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Bihar Herald

LOK SABHA REJECTS CENSURE MOTION

★ Our Special Representative ★

New Delhi, July 31: The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi on Wednesday once again emerged triumphant in a trial of strength in the Lok Sabha. After a two-day acrimonious debate, the House threw out the SSP motion of no-confidence, supported by the CPM, the Jana Sangh, the Congress—O and the Swatantra Party, by 241 to 134 votes, with 12. mostly PSP, abstentions.

Mrs Gandhi, at the end of a powerful debate during which she was accused of trying to become a Hitler in India, told the House: "This country will not tolerate a Hitler." She denied the charge that she had reshuffled the Cabinet to concentrate all power in herself. She also denied that there was any attempt to rig the election in Kerala.



Mrs. Indira Gandhi

While the CPI and the CPM banded allegations against each other, Mrs. Gandhi said the Centre was intensely interested in a free and fair election in the State.

The CPI and the DMK joined the Government in voting down the motion. The PSP and some BKD members abstained. The PSP leader, Mr. Surinder Nath Dwivedy, even after saying that he would never vote for confidence in this Government, went on to say that Mr. Madhu Limaye's motion was "ill-timed and mis-conceived."

Even though two foremost leaders of the CPM, Mr. A. K. Gopalan and Mr. P. Ramamurthy, spoke today, they confined themselves to Kerala and said not a word on the charge that Mrs Gandhi was concentrating all power in herself.

Mr. Asoka Mehta (Cong-O) gave a spirited performance as he went on to charge the Prime Minister with having become the "patron saint of de-stabilisation" and accused her of a subtle attempt to transform the parliamentary government into the presidential system.

Mr. Limaye, unconvinced by all that the Prime Minister had to say, charged her not only with devaluing the rupee but also her ministerial colleagues. Mr. Piloo Mody (Swat) told her that even if she won a vote from the House, she could never win a vote of confidence from her own Council of Ministers.

Throughout the debate several of Mrs. Gandhi's ministerial colleagues became

(Contd. on page 270)

EX-JUDGE TO HEAD 4-MAN PAY BODY

★ Staff Reporter ★

Patna, July 31.—The Bihar Cabinet on Tuesday constituted the Third Pay Revision Commission for the State Government employees with Mr. Sarju Prasad Singh, retired High Court Judge, as its Chairman.

Of the four members, three were nominated to the Committee today. The fourth member would be a technical officer and would be nominated later.

The three members include, Mr. B. N. Rohatgi, retired Chairman of the Bihar Public Service Commission, Mr. Ramanand Singh, Director National Coal Development Corporation and Mr. S. P. Sukla Deputy Commissioner, Ranchi, who will act as member-secretary.

The terms of reference of the committee are as follows.

(a) To undertake comprehensive review of the structure of the pay-scale of various categories of the State Government employees (other than members of the All India services) and to recommend suitable and appropriate scale of pay for them after taking all relevant factors in account. In doing so, the need for the rationalisation of a decent living wage, reduction of the multiplicity of pay-scales and removal of the anomalies if any, in the existing scale of pay may be particularly kept in view.

(b) To undertake a review of the system of special pay and scrutinise for the purpose all categories of special pay with a view to suggest abolition, modification and rationalisation to the extent feasible.

(c) To examine and suggest changes or rationalisation, if necessary, in the wake of Cost of Living Allowance and other compensatory benefits and concessions including house rent allowance and fixed travelling allowance.

(d) To examine and suggest such modifications as may be necessary in death-cum-retirement benefit admissible to the State Government employees.

(e) To examine other matters as State Government

may request the Commission to examine.

The first Pay Revision Commission was constituted in the year 1946 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Sarang-dhar Sinha, presently Deputy Chairman, Bihar University Commission.

The second commission was set up in 1962 under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. K. Banerjee, a retired High Court Judge and former Vice-Chancellor, Bihar University.

Major Postings

The Bihar Cabinet today appointed Mr. N. Nagmani, Gandak Area Development Commissioner as Civil Defence Commissioner. Mr. Sanat Kumar Sinha, Director Statistics will succeed him.

Mr. Nagmani had taken over as Gandak Area Development Commissioner after Mr. L. Dayal, who was holding the post, joined the Defence ministry last month.

MICA Syndicate

Mr. Shashi Kant Sinha, Civil Defence Commissioner, was appointed Chairman, Mica Syndicate.

Mr. Kureshwar Jha, D.D.O., Chaibasa was appointed Secretary of the Mica Syndicate and Mr. P. S. Mukhopadhyay, Deputy Secretary (Political Police) was appointed Settlement Officer, Darbhanga.

Ranchi D.C.

Mr. S. P. Shukla, D. C. Ranchi was appointed Secretary of the Pay Revision Committee.

Mr. Anwarul Hudda, Deputy Secretary, PWD, was appointed Managing Director of the Bihar Financial Corporation.

Under Secretaries

Mr. Bishram Prasad, SDO, Chatra was appointed as Under Secretary, Regional Development Board, in the Welfare Department.

Mr. S. N. Mukherjee, Under Secretary, River

IN THIS ISSUE

- ★ Future Prospects —Dr. B. Natarajan
- ★ New Provinces Stir Hornet's Nest —Analyst
- ★ Death Rattle or Birth Pang? —Atulendu Gupta
- ★ Planning Towards Self-Sufficiency In Food

SALES TAX ON CLOTH, SUGAR, TOBACCO OPPOSED

★ Staff Reporter ★

Patna, July 31: Mr. K. N. Sahaya, President of the Bihar Chamber of Commerce, on Sunday strongly opposed the decision of the State Government to re-impose sales tax on cloth, sugar and tobacco.

Mr. Sahaya, who was addressing a Press conference in the Chamber premises said that the move was unwarranted and would create a number of problems besides malpractices.

The Press conference was also addressed by Mr. Khemchandra Chaudhary, President of the cloth section of the Bihar Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Prahlad Rai Bhimsaria, President, North Bihar Chamber of Commerce, Muzaffarpur. Mr. Ram Govind Prasad Poddar, President, Chapra Cloth Committee, Mr. Lok Nath Shah of the Textile Merchants Chamber, Bhagalpur and Mr. Magan Lal Marut of Muzaffarpur.

The speakers strongly opposed the decision of the State Government in replacing additional excise duty by sales tax and said that the move would cause hardship both to the petty shop-keepers and to the consumers, who would have to pay more for these commodities. They described the decision as 'anti-people.'

Ready to pay more

Mr. Sahaya and other speakers said that the State Government should take steps for an upward revision of the additional excise duty if it felt that more taxes should be imposed. The trade and industry was ready to pay more taxes, they said.

Mr. Sahaya recalled that in 1957, the National Development Council realising the difficulties of the consumers and traders replaced sales tax by additional Excise Duties on textile, sugar and tobacco—the three essential commodities of consumption since they were produced or manufactured very largely in certain States or areas and passed through a long channel of distribution involving Inter-State trade for reaching the consumers or the users.

The main consideration which had weighed with the Government in favour of this scheme were (i) to minimise the chance of leakage or evasion (ii) to avoid undue

Valley Projects Department was posted as Under Secretary, Political (Special).

Mr. M. K. Sahay, S.D.O., Banka was appointed Under Secretary in the Mines Department.

Mr. S. P. Thakur, S.D.O. Sahebganji was appointed Under Secretary in the Industries Department and Mr. Bagish Mishra, S.D.O. Gumla, was appointed Under Secretary in the Labour Department.

(Contd. on page 275)

harassment and complication to which the trade and industry were subjected because of the collection by States directly through the levy of sales tax and (iii) to augment the revenues as there would be more collection for States through additional Excise Duty levied by the Centre, he added.

He said that under the Scheme the State Governments enjoyed the advantage of having trouble-free revenue from additional Excise Duty in lieu of sales tax. The collection of Excise duty was more prompt in contrast to the heavy percentage of arrears in sales tax at State level. The cost of collection is also reduced.

Mr. Sahaya said, the grievances of the State was basically revenue grievance. In this context he said, it might be noted that all the State Governments together collected Rs. 32.50 crores of sales tax from three commodities in 1956-57 when they were free to levy such tax, as against this they would be getting roughly Rs. 74 crores from the Central Government in lieu of sales tax on these commodities in 1970-71.

Retrograde Step

Mr. Sahaya said that under the prevailing conditions the State Government could not expect very much from the proposal. It is unfortunate that the State Government instead of approaching the Central Government for more share or for an increase in the Excise Duty was taking steps for replacing the additional excise duty by sales tax. Such a retrograde step would not only place additional burden on the consumers but also put to great harassment and ordeals the petty shop-keepers most of whom were likely to adopt corrupt practices under duress.

He said that a representative delegation would be calling on the Chief Minister soon to apprise him with the facts.

Messrs Indra Kumar, MLC (SSP) and convener, Bihar State Khudra Dokandar Panchayat, and Madanlal Agrawal, General Secretary of the Chotanagpur Division of the Panchayat, in a joint statement issued on Sunday strongly opposed the decision of the State Government to reimpose sales tax on cloth, sugar, cooked food and sweetmeats.

They also demanded that the existing exemption limit for sales tax should be raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 50,000 annually. This was essential for giving relief to the petty shop-keepers, they said.



EXODUS CONTINUES

The case of refugees from East Pakistan is claiming renewed attention because there has been a steady increase in such migration in recent months. The Centre had ignored much too long the red signals hoisted by the West Bengal Government and the migrants themselves. In the first four months of this year alone as many as 60,000 of them had crossed over to this country, compared to only 10,000 during the whole of 1969. Everything they said clearly indicated that economic hardships, social pressures and the prevailing climate of political uncertainty in East Pakistan would impel more and more of their relatives and friends to follow suit.

