

FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IS QUESTION

's Address To Conference

MALAINAGAR, December 30. Economic development as the address to the 42nd session of conference, Mr. J. J. Anjaria, Chief Ministry of Finance, said here today:

annum; the British pound by 4.3 per cent; the French franc by 6.8 per cent; the German mark by 1.7 per cent; several European currencies fared worse; some Latin American currencies registered a precipitous downward plunge. This is not to say that all is well with the Indian economy or with our plans and policies. But there is warrant for going ahead cautiously and with confidence.

"It is a mistake merely to compare the real purchasing power of a given volume of income without asking whether the latter has gone up too. National income per capita has increased in real terms, and while this over-all average may be poor comfort to those who have not gained either in terms of employment for the younger members of the family or of higher incomes for those already in employment, it is possible to be misled as to the degree of hardship caused if one goes merely by price indices.

STRESSES & STRAINS

"As against the achievements mentioned above must be reckoned the stresses and strains the economy has gone through. Although the inflationary pressures have, by and large, been held well in check, it must be noted that the defences against future inflation are today considerably weaker than they were a few years ago. Secondly—and this is partly an extension of the same line of reasoning—the foreign exchange reserves at the disposal of the country have been seriously depleted, and there are, in fact, sizable external obligations to be met in the Third Plan period.

"Thirdly, despite the large outlay on irrigation, community projects and national extension, and other items of agricultural improvement, the response of agricultural production has been below requirements. And, fourthly, one may add that there is a growing feeling—whether warranted or not—among considerable sections of the community that the limits of taxation have been reached, and that there is not much to hope for from this source for financing the third Plan.

Mr. J. J. Anjaria

"If we desire to maximise the rate of growth of the economy over a period, there is no alternative to foregoing an increase in consumption in

depended largely on the use of foreign exchange reserves and on external assistance. Broadly speaking, while the rate of investment in the economy is now around 11 per cent., the rate of domestic saving is around or even a little below 8 per cent. of national income.

"The Third Plan should provide for a significant step-up in investment. For one thing, the rate of population growth has gone up, and this means that the investment required even to maintain 'per capita' incomes will be larger. Secondly, there is a large backlog of unemployment and under-employment which should be reduced to the extent possible. The number of fresh entrants to the labour force will be, obviously, larger than in the Second Plan period, and the employment target should, at a minimum, provide for absorbing them. Thirdly, it has to be borne in mind that the greater the acceleration of investment and incomes in the Third Plan, the easier it will be in the succeeding plans to raise the resources required for further development. Per contra, the smaller the investments in any particular period and the lower the rate of growth of national income, the more difficult becomes the task later of a further stepping-up of these. On these considerations, the estimate of Rs. 9900 crores of investment for the Third Plan given in the Second Plan report is, if anything, on the low side.

DOMESTIC OUTPUT

"Basically, the resources required for developmental planning are real resources, that is, labour—not only unskilled but also technical and managerial labour—raw materials, equipment and the like. A plan is a statement of what projects are to be taken up in the public and in the private sectors and what they would involve in terms of these real resources. To the extent that there are deficiencies, can they be overcome by increasing domestic production in certain lines, and are the wherewithals for such increases available in the system? Further, since capital goods and equipment of several types would have to come from abroad, can the necessary foreign exchange resources be secured? There is another major balance to be seen, viz., whether there will be food and other consumer goods enough to match the increased incomes created through investment. The problem here is to ensure in practice that the demands and supplies of products and factors keep moving forward in balance.

SIZE OF PLAN

"It is not my intention in this address to suggest what the size of the Third Plan should be or how, in concrete terms, the resources required could or should be raised. That obviously is a task which the Planning Commission alone is competent to undertake. But there are a few points which deserve to be made in this context. First, that resources are not some fixed, pre-existing quantity the magnitude of which one has somehow to estimate before deciding on the plan. Resources grow as investment proceeds. The pattern of the Plan, that is, the distribution of outlays and the time-schedule for completing the different projects are as relevant to the problem of resources as the size of the Plan itself. Second, that a developing economy must be prepared for saving an increasing proportion of the increased income generated in

India where the bulk of the new purchasing power gets spent on food, the elasticity of supply of food is the major determinant of the pace of progress. The acceleration of investment in the Third Plan will depend primarily on the success we achieve in this direction.

