealing facts thereto.

(7) CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES :-

It has been assured on the ground of parliament that no body will be victimized for the recent central Employees strike. Here in Bhavnagar itself, number of railway employees are victimized, many are yet in suspension and even such cases are available that those who proved not to have taken part in strike are yet not taken on duty! We wish Government of India to thoroughly go into these

cases and see that the policy gets really implemented.

(3) POLICIES !!!

Co-operative farming, State trading, Public sector, etc. have been the empoard specimens for the Gujaraf Government at least and we can emphatically say that Gujarat Government has even not given any consideration to these things so far. We do not know whethet Government of India can do anything in that matter!!!

Please be sure that we entertain no illusions that these things would go much longer to solve the problems however we want to emphasize that even Congress policies so often declared are not being implemented even in the most neacent way.

(Subodh Mehta)

Nenlal Thakker

Manubhai Trivedi
(palitana)

(Nirubahan Patel)

Arjunpuri Madhavpuri Karimbhai "

(Pravin Shridharani)

Ali Hasan (Savar Kundla).

On behalf of Communist Party,

BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT UNIT.

328

January 31, 1961.

Shri C.K. Naik,
65, East and West Villa,
Shanker Shett Road,
Bombay.7.

Dear friend,

Many thanks for your letter of January 18, 1961.

The position about your query is this that in the circumstances obtaining throughout the country, individual workman are not generally able to resist exploitation by the employer. Therefore workers - manual, industrial as well as office - on their own experience of decades formed trade unions.

Organised unity of the working class is the only way to prevent employers' exploitation. Our organisation is the Central body of such trade unions and it deals with policy matters.

You should contact our office for Maharashtra State in the following address and there you will be given all assistance and guidance in the matter.

Maharashtra Rajya Trade Union
Congress, Dalvi Building, Parel, T.T,
Bombay.12.

With Greetings,

Yours fraternally,

ms
(K.G. SRIVASTANA)
Secretary.

From

G. V. Nagaraj
Velandipalayam. P.O.
Coimbatore. II.

328
5.1.1916.

To

The General Secretary,
A. I. T. U. C.
Coimbatore.

Dear Comrade,

I am an ordinary worker, I think we have to do our duty for the future well being of ~~our~~ workers. In the implementation of this duty one of works is to start a movement for increasing the production in our country. I think we have to multiply our efforts in the cause of increasing the production, compared to what we have done in the last war in this direction. By doing this we would have done our duty correctly in the interest of International Working Class.

Countries which have attained freedom recently which are underdeveloped and which will attain freedom in due course, should be selfsufficient and follow an independant policy, politically and economically, ~~inde~~ independant of Imperialism. To create a situation like this Indian Working class should play its part. If we fail in this, we would have failed in our duty to International working class. I submit that this is my humble opinion.

If we start a movement for increasing the production, I think we will get the support of all progressive forces and masses ^{in our country}. The result of it would be that we would have started a war against the reactionary forces which are opposed to this movement.

I once again bring to your notice that I am an ordinary worker and I have tried to put before you what I think is the bounden duty of the work-
class to do.

above is correct thinking, as our leaders it is left to you to give whatever shape you may think fit and bring it as a resolution before the conference that is going on now, and I hope that you will do the needful.

yours fraternally,
G. V. Nagendra

Handwritten text in Hindi, starting with 'कुछ नामक ग्रंथ लिखने शक्य है कि...' and continuing with a detailed discussion of a subject, possibly related to law or administration.

Vertical handwritten text on the right side of the page, appearing to be a list or a series of notes related to the main text.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

(Affiliated to the Bombay State Federation of Secondary Teachers' Associations and the All India Federation of Educational Associations).

AHMEDNAGAR CITY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

AHMEDNAGAR DIST. SECONDARY SCHOOLS' HEADMASTERS' ASSOCIATION

(Affiliated to the Bombay State Federation of Head Masters' Associations.)

Address:--4169 Gujargalli, AHMEDNAGAR, (Maharashtra), India.

9th June 1960.