By May the stream of new migrants had already attained flood proportions but that was precisely the time when the Centre, if it had looked sharp, could have revived most of the 75 transit camps which had been set up in various States at the height of a similar wave of immigration during 1964-65 and were subsequently closed. As it was, the 25 or so reception centres, which were still in existence at the beginning of this year, were rapidly filled by the despatch of some 50,000 refugees from the border towns of Hasnabad and Basirhat. The migrants have now nowhere to go. Nearly 60,000 of them are said to be living on open railway platforms or under trees in the two towns; none has enough to eat. The lack of minimum sanitation and even clean drinking water has led to frequent outbreaks of cholera among them. Hundreds are reported to have died already from disease or slow starvation. According to latest information received by the Central Government, another 1,80,000 persons of the minority community in East Pakistan are waiting to cross the border.

At least two factors have combined to make the case of the refugees from East Pakistan specially difficult. They do not get compensation, as whatever property they leave behind is still legally theirs. Since this applies to Muslim migrants from West Bengal too, there is no evacuee property on which to settle the refugees from East Pakistan. The movement for the redistribution of surplus land now in progress in almost all States also restricts the amount of property that could be allotted to refugees. The resources of Dandakaranya are now stretched to the full. One large hope is the Andamans, where land will become available after it has been put through the usual reclamation processes.

In the immediate future the only promising sources of rehabilitation are self-employment made possible through grants or loans, and the establishment of industry that generates employment. Such schemes would naturally be merged into the wider Plan reconstruction, while the main share of the financial burden would have to be borne by the Union Government. But as yet no attempt for rehabilitation of the refugees can be discerned. On the contrary, a totally heartless advice that India should close her doors on the refugees — which actually amounts to a betrayal in view of the solemn undertaking given by the Indian leaders to the minority community in Pakistan before agreeing to partition — is being voiced from Delhi. What measures New Delhi ought to take regarding the safety and security of the minorities in the theocratic State of Pakistan ruled by an unholy combination of the army, big businessmen and landowners is quite a different thing. The main point is, if the Hindus in East Pakistan are forced to seek shelter in India, the latter has not only to accept them with open arms but also to leave no stone unturned to provide them all opportunities for starting life afresh. The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has, one is happy to note, said as much on July 17. But it is to be seen what substantial steps she takes and how quickly.

Both politically and economically the migration of minorities is undesirable — for Pakistan as well as for India. There are still forty to fifty lakh Hindus in East Pakistan — a very large number. If they could stay there in honour and safety, it will be best solution we can find. The omens, however, are not too good, since there will be every temptation during the coming election to fight political extremism, which is widespread, with religious fanaticism. It is needless to add that our own moral right to speak to Pakistan on the question would be strengthened if we can ensure peace and security for the minorities in our own country.

Lok Sabha Rejects Censure Motion

(Contd. from front page)

the butt of ridicule. Mr. S. A. Dange (CPI), who was at his usual best, said while speaking of the role of bureaucracy that Ministers had become like "casual labour" Mr. Mody said that she did not need her 54 "courtiers".

Mrs. Gandhi chose not to reply in a light-hearted manner. She spoke at some length about her relationship within the Cabinet. There could be nothing farther than the truth when it was said that mutual respect was getting diluted. All Cabinet decisions were taken collectively. Through out last year her colleagues had withstood attempts to shake them. Prayers had been offered to divide the team and rumours had been set afloat. But it had stood together with loyalty and pride in the Government's policies. She had respect for her colleagues, their ability and their dedication.

During the debate the Communists, who had presented a united front only a few hours earlier when the Hours was discussing the visit of Madame Binh, shouted at each other when they gave their respective party viewpoints on the allegation that Kerala elections were being rigged.

Mr. Dange and Mr. Gopalan spoke from the same bench. Mr. Gopalan, when he was called upon to speak, even had Mr. Dange face the floor first on the plea that the CPI leader was more senior. Mr. Dange expressed his thanks to Mr. Gopalan for acknowledging his seniority. But the smile soon vanished by the time Mr. P. K. Vasudevan Nair (CPI) had the floor, the members of the two parties were openly clashing with each other.

In her speech Mrs. Gandhi told the House that the Government cannot interfere with the work of the Election Commission. The rolls were revised last year and since then three by-elections had been held. Certain doubts had been raised but there was still time for objections to the rolls being registered. The Law Minister, Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya, had earlier explained the position in detail.

The question of Kerala, Mrs. Gandhi said, was a bait to get the CPM support. Otherwise the motion was a personal attack on her.

She was at pains to explain how the various departments had come to be under the Cabinet Secretariat. It was the ARC which had recommended that the personnel department should come under the Cabinet Secretariat. In England and many other countries intelligence was directly under the Prime Minister. Those countries could certainly not have been inspired by her Cabinet reshuffle.

The CBI, which dealt with corruption in public services, was part of the personnel department, Revenue Intelligence had been transferred from the Finance Ministry too ensure co-ordination with the CBI, which already had a wing for economic offences.

The day she reshuffled the Cabinet, she had decided that Mr. Chavan would continue to be on the committee for Appointments. As for the transfer of the CSIR to the Cabinet Secretariat, the Prime Minister had always been its President. What she had done had not changed the situation. The development of electronics had been put under her Secretariat to give it impetus but it was a stopgap arrangement.

It was "ridiculous" to suggest that she had taken the work of licensing in her own hands. The grant of licences would be considered by a committee of economic co-ordination, on which all Ministers dealing with economic affairs would be represented.

Mrs. Gandhi said the biggest lie of all was the allegation that the Government was subservient to the Soviet Union. As an instance of the way her Government had withstood pressures, Mrs. Gandhi said her Government had refused to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

The DMK member, Mr. Era Sezhian, explained the mystery of the deletions from the electoral rolls. The new inclusions did not necessarily mean that more voters had been added to the list. These could show voters transferring themselves from one ward to another and one city to another. Those who shouted against concentration of power should better amend the Constitution and decentralise the administration.

Marxists flayed

Mr. Dange charged the Marxists with wanting to have elections in West Bengal and not in Kerala. The name of one of the Marxist MPs was said to have been deleted from the Kerala rolls but it was found that he was instead registered at two places. Concentration of power can come about because of the concentration of economic power. But by toppling the present Government with the alliance of parties, some of which supported the motion of no-confidence, concentration would only increase.

Mr. Gopalan took a completely opposed view on Kerala. His party would prefer President's Rule to the Achutha Menon Ministry. He wanted elections both in Kerala and West Bengal but they must be free and fair. Printed voters' lists had not even now been supplied to the parties in Kerala. The rolls that were available were full of mistakes. He displayed a set of rolls in the House which, he said, one could not even read.

Mr. Dwivedy said those who had brought forward the motion would enable Mrs. Gandhi to show that even a "grand alliance" could not defeat her. The grounds mentioned for the no-confidence motion were not fit even for an adjournment motion. It was dangerous to suggest that the Centre should have intervened in Kerala where the Government had enjoyed a majority in the legislature. If personal animosity was going to be a

factor in motions like these it would be the end of democracy.

Mr. Mehta saw the profile of an authoritarian rule emerging. Behind it was the strategy to have all threads of authority in Mrs. Gandhi's hands. The CPI had become her pace-setter. Mr. Mody said Mrs. Gandhi was trying to become the "super woman of 1970." Mr. M. L. Sondhi (JS) bemoaned that Mrs. Gandhi had become too dependent on the Soviet Union. Mr. M.V. Krishnappa (Cong) said there was no greater democrat than Mrs. Gandhi.

Mr. Ramamurthy said "one of the biggest frauds" was being perpetuated on Kerala. Mrs. Gandhi wanted to have the Achutha Menon Government returned to office. Mr. Vasudevan Nair said the CMP was raising the issue because it was finding itself isolated from the Left forces. The Election Commissions should stick to the election date.

In his reply to the debate, Mr. Limaye said Mrs. Gandhi talked of socialism but gave licences to big monopolists. The role she was giving to the Cabinet Secretariat had not been envisaged earlier. The armed forces were becoming more dependent on the Soviet Union.

Mr. Limaye made a powerful speech but it had little effect on the House. Soon after he ended, the House threw out his motion. Congress benches gave a loud cheer.

Pattern of Voting

New Delhi :

According to figures furnished by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, out of 243 votes against the no-confidence motion, 189 were from members of the Congress. The party commands a strength of 222 and the rest are said to be away from the Capital.

The Old Congress mustered only 46 votes against its total strength of 63, the rest being absent from the Capital.

Besides the Old Congress, the SSP, the Jana Sangh, the Swatantra and some Independents supported the no-trust motion.

The Government got backing from the CPI, the DMK and Independents including the Akali Dal, Muslim League and the RSP, which are categorised as Independents for technical reasons.

The following is the voting pattern :

	Total Ayes	Noes	Abstention	Strength
Congress	222	—	189	—
Cong-O	63	46	—	1
Swatantra	36	28	—	—
Jana Sangh	33	27	—	—
DMK	25	—	8	—
CPI	24	—	21	—
CPI-Marxist	19	18	—	—
SSP	17	12	—	—
PSP	16	—	—	11
UIGP (Independents)	25	1	10	—
BKD	10	—	2	—
Unattached Ind	28	5	13	—
Total	518	137	243	12

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1st August, 1970

Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation — IV

Future Prospects

★ By Dr. B. Natarajan ★

This is the fourth and concluding part of Dr. B. Natarajan's paper on Indo-Soviet Economic Co-operation, read at the conference of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, held recently at Cuttack. —Ed. B. H.

It is said that in a scheme of development assistance where aid and trade are tied through bilateral trade arrangements, a point of saturation will be reached sooner or later at either the aid or trade end, which will affect each other. The argument runs, as India is becoming more and more self-sufficient in production of machinery and industrial goods, its dependence on Soviet aid will decrease; USSR will have less and less to sell India; and India will in turn want to sell more and more of manufactured produce to USSR; but USSR will need them less and less. Therefore, very soon the bilateral arrangements combining aid with trade will break down, and it is time that India thinks of reverting to multilateral trade arrangements.