"Since domestic resources are at present barely adequate to maintain the existing scale of investment, the problem of resources in respect of the Third Plan will, undoubtedly, be a difficult one and every possible source for securing the required quantum of resources will have to be utilised. There are, fortunately, some favourable factors. The investments made in industry, power and transport over the last few years are beginning to bear fruit, and they represent additions to national output from which a part of the surpluses needed for investment could be obtained. The same holds for some of the projects that might be completed in the course of the Third Plan. The means of capital accumulation are the same in capitalist and in socialist (or mixed) economies; an increasing proportion of the surpluses generated has to be ploughed back into investment.

"It would be wasteful of effort if the public sector were to shirk initially the responsibility for building up the necessary surpluses through suitable pricing policies and then to look for devices to get them back into its hands through what can only be circuitous and costly ways. Too often does public investment tend to be regarded as just so much essential expenditure; too often is there a tendency to forget that unless the investments made in the past bring back adequate returns, the task of providing fresh resources for further plans cannot but prove self-defeating.

LEVEL OF TAXATION

"The question is asked whether taxation can be raised in the Third Plan period and how far.

"Direct taxation in the urban sector might bear some selective and marginal increases, but the bulk of the additional tax resources for the Third Plan will have to come from increases in indirect taxation, involving both an increase in the coverage of these taxes and a step-up in the rates in respect of some commodities that are already subject to tax. The proportion of total tax revenue to national income went up from about 6.6 per cent. in 1950-51 to about 8.3 per cent. in 1958-59, the bulk of this increase being accounted for by the imposition of new taxes and by increases in the rates of existing taxes. On a rough estimate, this proportion would go down to 7.6 or 7.7 per cent. by the end of the Third Plan if no additional taxation were imposed. The need clearly is to increase this proportion from 8.3 per cent. to somewhere between 10 and 11 per cent.

"A developing economy is bound to need a substantial inflow of external resources for some time. How much of such resources would be needed and for how long is a question as difficult to answer as the one which I touched upon earlier as to the rate of investment that an economy must reach for achieving the 'take-off.' But it will be of interest to note that according to a recent estimate, the order of annual inflow of foreign capital necessary in the non-industrialised (non-oil producing) countries of the world for enabling them to secure an increase of 4 per cent. per annum in

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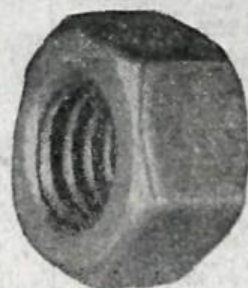
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**Mr. Anjaria
Economic**

ANNA

CHOOSING the subject of the theme of his presidential address to the All-India Economic Conference, Union Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr. Anjaria today.

"In India, the need for economic planning to secure rapid and balanced development is recognised even before independence; the first attempt to draw up the blueprints of a plan was commenced some 25 years ago. One could go even far back; for, in fact, what is so times called Indian economics is not just a protest against 'laissez faire' on merely practical or rationalistic grounds. The pioneers like Ranade were, in essence, trying to reach out to a new system of thought, to relate more integrally to economic conditions of an underdeveloped country like India. It is only with the acceptance of a planned economy that the necessary climate for a study of the economic problem at the grassroots and in all its ramifications, political, social and administrative, has been created."

BASIC ISSUES

"The First Plan report discusses in considerable detail various basic issues relating to the scale and pattern of investment and the policies appropriate to the attainment of the desired scale and pattern. It also formulates the lines along which institutional changes should be undertaken in order to promote economic development within a democratic framework. But the Plan itself proposed a relatively small step-up in investment, most of it in fields like agriculture, irrigation and power that are already familiar."

"The Second Plan was conceived as a major step towards industrialisation, it called for resources, both financial and organisational, on a large scale. It was also in this Plan that the concept of a socialist pattern of society was enunciated. The Second Plan ran into difficulties not long after its commencement, and the question is asked whether the objectives and priorities chosen were sound."