To,

The

Dear friend,

It gives us great pleasure to introduce to you Shri. VASANT PANDURANG PAITHANKAR, an active educational and social worker of this district. Shri Paithankar has worked for a fairly long period as the Secretary of the District Secondary Teachers' Association. As the Secretary of the Association he has continually tried to improve the standard of Secondary Education in this district by organizing conferences, workshops and seminars. He was mainly responsible for the organization of the Tenth Bombay State Secondary Teachers' Conference held in Ahmednagar in 1954. He was the Secretary of the 1959 District Secondary Education Seminar. Shri Paithankar has represented the Association on various occasions. He has worked as the representative of the Association on the council of All India Federation of Educational Associations and the Bombay State Federation of Secondary Teachers' Associations. He tendered evidence before the Integration Committee for Secondary Education appointed by the Government of Bombay. He has worked as the Secretary of the Joint Preliminary Examination Committee of 1959 and currently he is representing the District Secondary Teachers' Association on the Advisory Committee of the Extension Service Department, Ahmednagar Zone.

Shri Paithankar has been taking active part in the various social and educational activities of this district. He is the founder member of the Central English Night School, the first night school in this district. He has started Dada Chaudhari S. T. C. Institute, the only teacher training institute for undergraduate secondary teachers in the district. He was elected as a teachers' representative on the executive committee of Hind Seva Mandal - one of the important public bodies conducting a number of educational institutions in this district. He has also worked as a member of the executive committee of the Ahmednagar City Library and the Ahmednagar District Secondary Teachers' Co-operative Credit Society. He was the chairman of the society last year.

Shri Paithankar who is a highly qualified person with a brilliant academic record, long experience and a background of organizational work has been awarded a teacher training grant in 1960-61 under the Fulbright Exchange programme. After completion of his assignment under the programme Shri Paithankar will get in contact with the various associations in U. S. A. and other countries which he will visit enroute home. His visit to these countries will give him an opportunity to study the working of the Associations and to help the teaching mutual appreciation of eastern and western cultural values and to strengthen the ties of friendship between teachers of various countries by personal contacts.

Shri Paithankar, an enthusiastic worker in the field of Secondary education and a writer of educational articles and papers has prepared a number of lectures on important Indian topics which include Gandhian contribution to Education, Second five year plan and Education, Teacher Training in India, The message of Vinobaji, Glimpses of Indian culture, Sarvodbhaya, Problems of Secondary education etc. His lectures, we are sure, will help to further understanding about Indian culture.

It will not be out of place to mention a few facts about our Associations. The field of the activities of our Associations extends to Ahmednagar District. Hence numerically and financially the Associations have not been able to foster an effective programme for their members. However the Associations have been constantly striving to promote the economic and professional interests of the teachers, to secure and safeguard teachers' rights, to inspire a sense of responsibility and idealism amongst the teachers, to help in maintaining and improving professional standards, to secure public support for education and to strengthen and develop teachers' organizations.

One of the aims of our Associations is to foster a conception of education directed towards the promotion of international understandings and goodwill with a view to safeguarding peace and freedom and respect for human dignity. One of the aims of the World Confederation of the Teaching Profession is to promote closer relationships between teachers in the different countries. Teaching mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values was the theme of discussions of the 1959 Washington Assembly of Delegates. One of the suggestions for the promotion of mutual understanding approved by the Assembly is to establish an interchange of ideas, teachers students etc. and to invite foreign personalities and arrange meetings to establish an exchange of cultural values.

As a member of world confederation of organization of the teaching profession, we are confident, that your Association will utilize the occasion of the visit of Shri Paithankar to develop closer relationship with the teaching fraternity in your country and will greatly help the appreciation of eastern culture by organizing lectures and talks on varied topics by Shri Paithankar.

This is for the first time that one of our experienced and enthusiastic field worker has been offered an opportunity to visit foreign countries. We are sure that he will make the best use of this opportunity by studying the activities of various organizations and by establishing personal contacts with the workers in the field of education. His lectures on varied topics will undoubtedly help teaching mutual appreciation of Eastern & Western cultural Values.