This argument assumes limits to international trading. In the world of growing modern technology, trade is an ever expanding sector, and sky is its limit. And development in countries like India is tied up with expansion in trade. What is important here is to watch carefully the changing needs and patterns of world trade and effect quick alterations in the composition of trade.

Assured Demand, Stable Prices

Today, a large part of imports from USSR is in the form of foreign aid shipments which consist mainly of machinery and equipment. Other items of import from the other end are fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, newsprint, sulphur, oil products, chemicals for the manufacture of medicinal products, dyestuffs, pulp and paper, etc. On the other hand, India's exports to USSR, which are utilised for repayment of aid received, consist mainly of traditional goods, tea, jute, jute goods, spices, cashewnuts, etc. the demand for which tends to be relatively inelastic.

India finds it advantageous to trade with Russia: USSR being a socialist economy, she is in a position to project the consumption needs in advance. Absence of tariffs on goods imported into Russia from developing countries combined with the above factors assures India of more or less stable demand and stable prices for her goods.

Of late, India has started exporting a number of sophisticated goods like fans, air-conditioners, refrigerators etc. to Russia. The production of these items sometimes requires import of raw materials and components which involves payment in foreign exchange. Thus, barter trade with USSR at times involves repayment of Soviet aid in terms of foreign exchange. At the same time it should be remembered that many of

the imports India receives from the USSR by way of machinery embody critical materials which that country may have to buy in the international market by paying scarce foreign exchange.

Altered Trade Composition

The future, however, will call for an alteration in the composition of Indo-Soviet trade. On the imports side, as India has already built-up adequate capacities in heavy industries, Soviet Union can help India by supplying machinery for heavy chemicals and pharmaceuticals, alloy and special steel, fertilizers, etc. On the export side, there is not much scope for expansion of traditional items. Hence, India should try to export more and more of newly manufactured items, like steel, fans, refrigerators, electric bulbs, electrical wires and cables, chrome footwear, woollen and cotton garments, tea, coffee, fruit juices and some fruits like banana, etc.

Soviet Union has already indicated that there is considerable scope for import of these items from India. In an agreement concluded for the period 1966-70, Soviet Union has indicated that 40 per cent of its imports from India will consist of manufactured items. India should now try to step up the production of these items.

Apart from buying from India under the usual trade agreements, USSR has helped India by placing orders at times when India was finding it difficult to sell her goods in the world market. For example, during the period of recession (1966-67), USSR placed an order for 100,000 tonnes of rolled ferrous and 600,000 tonnes of steel. She also expressed a desire to buy railway wagons from India on a long-term basis.

Soviet Ventures

By 1975, India's exports to USSR are expected to rise to the tune of Rs. 325 crores. They will consist not only of traditional items like tea, jute, etc. and non-traditional items like shoes, handicrafts, readymade garments etc., but will also include sophisticated items like machinery and equipment manufactured at the Soviet aided projects. During the seventies, India may also enter into a programme of joint ventures with USSR in the third countries. As the developing countries would be needing machinery and equipment for their development activity and Soviet aid is likely to flow to these countries in setting up such plants, India can aspire to share these markets with the Soviet Union.

Soviet aid has thus played an impressive role in the development of the Indian economy. India looks forward to a progressive streng-

PAKISTAN X-RAYED

NEW PROVINCES STIR HORNET'S NEST

★ By Analyst ★

On the first of this month the One Unit — "the greatest experiment in the consolidation Islamic nationalism" as Ayub called it — was scrapped and four new provinces came into being.

In the early years of the Ayub regime resentment against the politicians and military officials responsible for the One Unit, remained more or less dormant. But with the rise of an anti-Ayub movement, the people started asserting themselves. By the beginning of 1969 the demand of its abolition had become too pronounced to be ignored, particularly in smaller provinces of Sind, Baluchistan and NWFP. It was thus taken for granted even during the last days of Ayub Khan's regime that the One Unit would go. The promulgation of the Martial Law in March 1969 however delayed the process to some extent.

The veteran Sindhi leader Mr. G. M. Syed says this only proves that the loyalty of the people for their language, place of birth and particularly cultural moorings could not be denied under the pretext of bringing all of them together in a single religious fraternity. The people of NWFP, Baluchistan and even the Punjab—supposed to be the major beneficiary from the One Unit scheme — have welcomed the break-up.

A pertinent comment has been made by Mr. Wali Khan, the leader of the National Awami Party. He says that "the end of One Unit has, once again proved that religion should never be used for political ends. It is indeed ridiculous that when the One Unit was proposed, its sole justification was based on the theory that Islam does not permit any regional or cultural loyalties. Whenever the people raised a demand against the herding together of the unwilling provinces, they were dubbed by the authorities as "Kafirs" and enemies" of Islam. But today, because of the Martial Law authorities, no one has dared to oppose dismemberment of One Unit. In fact,

thening of the existing economic and political relations between the two countries. How far this is possible, will depend on the one hand on India's plans for setting up new ventures and the readiness of USSR on the other to supply the necessary raw materials, spares and components for the existing plants and for the fabrication in future of machinery for the more sophisticated branches of Indian industry.

Above all the extent of participation the two countries will agree on in the promotion of joint ventures is bound to be of significance to the future of developing countries in general. And no greater tribute can be paid to the wisdom of Indo-Soviet economic relations than that India joins the USSR in the common task of developing yet other developing countries.

(Concluded)

those very people who thrust this ignominious arrangement, are now trying to prove that One Unit was totally against the dictates of Islam and the re-establishment of the provinces follows the teachings of "Shariat" and "Sunna".

Unfortunately for the regime, the establishment of new provinces has focussed people's attention on a number of unsolved and complicated questions. The most important is the complaint that while demarcating the boundaries of the four provinces of Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and the NWFP, due regard has not been given to the cultural and linguistic minorities.

A powerful mass agitation has been launched in the erstwhile State of Bahawalpur against its merger into Punjab. I have been claimed that the language of Bahawalpur area is Saraiki, which is totally different from Punjabi and that till the creation of One Unit, Bahawalpur was a separate province. One section has even gone to the extent of saying that 2 million people of Bahawalpur have a separate culture of their own and do not trust the Punjabi's association.

Over 3,000 people have already courted arrest in connection with the anti-merger movement. Those arrested include a younger brother and two cousins of the former Nawab of Bahawalpur. The Martial Law authorities have not succeeded in suppressing the agitation although some of the arrested leaders have been awarded heavy sentences.

Baluchistan has of late been agitating for the merger of the Pushto-speaking areas of the new province into the NWFP. This movement is led by the well-known Pakhtoon leader Khan Abdul Samad Khan, who was affectionately known as "Baluch Gandhi" in the pre-partition days. Khan Abdul Samad Khan has also questioned Khan Abdul Ghaflar Khan's idea of Pakhtoonistan as an autonomous unit inside Pakistan. The Baluch leader asserts that it is for the Pakhtoon people to decide about the nature of Pakhtoonistan through a fair and free plebiscite.

In the NWFP, a serious clash is expected between those who want the provinces to be re-named as Pakhtoonistan and their opponents who want it to be called Khyber Province. The opponents of the Pakhtoonistan proposal include the once powerful Muslim League leader Mr. Qayyum Khan.

Another tricky problem is the division of assets and liabilities. While Punjab wants the assets and liabilities to be distributed on the basis of population and the contribution of revenue made by each province, Baluchistan and the NWFP want the criteria to be the economic needs of each area. There

is a very strong movement in both these 'have-nots' provinces for specially financial allocations from the Centre for their speedy economic development. At the moment almost two-third of the expenditure and seven-eighth of the outlay on development of Baluchistan and the NWFP comes from the Centre.

Punjab, on the other hand, asserts that smaller provinces cannot have both ways. Either they should not have asked for separation, or they should be content with their own resources. *Nawa-e-Waqt* of Lahore says that "if the Centre decides to support the claims of the smaller provinces for huge financial resources, it would be itself a headache to find resources for the same. The Punjab can no longer foot the bill and would insist at all costs to get its own share for development from its revenue."

The situation appears to be so bad that Lt. Gen. Bakhtiar Rana, a well known Punjab leader, has declared that if the Centre decides to divert Punjab's financial resources to please other provinces, the Punjabi farmers will be compelled to resort to non-payment of land revenue and other taxes as a mark of protest.

Another controversy which has assumed serious proportions is over the allotment of services to personnel of each province. A demand is growing in Punjab and Sindh that the outside officers should be recalled. The main brunt of this demand would fall upon the Urdu-speaking officers mostly belonging to the refugee families from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Delhi. No province is willing to accept them as its own citizens. According to an estimate by *Pakistan Times*, over two thousand Grade I, II and III officers are likely to be affected by this agitation for retaining only the "local born" cadre in the provincial services.

How the Martial Law will tackle all these issues remains to be seen. Indications are that with the creation of the new provinces, politics will be more on regional than on religious lines. Indirectly, it has helped East Pakistan's aspirations for autonomy, since the myth of united West Pakistan has already been exploded.

Moreover, strong voices are heard in every province, particularly in NWFP and Baluchistan, for complete autonomy on the lines demanded by East Pakistan. It would be almost an impossible task for any regime to resist such a demand. The end of the Unit can thus be regarded as a great watershed in West Pakistan politics.

Radio Astronomy — VII

Death Rattle Or Birth Pang?

★ By Atulendu Gupta ★

We have studied the third strongest radio source — the Crab Nebula — in some detail. Let us now turn our attention to the first strongest — Cassiopeia — A. The constellation Cassiopeia or the Lady in the Chair is as far from the Pole Star as the Great Bear, but on the opposite side. It can be seen these days shining above the Pole Star an hour or two before dawn. It is like a giant written on the northern sky.

Cassiopeia A should not be confused with Tycho's Star also in the constellation Cassiopeia. Its position as given by Tycho Brahe does not agree with Cassiopeia A. In 1572 Tycho saw a supernova explosion and he left particulars for its identification. Only weak radio emissions come from that place today, showing that the star (optically visible no longer) is practically dead. Similarly in 1604 John Kepler saw another explosion in Ophiuchus the Serpent-Bearer and his star too has attained the same fate as Tycho's.