"These issues are coming into the forefront at the present time when the Third Five-Year Plan is on the anvil. There are few today, either among economists or among the wider public, who would question directly the need for developmental planning, but it would be too much to assume that this is in all cases anything more than conformity to current fashions or the implications of this process in relation with the discipline and the sacrifices that it involves are accepted without reserve, even if fully understood."

"The essence of developmental planning is the creation, within a comparatively short period, of a completely favourable conditions, so that the economy is lifted out of its rut and

...deterioration, viz., the doubling of per capita incomes within a period of twenty-five years or so. The first Plan aimed at strengthening the groundwork. The second Plan had necessarily to provide for a scale and pattern of investment that would correct the top-sided development of the economy so far and enable the country to progress more rapidly in future. In envisaging a national income increase of the order of 5 per cent. per annum on an average and an increase in investment from some 7 per cent. of national income to about 11 per cent., the Plan did not, by any means, set up a goal which could be considered over ambitious.

RESOURCES MOBILISATION

"The task of mobilising the resources needed for the Second Plan has proved difficult, and that whatever view one might take regarding the past, inadequate response of resources to the growing needs of the economy is a problem which calls for careful and urgent consideration. Behind the estimates of resources for the Second Plan, the assumption was that a substantial proportion of the increases in national output year after year would be directed to investment rather than to consumption; in other words, that savings in the economy, as a proportion of national income, would increase progressively. The data on savings are very inadequate, and it is difficult to assess the actual trends with any precision. But it is evident that the step-up in investment that has taken place in recent years has

...the economic sector... to responsibilities, ways and means must be found of enlarging public savings progressively. Aversion to taxation and reluctance to make profits from public enterprises are out of place in this context, and all discussion of the limits of taxable capacity and the like can proceed meaningfully only if their objective is to maximise the aggregate of surpluses available for investment.

"In the discussions on the objectives of the Third Plan has figured an item that was not stressed so explicitly in the earlier plans, viz., the attainment as early as possible of self-sustaining growth. This term—self-sustaining growth—is capable of being interpreted in various ways. Basically, it connotes the stage at which the economy is in a position to provide sufficient savings for sustaining the investment programmes essential for a reasonable rate of growth thereafter. The larger the proportion of its total investible resources a country devotes to the making of capital goods and equipment, the greater will be its growth potential and the quicker, therefore, its progress towards self-sustaining growth.

"What limits the size of a plan, that is, the magnitude of the investment effort that can be made is the capacity of the system to increase within a relatively short period the supply of consumer goods needed while the growth potential of the economy is being built up. In a country like

...the flow of resources to these countries amounted to less than \$4 billion a year on an average over the last few years.

NEED FOR FLEXIBILITY

"Planning in a democracy and within a system that relies on the functioning together of a public sector and a private sector and uses various techniques, like exhortation, incentives as well as regulation and control, for achieving the desired rate and pattern of development presents inevitably difficult problems of choice. Economic policy in this context involves a delicate balancing of conflicting considerations. But there is, in this type of planning, scope for pragmatism and adaptation such as might not be possible in the more rigid patterns of development.

"It is in this situation that the economist has a particularly important role to play not only in laying bare the inter-connections between the different parts of the economy, but in presenting as clearly as possible the implications of alternative courses of action. Economics comes into its own only when there is a multiplicity of ends and a choice between means, and democratic planning in a mixed economy offers these choices perhaps better than any other system. It is for the economist to meet this challenge.

"Some twenty-five years ago, Keynes warned some of his fellow economists not to play the role of Euclidean geometers in a non-Euclidean world. It is, I think, the merit of the established tradition in Economics that while it recognises the need for abstract and rigorous models for purposes of analysis, its practitioners have always felt it essential, while enunciating or commenting on policies, never to lose their sensitivity to the changes in the socio-economic environment. This is a tradition we should cherish.

MR. CHETTIAR'S ADDRESS

Earlier Mr. A. Muthia Chettiar, Pro-Chancellor of Annamalai University, inaugurating the conference said the prime function of economists was to provide expert background for economic policy decisions.

"It calls not only for prolonged time-consuming and profound researches into the theoretical rationals and postulates, but also for a quick assessment of the situation based on relevant facts," he said.