Our Associations will not able to render any financial help to Shri Paithankar who will have to meet all the expenses from his modest resources and the help of his friends.

We therefore earnestly request you to extend all help and afford hospitality to Shri Paithankar as a representative of our Associations. He may also be given full opportunities to study the organizational pattern and to meet the workers in the field of education in your country. Shri Paithankar will write to you directly when his programme will be finalised.

With Best Regards,

We are
Yours sincerely,
in educational service,

B. N. Hirve
Vice-President

V. S. Maralkar
Shaikh Y. S. I.
Secretaries

Ahmednagar District
Secondary Teachers'
Association.

G. L. Kale
President

Ahmednagar City Secondary
Teachers' Association.

S. C. Walimbe

Editor " Adhyapak " (An educa-
tional Quarterly in Marathi)

Member of the Court of the Univer-
sity of Poona.

Recipient of the National Award
for Teachers 1960,

Member of the Executive
Committee of Ahmednagar District
Secondary Teachers' Association.

S. V. Hatwalne
President

Ahmednagar District Secondary
Schools' Head-Masters' Association.

R. M. Shinde

Member of the executive of the
Ahmednagar District Secondary
Teachers' Association;

Chairman Executive Committee
Ahmednagar District Library;

President, Bombay State Voluntary
Primary Teachers' Association; and

Ahmednagar District Voluntary
Primary Teachers' Association.

Flame
5.14.10.61

PEOPLES' VOICE

MASTER PLAN MUST BE PUBLISHED

Many of your readers, like me, are among the numerous helpless victims of the soaring rents in the Capital. Your help in throwing some light on their present miserable plight and suggesting some remedies thereof through the columns of your esteemed paper is very much needed.

The root cause of the exorbitant rents in Delhi is not the landlord's apparent love for money but the shortage of houses. The shortage of houses, in turn, is due to the uncertainty about the government policies in the matter. In fact there are many who want to build houses for their own use as well as to let. But they cannot do so because they do not know clearly which part of Delhi is reserved for residential purposes and which is reserved for other purposes.

Because of this uncertainty they also face untold difficulties to get their building plans approved by the authorities concerned, that is the Corporation of Delhi.

It may not be out of place to mention here that the same uncertainty is also very harmful in many other fields. For instance, an intending industrialist dare not buy a piece of land for industrial purposes because he is not sure about the "purpose" of any piece of land in Delhi. Consequently, industrialisation of Delhi suffers and hence, to some extent, the much needed exports from the country.

Under these circumstances, with a view to removing the said uncertainty, an early publication of the Master Plan for Delhi in its final shape is very essential. The crux of the matter is that the publication of the Plan is not in the interests of some very influential colonisers and speculators. In my opinion that is why the Master Plan in its final shape is so shy to come out from its dark abode and make its appearance.

I may also point out here that some of the statements pertaining to the publication etc. of the Master Plan for Delhi made by Mr. Karmarkar in Parliament proved not correct. In the summer session (1961) of the Lok Sabha, in reply to a question, Mr. Karmarkar assured the House that the Master Plan for Delhi would be out before the session ended. Again, in the monsoon session (1961) of the Lok

Sabha he said that the Master Plan for Delhi will be submitted to the Government for their approval by the end of August, 1961. The correctness or otherwise of these statements is known to everybody. In the whole unfortunate affair connected with the Master Plan, I think, the said statements are the most unfortunate. I leave this point to the constitutional pundits among your readers to consider whether making such statements, which later prove incorrect, not once but more than once relating to the same subject by a member of the Government on the floor of the House amounts to contempt of the supreme body in the land or not.

So far as I am concerned, I have quoted these statements here only to show that these statements on account of their not being factual have aggravated the problem of housing and soaring rents. They have increased the doubts and lack of confidence in the government policies and their declarations.

To ease the present difficult situation, statements are not needed. Some practical and positive steps are desired. In my opinion, an early publication of the Master Plan for Delhi is one of the most important and desired steps.

Dewan Chander Mohan
Delhi Khanna