Cassiopeia A is quite different in nature from these two. It is different from the Crab Nebula also. It is the strongest radio emitter known so far and at the same time occupies the most distant place in our galaxy. By observing the velocity of its outrushing gases and applying the same method as before its distance was found to be 10,000 light-years. The explosion was estimated to have occurred in 1702. But the point is that nobody saw it at that time and naturally the question arises, why? Tycho's star and Kepler's star were seen with naked eyes before the advent of the age of telescopes. But in 1702 telescopes were plenty and the supernova explosion even at a distance of 10,000 light-years ought to have been visible. Do we not see such explosions in other galaxies billions of light-years away?

And there are other doubtful points and serious ones at that. In 1951 Graham Smith working with interferometer type of radio telescopes at Cambridge pinpointed the position of Cassiopeia A and asked the Palomar observatory to photograph the region. The photo showed a very faint galactic nebula comprising of long luminous threads entangled in haphazard turbulence without a common centre. No radio telescope could detect the neutron core as there were no characteristic pulses that are emitted by a pulsar. If it was a supernova explosion the core itself had been blown away.

For the above reasons many astronomers say that Cassiopeia A is not a supernova, or rather it is a real supernova in the literal sense. We have seen that the term "supernova" is a misnomer, for it does not represent the birth of a new star but the death of an old star. Cassiopeia A, however, may actually be the scene of the

birth of a new star and so justly the name "supernova" after all. It appears to be a turbulent cloud of gas in travail. What we hear in our radio telescope may not represent the death rattle of old age but the birth pangs suffered by a young gestating lady. Soon we may hear the birth cry of the newborn baby.

Just as stars from time to time swell up and perish, so new stars are created from time to time out of the gas and dust in the interstellar space. The interstellar gas-dust is, however, spread thin in the wilderness of space, and it is only because Nature has at her disposal millions of years to spend on their creation that new stars ever get finished. Some clouds, like the bright cloud in the constellation Orion the Hunter, look just like the places where you would expect stars to grow. They are in fact a kind of stellar maternity home. The light of a star can act as a feeble wind on the cloud, very slowly driving fragments of gas and dust closer together. As untold centuries pass they pile up to form new stars, which in turn act upon the surrounding clouds to spawn yet more stars.

In December 1953, Radio astronomers at Washington reported they had picked up radio signals from the bright cloud in Orion. May be the radio stars in our galaxy will turn out to be divided into those which tell of the death of stars and those which report their birth.

In passing I will say something about the so-called "Great Nebula in Orion". The misleading nature of this expression will be at once clear if we compare it with another similar expression—the "Great Nebula in Andromeda". At first sight it will seem that the two "great" nebulae are similar. But that is not the case. The Andromeda Nebula is a real extra-galactic nebula of a hundred thousand million stars in contrast the Orion Nebula is a mere galactic cloud forming an insignificant part of our galaxy. No doubt it is a big cloud measuring 20 light-years across lying in the Belt of the constellation Orion the Hunter. But what is 20 light-years in comparison to a hundred thousand light-years which is the size of its parent body—the Milky Way? The Andromeda Nebula, being a real nebula or galaxy, is also of a size comparable to our galaxy. In order to distinguish between a real nebula and a so-called galactic nebula some astronomers suggest the name "gaseous nebula" for the latter. In my opinion, "galactic cloud" will fit the description of the Orion Nebula better and will avoid its confusion, in the reader's mind, with full-size galaxies.

While I described the Crab Nebula as a petty taluqdar in our galactic empire, I have to concede that the

Orion Nebula is a big jagirdar in the same empire. Its gas-dust content may yet give birth to dozens of stars. It seems that our galaxy has not yet finished the task of creating new stars. That is why clouds of gas-dust, residuals of the primal nebula that built our stellar city, remain here and there to complete the job. The Orion Nebula is such a remnant cloud. Wrong nomenclature alone has put it on par with the Andromeda Nebula and other extra-galactic nebula.

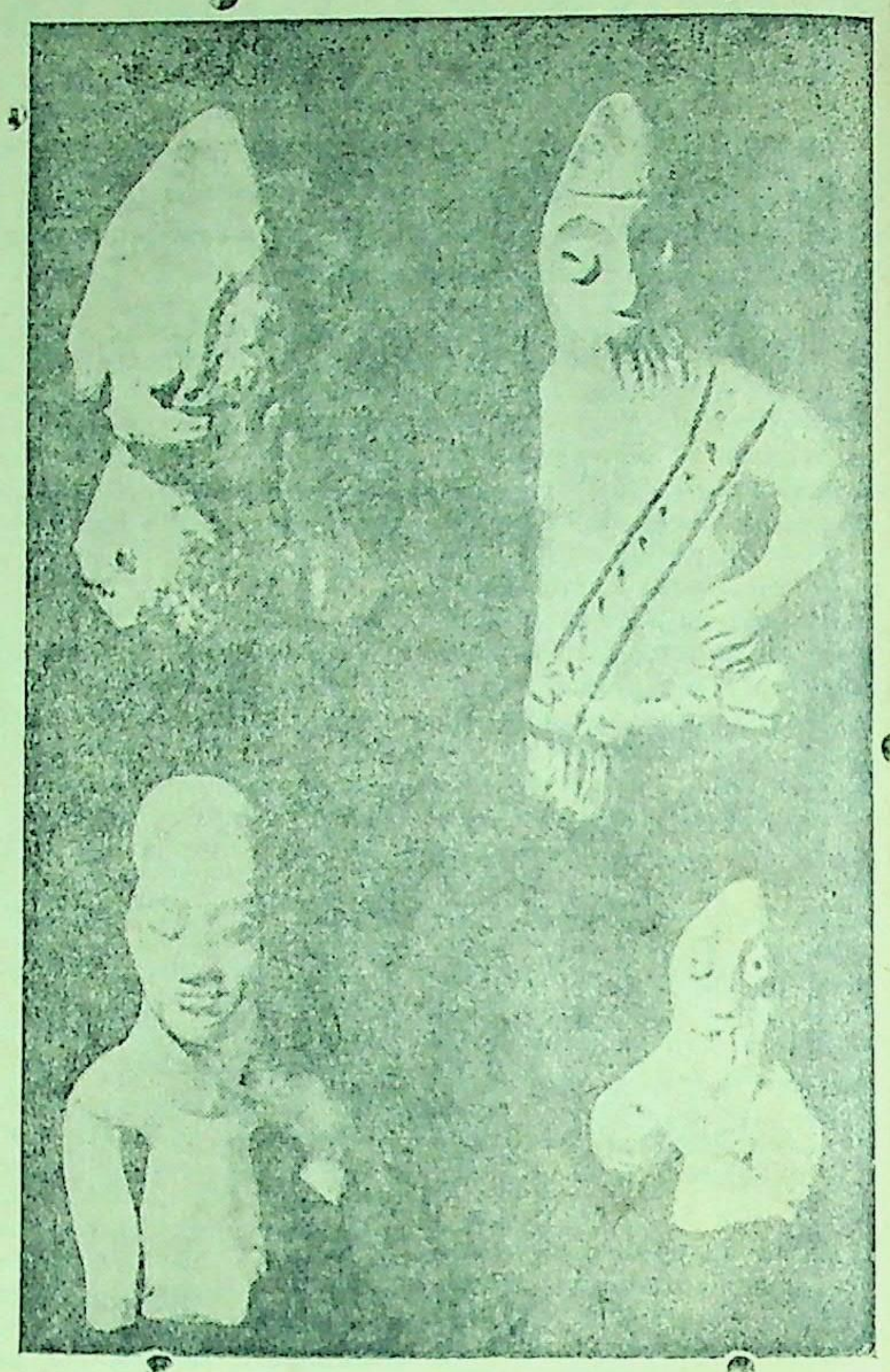
Not only stars are being formed before our eyes today. Radio astronomers at Maryland Point, USA, may even be witnessing the birth of planets in a newly evolving solar system. They have detected radio emissions from what seems to be rings of dust and gas circling around a central object. It is believed that this object may be a fledgling star and the rings may be condensing into its planets.

Given a mass of atoms and unlimited time, anything might happen in the vast space beyond, when Nature casts her net in the ocean of space, she lands sometimes a small fry and sometimes a giant whale — either a new star or a new galaxy! We have only seen a sun and its planetary system being born before our eyes, but what about a whole nebula with one hundred thousand million stars in its womb? I shall discuss the possibility in a later article.

To return to Cassiopeia A. If it is not an exploding supernova, the question arises why this long gap between today and 1604 when the last supernova was seen? Astronomers surmise that supernova explosions may be more frequent in the overcrowded regions of our galaxy where the star population is the thickest. But as a cloud of cosmic gas in the wrong place hinders the view of our optical telescopes, we may never see these explosions even though frequent in those regions. Fortunately at last we have the radio telescope which can see through the fog of cosmic cloud. If radio astronomers are vigilant day and night (daylight is no hindrance to their activities) they might see a supernova any moment. Nothing could please astronomers more!

The heavens as they are, are exciting enough, but the birth of a new supernova in our galaxy would be headline news all over the world. Every telescope would be trained upon it, and photographic plates and films used at a rate at least as great as that expended on a new Hollywood star. If unfortunately (which is more likely) the supernova appears behind the screen of a cosmic cloud, radio astronomers with their radio telescopes would defy the impediment and look for any build-up of sudden and strong radio emission. They would follow its rise as the hot sphere of gas grows, generating its own magnetic field, and giving a

Earlier Cities Of Delhi Unearthed



Terracotta figurines of the Rajput period

The recent excavation at Purana Qila, New Delhi by the Archaeological Survey of India has brought to light remains of several successive cities of Delhi. These cities existed on the site prior to the construction of the Fort in the 16th century. The earliest city so far encountered belonged to the Mauryan period.