Mr. Chettiar said that economically advanced countries international financial institutions were now evincing greater and greater interest and assuming responsibility in the development of economically backward regions. The economist who served as an adviser could not overlook the impact and the contribution of all these institutions on the economy of the under-developed regions. They might furnish an appropriate field of study and assessment.

Welcoming the delegates, Mr. T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai, chairman of the reception committee and Vice-Chancellor of Annamalai University, called upon the economists to "illuminate" the path of private and public policy by which the problem of hunger and poverty could be solved.

Mr. Pillai said that many countries had achieved a high level of economic prosperity by wise planning under the system of democracy. "As economists you are best qualified to guide the nation along the true path leading to the goal of national prosperity," he added.

He wanted the Indian universities to bear in mind that they should not only be nurseries of theoretical economics but also the training ground for applied economics.—P.T.I.

Steps To Ensure Railway Passengers' Safety Urged

"The Times of India" News Service

POONA, December 30: The fourth session of the All-India Travel and Transport Conference today called upon the Union and State Governments to take effective steps to ensure the safety and security of passengers and goods on the Indian Railways.

It expressed grave concern over the "deteriorating conditions" on the railways owing to the failure of the authorities to curb anti-social elements.

The conference also demanded a thorough inquiry into the working of departmental catering on the railways. It stated that instead of improving the standard of service and lowering the rates, which was the object of introducing departmental service, the situation was worsening.

The conference, which was attended by more than 30 delegates representing various passenger and transport associations in different parts of the country, was presided over by Dr. Srikumar Banerjee of Calcutta.

USERS' COMMITTEES

The conference demanded direct and adequate representation to passenger associations on the national and zonal railway users' consultative committees in the same manner as industrial and commercial interests had been given representation at present.

It wanted the Railway Ministry to undertake the construction of a number of new railway lines in various parts of the country.

In his presidential address, Dr. Banerjee asked the Railway Ministry to treat the "mass of surging jostling humanity that crowds and over-

flows our railway compartments" with respect and consideration.

Discussing the current controversy between road and rail transport, Dr. Banerjee said road transport could not function as a substitute for railways. It should be run as a feeder service rather than as a rival to the railways.

KIDNAPPED MAN RESCUED

Police-Dacoit Clash

"The Times of India" News Service JAIPUR, December 30: Mr. Maharaj Meghram, who was being held to ransom by a gang of dacoits led by Bhanwar Singh, was rescued yesterday by an R.A.C. platoon after a prolonged exchange of fire with the dacoits.

The encounter, in which police also seized three camels and one 303 rifle, took place at Jogaria Wala Tiba in Bikaner division, according to information received today at police headquarters here.

The gang after breaking off engagement escaped into Pakistan.

Earlier the police had arrested one of the members of the gang.

Bhatinda: A Jat woman and three others of Gill village in this district were on Monday sentenced to life imprisonment by the Additional Sessions Judge for allegedly murdering Sohan Singh in May last.

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mentum. Development planning, therefore, involves co-ordinated action at various points in the system, and it involves necessarily some adjustment in the balance of social forces within the system.

PRIVATE SECTOR

"India's plans do not seek to build up a system resting solely on private enterprise, but private enterprise has an important part to play in initiating and carrying through the process of development. Nor is the State to be the ultimate owner or dispenser of the means of production. The objective is not to evolve a monolithic system with all economic initiative or power concentrated in the State, but to utilise the State as a principal agency for promoting rapid and balanced development.

"For all practical purposes the First Plan commenced not in 1951 but in 1953. Net fixed investment by the Centre and the States together was Rs. 163 crores in 1951-52; it was Rs. 167 crores in the following year; and, only in 1953-54 was it stepped up to Rs. 208 crores. The community development programme was taken in hand towards the end of 1952. Some of the agrarian reforms were also put through about this time. As compared to Rs. 167 crores in 1952-53, net fixed investment in the public sector would approximate Rs. 763 crores in 1958-60 according to the budget estimates. Even allowing for some shortfall and taking into account the rise in prices, step-up in public investment over the period would be about 4 times. If anyone of us had been asked, say, 8 or 9 years ago whether such a thing was possible, most of us, I dare say, would have shaken our heads. While one cannot give any precise estimates of private investment, it would appear that the rate of investment in the economy as a whole is at present about 11 per cent. of national income, as compared to 5 per cent. or so at the commencement of the First Plan.