The datable finds, obtained from the excavation comprised coins (uninscribed cast, Mathura, Kushan, Yaudheya, Rajput including one of Samanta Deva, Balban, Firoz Shah Tughlaq, Adil Shah Sur and Shah Alam); terracotta figurines, both human and animal (Mauryan, Sunga, Kushan, Gupta, Rajput, Sultanate and Mughal period); and distinctive ceramics like the northern black polished ware, the Chinese porcelain and the Chinese celadon ware. While the former ceramic,

being a god-send to archaeologists, was found consistent with its normal horizon in the Mauryan and Sunga level the latter two were obtained from a refuse pit belonging to the 16th century. Some of the Chinese porcelain bowls also bore inscriptions "made in the great Ming Dynasty of the Cheng Hua era (A. D. 1465-87). An interesting inscription, however, related to a fairy tale in verse. This porcelain ware was possibly a treasured possession, for quite a few of the bowls bear evidence of their being joined by means of iron rivets.

The excavation which sets out a periodisation based on political history has been particularly fruitful in providing useful material on the less familiar periods like the post-Gupta, the Rajput and the Sultanate.

spectrum of radio waves which, one hopes, would reveal some of the mysteries of the complex dynamics that governs such an energetic cloud.

Even the stir created by the Russian Sputniks and American Apollos would seem trivial in the face of such an excitement. Journalists and astronomers alike would cheerfully lose sleep in the cause of its observation. But, however much we may wish for a supernova to appear in our life time, these things are beyond our control. For the moment we have to content ourselves with watching Crab Nebula, Cassiopeia A and the rest, all of which blazed into existence long before we had the Great Eye at Palomar (1947) and the Great Ear at Jodrell Bank Station (1957).
Next week: Colliding Galaxies

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Planning Towards Self-Sufficiency In Food

In the scheme of planned economic development, agricultural reorganisation and reform hold a position of basic importance because "the largest portion of the natural resources of India consists of land, and by far the larger portion of its inhabitants are engaged in the exploitation of land."

At the time of Independence, India's agricultural situation was precarious, and she had to import substantial quantities of foodgrains—2.9 million tonnes in 1948, 3.8 million tonnes in 1949, 2.1 million tonnes in 1950, and 4.8 million tonnes in 1951 — to feed her growing population.

3.8% Agricultural Growth in 1951-69

When the First Five Year Plan was launched in 1951, it was estimated that out of a total geographical area of 327 million hectares, the gross cropped area was about 132 million hectares. Food crops covered an area of 10 million hectares and commercial crops 21 million hectares or 77% and 16% of the total cropped area respectively. The remaining area was covered by plantations and other crops. The estimated population in 1950 was 353.05 millions and the production of foodgrains 54.9 million tonnes.

With little uncommitted land resources, the country has been depending on improved agricultural techniques to increase the production rate of cereals and other commercial crops.

The process of development, initiated in the First Plan, brought about significant increases in production of agricultural commodities from 1950-51 to 1968-69. The production of foodgrains increased from 54.9 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 94 million tonnes in 1968-69, an increase of 71%. Production of sugarcane in the corresponding period increased from 6.9 million tonnes to 12 million tonnes or an increase of 73.9%; oilseeds from 5.1 million tonnes to 8.6 million tonnes (1964-65), registering an increase of 66.7%. Cotton and jute production increased from 2.9 million bales to 5.7 million bales (1964-65) and from 3.5 million bales to 6.0 million bales (1964-65) respectively — percentage increases being 130.3 in the case of cotton and 77 in jute. The average growth of agricultural in these years works out to about 3.8% per annum.

Performance in 1951-61

In line with the prime necessity of improving agricultural economy, the planners allocated Rs. 357 crores, out of the total of Rs. 2,356 crores in the First Plan (1951-56) for agriculture and community development. This was a national priority in a plan seeking to raise the standard of living of the masses of people, specially in rural areas.

The emphasis on agriculture in the First Plan was also justified in the special circumstances of shortage

which existed when the plan was formulated. More than any other factor, the increases in agricultural production during the First Plan helped in stabilising the economy and having the way for a higher rate of development during the Second Plan.

During the First Plan the national product rose by 18 per cent, as also income in the agricultural sector in the same proportion. Increases in agricultural production stimulated growth in other sectors of the economy.

The output figures for selected agricultural products in 1955-56 were : (million tonnes) foodgrains — 69.2; sugarcane (gur)—7.3; oilseeds —5.6; (million bales) cotton 4.0 and jute—4.5.

Agricultural programmes in the Second Plan (1956-61) were intended to provide adequate food to support the increased population, and ensure supply of raw materials needed for a growing industrial economy. The programmes were further designed to make available larger exportable surpluses of agricultural and industrial development.

An outlay of Rs. 568 crores was provided for agriculture and community development in the Second Plan. Out of this, Rs. 341 crores were earmarked for agricultural programmes, including animal husbandry, forests and soil conservation, fisheries and co-operation.

By the end of the Second Plan, the index of agricultural production (base 1949-50) rose to 142, the index of foodgrains production being 137 and of other crops 153.

Despite two unfavourable years intervening in the Second Plan period, the overall increase in agricultural production amounted to 21 per cent. Greater progress could be achieved if the benefits of substantial investments in agricultural sector were fully realised, for example in the extension of irrigation facilities, and speedier utilisation of benefits accruing from seed multiplication farms. Besides, the consumption rate of fertilisers during the first two years of the Second Plan was also rather low.

The achievements in some principal agricultural commodities in the Second Plan are detailed below : foodgrain 82.0 million tonnes; sugarcane (Gur)—11.2 million tonnes; oilseeds—7.0 million tonnes; cotton 5.3 million bales, and jute—4.1 million bales.

Agricultural Situation In 1961-69

In formulating agricultural programmes for the Third Plan (1961-66) the guiding factor was to remove any financial or material impediments in the way of progress. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 1460 crores, out of a total outlay of Rs. 10,400 crores, was provided for agriculture, including minor irrigation schemes, soil conservation and co-operation.

Performance in the field of agriculture during the first

three years of the Third Plan was unsatisfactory. The slow rate of growth not only depressed the growth of the economy but also led to an alarming increase in dependence on imports of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities. During the Third Plan, the country had to import 25 million tonnes of foodgrains, 3.9 million bales of cotton and 1.5 million bales of jute to supplement indigenous production.

In 1964-65, however, there was marked recovery in food output, followed by a spectacular breakthrough in 1967-68 with foodgrains production reaching an all-time record figure of 95.1 million tonnes. This was possible mainly because of introduction of high-yielding varieties. Hybrid seeds began to be widely adopted while propagation of high-yielding varieties over fairly large areas was taken up as a full-fledged programme from kharif 1966 onwards in the three Annual Plans (1966-69).

On the eve of the Fourth Plan in 1969, the coverage of area under high-yielding varieties was estimated at 9.2 million hectares, nearly 9.3% of the total area under cereals.

Strategy in Fourth Plan

The strategy of agricultural production in the Fourth Plan (1969-74) is primarily dependent on intensive agriculture. To achieve the objective of sustained increase of about 5% per annum in agricultural production over the next decade, for which the Fourth Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 2728.2 crores for agriculture and allied sectors, the Plan lays greater emphasis on co-ordinated research, expansion of irrigation, reorientation of irrigation practices and expansion in the supply of inputs.

Emphasis is also laid on intensive efforts in selected areas for raising the yield levels of major commercial crops, increasing intensity of cropping and improving the agricultural marketing system.

To introduce safeguards against the uncertainties of food imports and fluctuations in agricultural production as also to even out the supplies of foodgrains and maintain stability in prices, the Fourth Plan proposes to build up sizeable buffer stocks along with other measures to increase agricultural production.

With the strategy recommended by the planners for the current plan, it is hoped that the agricultural targets of 129 million tonnes in foodgrains, 5 million tonnes in sugarcane production, about 10.5 million tonnes of oilseeds and 8 million bales of cotton production will be achieved. At the same time, conditions will have been created for a viable agricultural economy and self-sufficiency in food.

Banned Book Throws Light On Prevalence Of VD In Chattisgarh Area

Bhopal: The recent ban imposed by the State Government on Bimal Mitra's novel, "Sursatia," dealing with a serious social problem of Chattisgarh raises some vital issues of public concern. The prescribed book relates a moving tale spotlighting the scourge of venereal disease.

By all accounts the disease is widely prevalent in the south-eastern Chattisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh. Yet the book raised a storm because of an admittedly uncomplimentary remark about the people of the region, particularly women. The result was an instant ban.

Before going into the merits of the ban it would be useful to consider the conditions which apparently inspired the author, who stayed in the area for some years, to portray the tragedy of venereal afflicted by the scourge venereal disease.

A scrutiny of available official statistics reveals that the reported cases from the six districts of Chattisgarh in the past five years form a preponderance of the total for the entire State outside the highly urbanised industrial centre of Indore which stood out with a fairly high incidence in three of the five years. The following figures speak for themselves :

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Chattisgarh.	5,610	16,620	17,148	11,928	15,095
Rest of the State excluding Indore	11,080	10,620	8,500	5,935	3,663
Indore	35,162	30,850	24,045	2,133	6,427

In relation to population and interregional comparison it would appear that the incidence of the disease in the Chattisgarh area is nearly 10 times that of the rest of the State.

Area Part of VD Belt

This is not to cast aspersions on any section of the people in an admittedly delicate sphere of social mores and behaviour nor to hold up any other people as paragons of virtue but only to focus attention on the hard medically recorded facts.

The Chattisgarh region comprises six districts — Raipur, Durg, Bilaspur, Bastar, Raigarh and Surguja — with a total population of 105 lakh. Of these the latter three are predominantly tribal.

According to competent observers, the area forms part of what is recognised as V. D. belt and finds mention in some WHO publications. Apparently it has a long history of infection as the various district gazetteers of the early part of the century indicate.

Though V.D. is sometimes described as a "disease of civilisation," the figures of reported cases in the predominantly tribal areas of Bastar, Raigarh and Surguja are startling.

A survey of Surguja district in 1954 on the basis of case detection and treatment at the V. D. clinic

revealed an incidence rate of 13 per cent of the population — which in the opinion of doctors is fairly high.

A similar survey among expectant mothers attending the child welfare centre at Rewa in Vidhya Pradesh showed an incidence rate of 10 per cent. Serological tests among blood donors at Indore hospital gave an alarmingly high rate of incidence — nearly 50 per cent.

Nearly a score of officials, medical men, social workers and missionaries, who had at various periods worked in the area, have been interviewed. Without exception they all had the same comment: "It is a scourge which the people must be helped to get rid of and the problem must be faced squarely, particularly in the rural areas".

A doctor who has served for 15 years in the area said that of every three cases he treated each morning one related to V. D. Of the detected cases nearly 70 per cent were men and the rest women. Eighty per cent of the affected patients belonged to the labour and rural classes, according to him.

Variety of causes

Estimates of V. D. infection in the area vary widely. A tribal welfare officer believes that at least five to eight per cent of the population is affected. Though this compares well with the corresponding all-India figure, its concentration in a comparatively small area is significant in terms of human misery, drain on health and waste of manpower and many neonatal deaths, mental disorders and cardio-vascular complications in advanced stages of affliction.

Those who were interviewed listed among its causes a variety of factors — peculiar environment, poverty, love of easy money, easy virtue, infection through affluent "outsiders," unregulated prostitution, malnutrition, strange tribal customs involving pre-marital sex, semi-nude living conditions, migratory labour, lax moral and sexual code and lack of consciousness of health hazards.

On a sensitive aspect like morality it is impossible to vouch for one or the other view, and it is unfair to call an entire people immoral. Again sexual morality may be a "middle class myth," as many believe. But the tragic results of its absence are unmistakable, at any rate in terms of venereal disease.

Paucity of resources and lack of awareness of the gravity of the problem have perhaps resulted in meagre allocation of funds for the V. D. control programme in the State Government's fourth Plan a paltry Rs. 18 lakhs.

(Contd. on page 274)

REMEMBERING VIDYASAGAR

★ By Moni Bagchee ★

There are some names the mere mention of which suffices to fill those who hear them with a sense of something great, noble and splendid. Iswar Chunder Vidyasagar (b. 1820; d. 1891) was one of them. The name of this great man stands for character, courage, energy and selfless service which contributed largely to the regeneration of Bengal in the last century. He might justly be called as the prime maker of Bengal, and not a mere Primer maker as Bankimchandra used to think of Vidyasagar.

It is difficult to analyse in depth the real man lurking behind the resplendent personality of Vidyasagar. His towering intellect and the graceful character brings to our mind the eloquent lines of Kalidas: "His mighty soul swelled from the vale like a towering hill." And if that is the tribute of respect paid to his memory on the occasion of the 150th birth anniversary of Vidyasagar this year, we may well imagine the true greatness of the man that inspires in our mind these words.

Vidyasagar was one of those great missionaries whom Providence in its benign dispensation sends to us from time to time to dispel the darkness of ignorance and superstition and prejudice, when these become intolerable, and never lose their primal, though we may be looking at them through long vistas of by-gone years. May the light which the genius of Vidyasagar, shed in his country never grow dim, but ever grow brighter and brighter, to lighten us in our path of piety and progress. May the life of Vidyasagar remind his countrymen that they can make their lives sublime.

Poetic Imagery

His biographers tell us that Vidyasagar rendered services to his country as an education—as a reformer and as a philanthropist. By means of his grammatical and literary compilations he facilitated the study of Sanskrit to such an extent that he may well be said to have opened a royal road to the learning of that difficult language. The Bengali language, on the other hand, received at his hand that finished and lasting polish which fitted it to reflect with clearness the abstruse metaphysical conceptions and the varied poetic imagery of later cultured minds.

A born reformer, Vidyasagar stood second only to Raja Rammohun Roy, Bengal has yet to see social reformers like both of them. It was the concentrated exertions of Vidyasagar that brought about the legislation for legalising the re-marriage of Hindu widows, and his powerful writings contributed in no small degree to bring about that strong feeling of abhorrence against polygamy which has well nigh abolished the baneful practice. But he was a reformer of an orthodox type. Amidst all his enthusiasm to bring about his reforms, Vidyasagar never

lost sight of the fact that society was an organic and not a mere mechanical structure, and that except in very exceptional cases reforms to be beneficial must come from within and be assimilated, and must not be thrust from without as foreign matter which would lead to irritation that was inevitable. He had faith in the wisdom and goodness of the ancient sages of India and he believed that the real remedy against many a social evil was to be found in the right understanding of the spirit of their writings.

As a philanthropist the services done by Vidyasagar to his country were many and incalculable. He was not a very rich man, but in one sense he was richer than the richest, for his wants were few and in that respect he was a true type of that old venerable class of Brahmins whom Hindus so justly honoured. Michael Madhusudan found the heart of a Bengali mother in Vidyasagar while Nabinchandra, another great poet of that period, realised the same feeling when he came in close touch with Vidyasagar during the early years of his college life in Calcutta. Indeed, all his actions of charity and philanthropy had a motherly touch which is a matter for our contemplation, not discussion. The greater part, nay almost the whole, of his large income was devoted to acts of charity and the genuine feeling of sympathy that accompanied his gifts enhanced their value hundred fold.

Sublime Precept

It is the character of Vidyasagar that is of supreme importance to us. His life eminently exemplified that sublime precept in the Bhagavat Gita which says that the good always feel pain at the suffering of others, for that is the highest form of worship of the universal soul. This sublime precept was the cardinal doctrine of Vidyasagar's faith, and the guiding rule of all his actions, and his endeavours to give charity to the poor to remove their sufferings and difficulties was not with the object of earning fame, but for the love he bore towards his fellow-beings. And naturally enough they returned love for love.

The work and achievement of a man is as much the result of the circumstances in which he lives, often accidental, as of his own personality. The object of all human endeavour, however, is man himself. The development of human personality is, therefore, of supreme importance, and the personality of a great man, representing as it does a higher stage of development than that attained by most others of his time, is of greater significance than his achievements. Vidyasagar was an embodiment of such a personality. He is great not merely because of what he achieved in his life-time, but more so because he represented a high stage in the development of human personality and by his supreme example helped in creating better men, both in his

ARMED FORCES DIARY

Services and National Integration

The Defence Services today are playing an important part in furthering national integration. Serving in the Army, Navy and the Air Force are people from all religions, all castes and from all parts of the country. A unit of the Indian Army, a ship of the Indian Navy or a squadron of the Indian Air Force, is in miniature a picture of the unity in diversity that is India. Recruitment to the Defence Services is open to every citizen of the country.

In the Army certain Infantry Units are organised on a regional basis as far as recruitment to other ranks are concerned. For example, the Madras Regiment draws

life-time and in the future generations.

Purest Mental

Romesh Chunder Dutt, one of the great contemporaries of Vidyasagar, has rightly said that "the memory of Iswar Chunder Vidyasagar does not require to be perpetuated by any marble bust or a painting; it is deeply engraved in the history of the land, and in the hearts of the nation. He was the patriarch in our national life in Bengal. He shaped our thought and aspirations." Today, at this distance of time; when we remember Vidyasagar, we justly remember a man who sent all round the fragrance of a sweet and beautiful life and character. Here was a man of the purest metal, possessing a strong and lovable personality; a magnetic and winsome character white as snow and pure as lily. He has left behind a shining example of life's work done with a sense of duty, which like a beaconlight, will continue to elevate and inspire his countrymen.—(H. S.)

its men from the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Kerala and Mysore. The Maratha Regiment has men from Maharashtra and parts of Mysore and Andhra. Similarly, the Punjab Regiment has men from Punjab, Haryana and U. P., both Sikhs and non-Sikhs. As far as the Services like Army Service Corps, Army Ordnance Corps, Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and the Corps of Signals are concerned, they are composite units consisting of people from all parts of the country.

The Infantry Regiments are organised on a regional basis particularly to facilitate administration. However, there are certain Infantry Regiments like the Brigade of Guards, the Mahar Regiment and the Parachute Regiment which are composite in nature. These composite regiments have been introduced since Independence and gradually the experiment is being extended to other Regiments of the Army.

Training of Pilots

The training of Indian Air Force pilots, which is one of the best in the world, is being further modernised with the introduction of the HJT-

16 (KIRAN) jet trainer in the training syllabus. It will be recalled that this jet trainer has entirely been designed and built in India at the Hindustan Aeronautics, Bangalore. After preliminary trials the trainer has already been put into service at the Flying Instructor School, Tambaram, where trainee instructors are learning to fly the aircraft so that they are able, when they go to the training institutions, to impart instructions to cadets on this type of aircraft.

The flying training at the moment is divided in three stages (a) elementary flying on HT-2 aircraft, (b) intermediate flying on Harvard aircraft and (c) advanced training on the Dakota, helicopters and Vampire aircraft. Plans are afoot to substitute the Harvard stage with the HJT-16 at the intermediate stage so that all pilots have some jet experience before going to the advanced stage. This scheme will take a couple of years to go into operation and will, most probably, be put into effect when the third phase of training is introduced at the new Air Force Academy which is being constructed near Hyderabad.

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★NEW PINTU★

Station Road, Patna—1

Banned Book Throws Light.....

(Contd. from page 273)

An elaborate programme undertaken in the late 30s had begun to show results but it was interrupted during the war years.

In the post independence era efforts have been somewhat erratic. There has been no systematic, organised serological investigation anywhere in the State.

Under the decisions of the Central Health Council, there should have been one V. D. clinic in each of the 43 districts by the end of third Plan. But it has been possible to raise only five, including the only one in Sarguja district for the Chattisgarh area, besides the six clinics attached to medical college hospitals.