NATIONAL INCOME

"National income has, over the last few years, risen at an average rate of 3-1/2 per cent., the index of national income (1948-49 = 100) at constant prices being estimated at 134 for 1958-59. The rise in 1958-59 was as much as 6.8 per cent.—a fact which ought to warm up those who were inclined to draw pessimistic conclusions from the previous year's figures. The rise in agricultural production since 1950-51 has been of the order of 30 per cent.; in industrial production more than 50 per cent.

"More important than these, the production potential of the economy has been greatly added. A number of new industries has come up, and, if power can be made available sufficiently, there will certainly be rapid progress in this direction in the coming years. Facilities for education and technical training are being rapidly expanded; so also are medical and health facilities. A new class of medium and small entrepreneurs is coming up, and some of the trading classes in society are turning to industry as their mainstay.

"A plan of development aims, necessarily, at pushing the rate of investment above what it otherwise would be. It must, therefore, press on the resources available for consumption. The rise that has occurred in prices and cost of living is by no means larger than in other countries. The decline in the internal purchasing power of the rupee between 1948 and 1958 has been estimated at 1.7 per cent. per annum on an average. In the same period, the U.S. dollar depreciated by 1.8 per cent. per

Near Unanimity In Vidhan Sabha On China Issue

AGGRESSION ON U.P. - TIBET BORDER CONDEMNED

"The Times of India" News Service

LUCKNOW, December 30.

THE U.P. Vidhan Sabha with near unanimity today condemned Chinese aggression on the State's border with Tibet after the Chief Minister, Dr. Sampurnanand, had declared that India would not seek peace at the expense of her territorial integrity.

The small group of Communists, isolated during the three-day debate, abstained from voting after its amendments had been defeated by a voice vote.

The Communist amendments sought to delete the condemnation of China from the resolution which had been tabled by six non-Communist members of the Opposition.

The six members were: the Socialist leader, Mr. Raj Narayan, the deputy leader of the Praja Socialist Party, Mr. Narayan Dutt Tewari, the leader of the Jana Sangh group, Mr. Yadavendra Dutt Dube, Mr. Abdul Rauf Lari and Mr. Jagannath Lahiri of the Socialist Unity Party and the leader of the Independent Progressive Legislature Party, Mr. S. K. D. Palwal.

BORDER DEFENCE

The entire House, save the nine Communists, repeatedly applauded the Chief Minister's statement that all measures were being taken to protect U.P.'s territory from Chinese incursions. The Army would move into the area when necessary, he said. Meanwhile, the Provincial Armed Constabulary which has had considerable experience in areas where the armed forces should normally move, would man the border outposts.

He said the U.P. police forces in this tract would function in collaboration with the Army. The force was being augmented. They were being provided with more equipment and weapons.

He said that recently, accompanied by Gen. Thorat, G.O.C., Eastern Command, and some Army officers, he had flown over the border districts for an aerial survey. He had been impressed with the competence with which U.P.'s police pickets were functioning even at a height of more than 19,000 feet.

He informed the House that the Government had taken certain steps to develop the border areas. By March next Rs. 1,93,00,000 would be spent on the economic development of the border areas. The Government was fully conversant with the administrative problems in this region. If necessary, a separate administrative unit might be created to step up development activity.

As regards Tibetan refugees, the Chief Minister said that there were 183 of them in Almora and the rest in Tehri Garhwal. They would be kept in camps, he said.

ADMISSION OF CHINA TO UN

Sweden Has Same Stand As India

"The Times of India" News Service

BOMBAY, December 30: Sweden has adopted the same stand as India over the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. The world organisation would be an effective platform to discuss international problems only when all the countries are represented on it, the Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr. Tage Erlander, said here today.

Mr. Erlander, who addressed a press conference at Raj Bhavan, was asked what he thought of the Chinese aggression on India's frontiers.

In a guarded reply, he said it was necessary to avoid violence in solving the dispute, as violence could spark off a big conflict.

SUMMIT VALUE

The forthcoming summit conference, Mr. Erlander said, should be of great value in discussing various problems between the great countries.

He said that what he saw in this country—its places of beauty and industrial development—had impressed him.

He had talks with Indian industrialists in the past few days. He said: "Sweden has a great interest in economic co-operation with your country. I am sure that the co-operation between the two countries would not only continue but would increase."

The Swedish Prime Minister said that his country was in a position to offer help in the fields of technical training, animal husbandry and public health.

The Swedish Prime Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Erlander, left for Karachi this evening.

PEKING ACTIONS 'PROVOCATIVE'

Mr. Nash's Criticism

WELLINGTON, December 30: Mr. Walter Nash, New Zealand Prime Minister, said today in a statement reviewing the events of the past year that the actions of the Chinese Communist authorities in 1959 had been "disturbing and provocative."

Indo-Pak Talks Open Today

FIRST OF SERIES OF DISCUSSIONS

"The Times of India" News Service

NEW DELHI, December 30: A series of important Indo-Pakistan conferences are scheduled to take place within the next two months.

The first of these will be another round of financial talks, at official level, which commences here tomorrow.

This will be followed by western border talks at ministerial level in Lahore and Delhi from January 4 to 10.

The Indian delegation will be led by the Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel, Sardar Swaran Singh, who will be assisted by the Commonwealth Secretary, the G.O.C. Western Command, the Chief Secretary, Punjab, and the Chairman of the Board of Revenue, Rajasthan.

VOLUME OF TRADE

The next on the list are Indo-Pakistan trade talks which are to take place in February. The current three-year trade agreement expires on January 31, 1960.

The volume of trade between the two countries has fluctuated with the political climate notwithstanding Indian efforts to trade on a rational commercial basis. The quantum of trade totalled about Rs. 160 crores just after partition, Rs. 75 crores in 1952; Rs. 27 crores in 1953 Rs. 19 crores in 1957 and Rs. 13.5 crores last year. During the first seven months of 1959 we exported Rs. 3.3 crores to Pakistan and imported about Rs. 3 crores from it.

India has always been anxious to maintain and develop its trade with Pakistan. With more favourable political climate and sense of economic realism that prevails now, the February talks could mark the beginning of a swing up in economic relations between the two countries.

JUTE CULTIVATION

Reports that Pakistan may like to come to an understanding with India on jute cultivation and jute manufacture are welcomed here. The Government of India is understood to have suggested exploratory talks on this matter some weeks ago but there has yet been no response from Karachi. This may, however, come up for discussion in February.

It was agreed to revive the Indo-Pakistan Information Consultative Committee about ten weeks ago. But nothing further seems to have happened with regard to this matter as yet.

Meanwhile, however, the Pakistan Government has invited a small party of Indian journalists to witness the 'basic democracy' elections that are currently in progress in the country. The party is programmed to travel fairly extensively in West Pakistan, including Peshawar and Rawalpindi.

Pak Team Arrives

The Pakistan financial delega-

M.P. Govt. Sta Pay For Str

BHOPAL, December 30: The M.P. Government today announced that the unauthorised absence from duty of those who participated in the recent 11-day strike would not be treated as break in service, but they would not be allowed pay on the principle of "no work, no pay."

An official four-page communique issued here said that the Government also proposed to withdraw pending criminal cases against the employees and to grant remission of all jail sentences which were yet to be served.

Regarding those employees who were placed under suspension or whose services were terminated for participating in the strike, the communique said that such employees would be taken back in service on expression of regret and on giving an assurance that they would "not repeat the mistake." (These employees were not allowed to resume duties after the strike was called off pending further orders).

The communique said that in the case of such employees whose services were terminated or who were placed under suspension, the period from December 21, the first working day after the strike was withdrawn, to the date of their rejoining duties would be treated as "such leave, other than casual leave, as may be due."

The communique said that "in the case of a very small minority who have been responsible for engineering or fomenting the strike in spite of their having held supervisory positions, the Government will in the larger interest be compelled to scrutinise each case on merit, departmentally and take such action as may be warranted."

—P.T.I.

ANDHRA CHIEF MINISTERSHIP

Contest Likely

"The Times of India" News Service
HYDERABAD, December 30: The Andhra Pradesh Legislature Congress Party will meet on January 10 to accept Mr. Sanjiva Reddy's resignation from leadership and elect his successor.