Campaign Suggested

The role of V.D. clinic in solving this problem is however, called into question by many, in view of the reluctance of patients to visit them openly. It is felt that general hospitals and primary health centres must take up this work in a big way.

Among the suggestions made was that a campaign should be launched through various mass media of communications both for preven-

tion and cure. Some favoured licensing of prostitution with regular medical check-up made obligatory.

As a medical authority pointed out the frequent use of antibiotics like the penicillin and chloromycetin in general treatment of ailments has to a considerable extent helped to control, though not eradicate, V. D. in Chattisgarh. This however, is only a side result, though certainly a welcome development. Modern treatment has been greatly simplified with the advent of antibiotics in contrast with the earlier use of arsenic and bismuth.

No. V. D. control programme can ever be effected without intensive post-treatment care and rehabilitation of the victims. The tussar silk industry of the region, if well organised, can absorb a large number of people. According to knowledgeable sources, nearly 10 crore cocoons are produced every year of which only one crore are used to earn about Rs. 6 lakhs in foreign exchange.

Against this background of Chattisgarh the educative value of Bimal Mitra's banned book cannot be over-

emphasised. Many regard it as an eye-opener. The novel centres on the main character. Sursatia, a teen-aged village belle who is forced to become the second wife of a middle-aged syphilitic person in order to bear him a child, and on her pathetic struggle to protect herself against the disease. The first wife is also a victim of the same malady and none of her children had survived.

Disgusted with her situation Sursatia elopes with a young man but only to become a victim herself of the dreaded disease which she had earlier fought hard to avoid. Sadder and wiser, she returns to find that her husband has turned mad and his first wife had committed suicide to escape from her misery.

All the characters in the story are treated with sympathy and none is blamed except the quacks and mercenary medical men.

The book certainly deserved a better fate at the hands of politicians. The ban also raises the issue of writer's freedom. It is also pertinent to ask whether any book sought to be prescribed should not be adjudged by a competent body of literary men.

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Ex-Judge.....

(Contd. from front page)

Mr. N. M. Jakaria, Under Secretary, Health was appointed Under Secretary in the Finance Department and Mr. Awadhesh Kumar, Under Secretary, Mines was appointed Under Secretary in the Appointment Department.

Coop. Jt. Registrar

Mr. Chandrika Prasad Sinha, Managing Director of the Banmankhi Sugar Factory was posted as Joint Registrar of the Cooperative Societies and Mr. Satish Bhatnagar, Additional Registrar, Co-ops was posted as Joint Secretary, Finance and Director of State Lotteries in the place of Mr. Ardhnarishwaran whose services have been transferred to the Government of India.

Mr. K. K. Shah, Charge Officer, Darbhanga was appointed as Settlement Officer of Bhagalpur and Mr. A. K. Chatterjee, S.D.O., Latehar was appointed Charge Officer settlement.

Secretary to C.M.

Mr. N. K. Sinha, Under Secretary, Labour, was posted as Charge Officer, Settlement and Mr. Mukund Prasad, Under Secretary, Revenue, was appointed Secretary to the Chief Minister.

Mr. Krishna Singh, Under Secretary, Finance, was posted as Deputy Secretary of the Finance Department. Mr. Vijoy Shankar Dube, Under Secretary, Appointment was posted as Deputy Secretary of the P.W.D.

Mr. D. P. Maheshwari, Under Secretary, Appointment was posted as Deputy Secretary of the LSG Department and Mr. J. Krishnan, SDO, Kishanganj was posted as Under Secretary in the Appointment Department.

Mr. K. R. Pal, SDO, Bettiah was posted as Under Secretary of the Revenue Department and Mr. G. D. Mukhopadhyaya, SDO, Aurangabad was posted as Under Secretary in the Finance Department.

Patna Diary

(Contd. from last page)

The Patna University Syndicate today resolved to urge the State Government to provide police protection for running the University office and its library at present and, if necessary, for the entire campus.

The Chief Minister, Mr. Daroga Prasad Rai, hopes to solve much of the ticklish land distribution problem by August 9 when the C.P.I., the S. S. P. and other political parties launch their land grab movement.

Kapildeo Singh, an employee of the Searchlight, was stabbed on the Patna-Gaya Road and robbed of Rs. 100/- by a gang of criminals near the Co-operative Federation Hall last night

July 30.—A black cobra has created havoc in the local Hardinge Park and the people have become so much scared of it that they have left visiting the park specially the place where the snake has been spotted out.

The police arrested a woman for allegedly kidnapping a small boy from Alamganj today.

**THIS WEEK IN INDIA
Bill To Limit Size Of Govts.**

The Union Cabinet has approved a legislation seeking to fix a ceiling on the size of the Central and State Cabinets and dabar a defector from becoming a Minister for one year.... Over 60,000 rupee-coins of the periods of Queen Victoria and Edward VII were seized from the house of a big hardware merchant by the income-tax officials at Muzaffarpur.... Ten persons, including a police constable on leave, were shot dead by members of the listed gang of dacoit Phulababu in Amlipura near Rithora village of Morena district.... The President, Mr. V. V. Giri, stresses that Jawaharlal Nehru's three-language formula should be wholeheartedly implemented....

Three persons have been arrested for alleged kidnapping a boy of Sohaon Village in Balia district for ransom.... A new scheme to regularise the activities of foreign cultural centres is being considered by the Government of India.... The Haryana Government is understood to have decided to introduce Telegu as an alternate third language besides Punjabi and Urdu.... The Maharashtra Government has decided to ban the killing of tigers in the State for a period of two years from August 1.... A major breakthrough in the television industry is envisaged.... Five Government servants including two gazetted officers of the rank of SDO were detected writing answers from chits supplied from outside at the tribal language (Santhali) examination held at St. Columbus College in Hazaribagh....

Two motions of no-confidence against the Prakash Singh Badal Ministry fell through for lack of requisite support in the Punjab Assembly.... The Government of India will go in for underground nuclear explosions if they are found necessary for the peaceful utilisation of atomic energy.... The Ruling Congress may withdraw from the Coalition Ministry in U. P. at the end of August if the BKD fails to take any favourable decision on the merger issue.... Dr. K. N. Rai, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, has suspended 14 students who allegedly attempted to disrupt a meeting of the University's Academic Council on July 23....

About 1,800 Ayurvedic practitioners of Sangrur district have volunteered to arrange 9,000 sterilisation operations under the family planning programme this year.... The

**OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
P.W.D. NEW CAPITAL DIVISION,
PATNA**

Sealed tenders from registered P. W. D. Contractors on approved bill of quantity available from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10/- (Ten) (Non refundable) to be eventually drawn in PWD form F2 will be received up to 3 P.M. on 8-8-70 by the Superintending Engineer, South Bihar Circle, P.W.D. Patna for the work of construction of Approach Road to Railway over Bridge at Bhaktiarpur N.H. 31. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 3,59,000/- Earnest money is to be deposited for Rs. 72,00/- in the shape of T.C.N.D.C.N.F.S.C.N.S.C. at their purchased values duly pledged to the undersigned. No bill of quantity will be sold on the date of tender. The tender should accompany up to date S.T. and I.T. Clearance certificate.

Sd/- H. L. Tewary,
Executive Engineer,
New Capital Division,
Patna.

**SCHOLARSHIPS IN CULTURAL
FIELDS 1970-71**

Applications are invited from talented young persons for award of scholarships in the following subjects—fields: Classical Indian Music and Western Music, Classical Dances; Drama; Fine Arts (Painting and Sculpture) and the Applied Arts-Book Illustration and Design. These scholarships are tenable for training within India.

VALUE & DURATION: Value of each scholarship — Rs. 250 per month; **AGE:** Between 18 and 28 years on 1st September, 1970. Both the upper and lower age limits are relaxable upto two years in exceptional cases.

LAST DATE for request for applications forms August, 1970; for receipt of applications 31st August, 1970.

For application forms and other particulars please write enclosing a self-addressed, unstamped envelope (10c. x 23cm.) to **MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Section N. S. 2, Room No. 304, 'C' Wing, 3rd Floor, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.**

daep 7/231

idol of Gaddess Sivakamiamman, which was reported stolen from the Varahur temple near Tirukattupalli recently was found in a drain in Thanjavur.... An Indian youth, domiciled in South Africa, has been making a vain bid for the past eight years to take his wife to the "forbidden" country and settle there.... A West Bengal Government

(Contd. on last page)

**BIHAR STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD,
GAYA**

Office of the Electricity Superintending Engineer,
Gaya Electrical Circle, Gaya

TENDER NOTICE

No. P-7/70 for supply of chain pully blocks

Sealed tenders in duplicate are invited from the sale tax registered firms for the supply of chain pully blocks of different capacity.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned upto 3-00 P.M. on 21-8-70 and will be opened at 3-30 P.M. on the same day in the presence of the tenderers of their authorised representative who may be present.

The bill of quantity, detailed terms and conditions and specification etc. may be obtained on applications and on payment of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten non refundable) by money order or in person from Accounts Officer, Gaya Electrical Circle, Gaya but not on 21-3-70.

B. P. SINGHA
Electrical Superintending Engineer,
Gaya Electrical Circle, Gaya

**AUCTION PROGRAMME FOR THE MONTH
OF AUGUST 1970**

- Date and time : 14th August 1970 at 11.00 A.M.
Place of auction : No. 30 E. D. A. F. Station, Near Rupam Cinema Sion, Bombay-22.
Stores : Valve Electronics—9 items.
- Date and time : 21st August 1970 at 10.00 A.M.
Place of auction : Central Ordnance Depot, Dehu Siding.
Stores : **M. T. Spares (in huge quantity)**
Samples of the items are displayed at
(1) No. 1 Ordnance Sample Room, Defence Pavillion, New Delhi-1.
(2) No. 2 Ordnance Sample Room, C/o Ordnance Depot, Bombay-33.
(3) No. 3 Ordnance Sample Room, Alipur Road, Calcutta.
(4) No. 4 Ordnance Sample Room, Industrial Estate, Ambattur, Madras.
- Date and time : 26th August 1970 at 11.00 A.M.
Place of auction : No. 25 E.D.A.F. Station, Deolali.
Stores : (1) Liberator Aircraft Spares.
(2) Valve Electronics.
- Date and time : 27th August 1970 at 10.30 A.M.
Place of auction : Central Ammunition Depot, Pulgaon.
Stores : Containers, plug base shell, Cement, Striker boards, Frame demolishing charge, Cylinder Clips, Cartridge, Wabbing silk, Finassy, practice rifle grenade made of Steel, carriers ammunition M.L. 2" Mortar or Bomb Thrower MK-1....2900 Nos. etc. etc.