A section of the party is busy canvassing support for Mr. Alluri Satyanarayana Raju for party leadership.

Despite statements by Mr. Sanjiva Reddy and members of the Congress High Command that the election of the new leader would be unanimous and that there would be no contest, supporters of Mr. Raju are reported to be demanding that in case of a contest, the voting should be held by the system of secret ballot.

Meanwhile, it is learnt that Mr. Reddy would nominate Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, Finance Minister in the present Cabinet, to succeed him.

Pact With Rolls Royce

LONDON, December 30: Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Indian High Commissioner, today signed an agreement with Rolls Royce Limited on behalf of the Government of India under which the Rolls Royce cars

Not To Get The Period

Soviet Expedition Member Killed

KATHMANDU, December 30: One of a four-member Soviet snowman expedition on the northern slopes of Everest was killed in March this year, according to the 19-year-old Head Lama of Rongbuk glacier monastery now here in exile.

The Lama was still in his monastery with his family when our Russian explorers visited longbuk in search of the Yeti. One of them failed to return and the general conclusion was that he died in an avalanche above the glacier while searching for the snowman.

Rongbuk glacier and the monastery were reported last spring to be under Chinese military control and the lamas, who are now here, had reached Namchebazar a few months ago.—P.T.I.

AGITATION TO BE LAUNCHED

Bankmen's Demand For Bonus

The central committee of the All-India Bank Employees' Association decided to launch an agitation in support of the bank employees' demand for bonus and demanded payment of 'interim' relief to bankmen the dispute between them and the banks on terms and conditions of service was settled.

The committee, which concluded its six-day meeting in New Delhi this week, also decided that bankmen would go into "protest actions" against the "perfidious role" of the Finance Ministry and "the interference of the Reserve Bank in dispute with a view to denying bankmen the benefits accruing from various industrial awards."

Mr. Prabhat Kar, General Secretary of the Association, told journalists on Tuesday that the Labour Ministry's labour legislations had been completely ineffective by the Finance Ministry so far as the bank industry was concerned.

TRIPARTITE TALKS

Referring to the tripartite conference called by the Labour Minister, Mr. L. Nanda, in August last for the purpose of solving the dispute amicably, Kar said that the Association accepted the Minister's proposals regarding the appointment of a commission.

But the employers while regarding the proposal of tripartite talks as an appointment of a commission decided reference of the dispute only to a national tribunal thereby claiming the right to involve the employees in protracted litigation, he said.

Mr. Kar said that while Mr. Nanda committed himself to the appointment of a commission no steps so far been taken by the Government for the settlement of the dispute during the life of the award governing the terms and conditions of service of the employees (Gajendragadkar

DISCONTENT IN SYRIA

4 Ministers Resign

CAIRO, December 30: Four Ministers of the Syrian region of the United Arab Republic have sent their resignations to President Nasser, informed sources here said today.

The four Ministers are: Mr. Khalil Kallas, Minister of Economy, Mustapha Hamdoun, Minister of Agrarian Reforms, Mr. Abdul Gani Kannot, Minister of Social Affairs, and Mr. Amiad Tarabulsi, Minister of Education. The Ministries of Economy and Agrarian Reforms are two of the key ministries in the Syrian Cabinet.

There was no immediate indication here whether President Nasser would accept the resignations.

The reasons for their resignations were not disclosed. It was, however, known that there had been discontent both among officials and non-officials in the Syrian region for some time.

The U.A.R. Vice-President, Field Marshal Amer, has been in Syria since late October with wide powers to deal with Syrian problems on the spot.

Unofficial reports said the Ministers had resigned over differences with the Minister of Interior, Mr. Abdul Hamdi Serrai, President Nasser's trusted strong man in the Syrian region.—P.T.I.

U.K. MINISTER TO ARRIVE TODAY Talks With P.M.

"The Times of India" News Service

NEW DELHI, December 30: The British Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. C. J. M. Alport, will arrive here tomorrow from Calcutta on a three-day visit.

Mr. Alport will meet the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister, the Defence Minister, the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel and the Minister of Food and Agriculture.