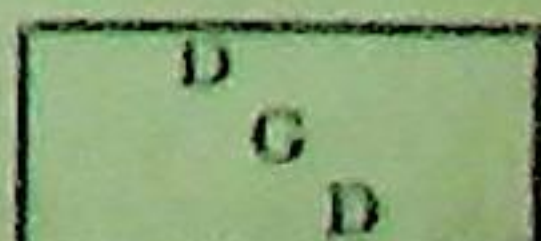
Auctioneers for 1 & 3 : M/s. R. S. Craven Son & Co., Gandhi Villa, P. O. Nasik Road, Branches at (1) 7/10, Botawala Bldg., Horniman Circle, Bombay-1 (2) 825-B, Dastur Meher Road, Poona-1.

Auctioneers for 2 & 4 : M/s. Shankar Ramchandra & Bros., 128, M. G. Road, Poona-1, Branch at 40, Prospect Chambers Annex, Dr. D. N. Road, Fort, Bombay-1.

The above auction programme is subject to cancellation/alteration without assigning reasons.

Terms and conditions of sale, locations etc. and the catalogues in respect of the auctions may please be obtained from the respective auctioneers **direct**.

Directorate of Supplies and Disposals,
Sapt Building, Graham Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay-1



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OFFICE OF THE ELECTRICAL
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
MUZAFFARPUR ELECL. CIRCLE,
MUZAFFARPUR

NOTICE

Sl. No.	Name of materials	Tender Notice No.	Opening date
1.	Sub-Station Connector	7/70	18-8-'70
2.	Cable Socket	7/70	18-8-'70
3.	Furnitures	7/70	18-8-'70
4.	Live Line Indicator	7/70	18-8-'70

P. A. to Electrical Superintending Engineer.

This Week In India

(Contd. from page 275)

spokesman says that Naxalites are probably getting their supply of ingredients for explosives they use from scientific laboratories and match factories . . .

The Atomic Energy Commission is canvassing a Rs. 1,250-crore atomic energy programme for the decade 1970-80 which will aim at producing 2,700 MW of nuclear power before 1980. . . . Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, thrice Chief Minister of Kerala, died at Trivandrum on Sunday. . . . The female of the Indian python at the Jaipur zoo has got six live youngs . . . The turbulent Alakananda has destroyed four ancient temples in Chamoli district. . . . Dacoit Tarkeshwar Lohar was beaten to death by villagers near Umarganj village in Ballia district. . . .

Kerala University has decided to start a one-year diploma course in Russian language. . . . Gohana Tal, the lake of sorrow in the Garhwal Himalaya, has disappeared after it burst its embankment on July 21 last. . . .

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, has informed her party colleagues that some big businessmen in the country are supporting and financing the Naxalites. . . . The first-ever electric typewriter factory will be set up at Varanasi in U. P. at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.5 crores. . . . India has decided to extend diplomatic recognition to East Germany at consular level. . . . The West Bengal Governor, Mr. S. S. Dhavan, dissolved the 18-month old State Assembly. . . . The Union Cabinet has decided to permit the Uttar Pradesh Government to nationalise the sugar industry in the State.

Tailpiece : According to Mr. Sheel Bhadra Yajee (Cong-R), the average price of an M L A, belonging to any party, is Rs. 25,000. — News item.

—N. Mitra

PATNA DIARY

July 24. A mob of nearly 300 workers of the Central Workshop of the Bihar State Transport Corporation today ransacked the accounts department, located in Sultan Palace, the headquarters of the Corporation.

The anti-vice squad of the police last night raided the Cheena Kothi area at Buddha Marg and arrested eight persons for alleged sale of unauthorised liquor.

The Bihar Government has set up a seven-man committee of senior officials to suggest ways for quick disposal of Government work and toning up of the administration.

July 25. The Government of Bihar has set up an Export Promotion Cell under the Directorate of Industries, Bihar, with a view to promoting the export of industrial products of the State.

An armed robbery was committed in a medicine shop at Bihari Sao Lane here at 3-30 p.m. today.

July 26. The progress of land reform measures were discussed at a high-level conference at the State Secretariat today.

The Bihar Government is going to promulgate an ordinance to create a separate Municipal fund for teachers, it is learnt here.

The Chief Minister, Mr. Daroga Prasad Rai, advised the social workers to serve the society by all means possible casting aside their selfish motives and interests.

July 27 : The Chief Minister, Mr. Daroga Prasad Rai, described the allegation made by Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha, MP (Cong-O) at Jullunder that bombs were sold in some parts of Bihar at Rs. 6 a kilo in the open market as "absolutely false and a political stunt."

The Employees State Insurance Corporation paid Rs. 1,36,000 to insured employees in the Bihar region as sickness benefit in June this year.

An unidentified young man, aged about 26 years, was run over and cut into pieces by a railway engine this morning near Lohanipur crossing.

July 28. The Bihar Government has prepared a draft bill for the development of Chotanagpur.

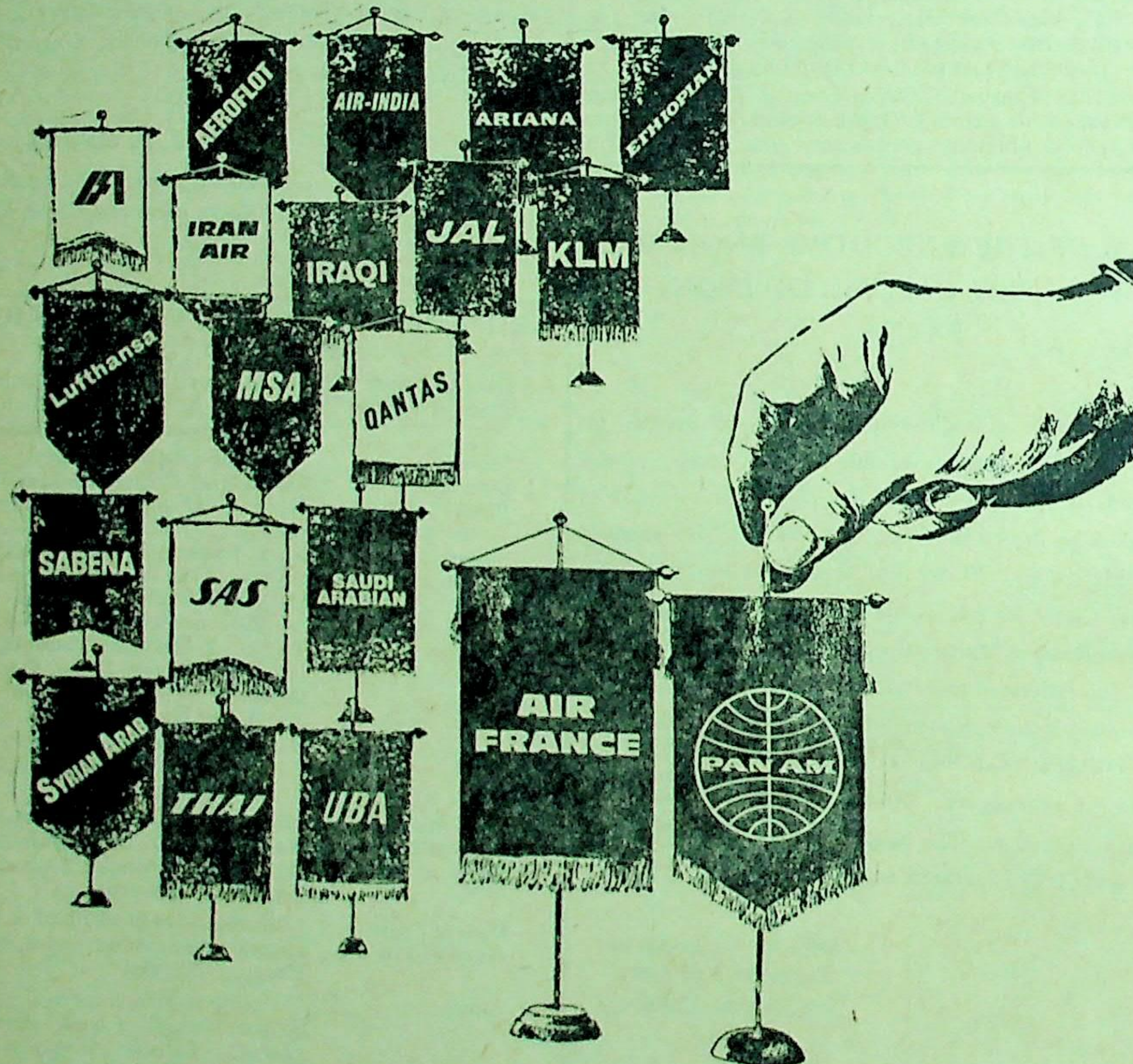
A four-man University Grants Commission team, which came to examine the possibility for establishing an advance study centre in Modern History at Patna University, left here this evening.

Eastern Railway services in Bihar have been affected by strike in South Eastern Railway since yesterday.

A combined competitive examination for admission to medical colleges in the State except Patna Medical College will be held on October 4.

July 29 : One Rupan Bin, living in a hut in the Cheena Kothi area at Buddha Marg, was found murdered in the early hours of the morning today.

(Contd. on page 275)



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