He will leave for Bombay on Sunday evening and will visit Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Madras before returning to the U.K. He was present at Durgapur yesterday on the occasion of the formal inauguration of the first blast furnace of the steel works.

Although Mr. Alport is not here on any special mission, he will no doubt broadly discuss the possibility of further Indo-British economic co-operation in the third Plan period.

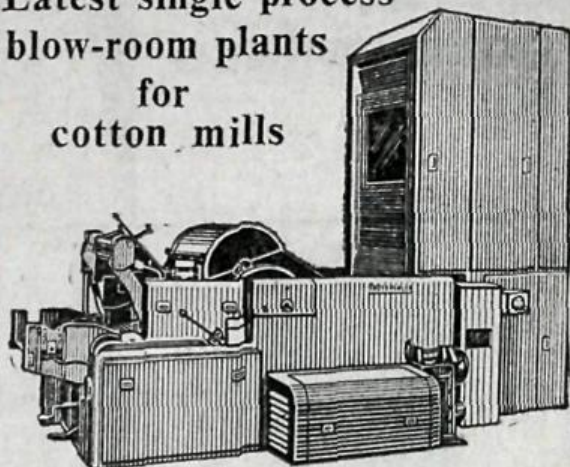
The I.S.C.O.N. consortium has already expressed interest in the expansion of Durgapur. The Chairman of the Associated Electrical Industries is expected here early next year for discussions about proposals for doubling and possibly even further expanding the heavy electrical plant at Bhopal during the third Plan.

GUNS SEIZED FROM M.L.A. Orissa Disclosure

"The Times of India" News Service BHUBANESHWAR, December 30: The Chief Minister of Orissa, Dr. Harekrishna Mahatab, told the State Assembly today that the district authority of Sambalpur had

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ATE-09



Young artists win Rs 25,000 in prizes

RESULTS OF

THE SUNLIGHT COLOURING CONTEST

PRIZE-WINNERS UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE

Restating the Prime Minister's warning that the Chinese aggression was the gravest problem this country had faced in many centuries, Dr. Sampurnanand said there was no chance of the quarrels in the Himalayas dying down soon although there might be a full-fledged war in the near future.

Joining issue over the statement by the Communist leader, Mr. Jharkhande Rai, that Tibet had always been a part of China, the Chief Minister contended this was not historically correct. If Tibet and China were one country there would have been no treaty relations between them.

Sino-Tibetan relations, he said, reminded him of the story of the lamb that went for a stroll with a tiger. On the way the tiger said the lamb must have been tired by the long walk and swallowed it to save the poor animal from further exertions.

He said India was interested in Tibet for various reasons the strongest of which was religious ties. Kailash and Mansarovar might not be important to Chinese Communists for whom religion was opium, but millions of Indians dreamt of visiting these shrines at one time or the other.

CLAIM TO BARA HOTI

As for China's claim to Bara Hoti three years ago he said that three years ago when representatives of the U.P. Government, the Government of India and China met at a conference in New Delhi it was discovered that China not only lacked documentary evidence to back its claim but its representatives did not even know where the disputed plateau lay.

Dr. Sampurnanand thought that the Chinese aggression in a way was a blessing in disguise as the developments on the border united the nation. Nevertheless some known and unknown fifth-column elements functioned under various garbs even of cultural organisations some of which received Government aid. The Communist Party functioned openly. The party in spite of pressure had been unable to call the Chinese aggressors.

He said the C.P.I.'s role could not be condoned on any account.

To the accusations against C.P.I., Mr. Jharkhande Rai said the enemies of India's foreign policy and Mr. Nehru had engineered the discussion on the border conflict. These elements were casting an evil eye on Kailash and Mansarovar also. He said the Communists could not be defeated by maligning them.

LATE NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, December 30: Cotton Closing, March 33.09.—Reuter.

BOMBAY STRIKE MAY SPREAD

"The Times of India" News Service BOMBAY, December 30: The 40,000-strong Municipal Mazdoor Union held out a threat on Wednesday night of stopping work indefinitely in sympathy with the three-day-old strike of bus and tram workers in Bombay.

The New Zealand Government, he said, believed that wider recognition of the Peking regime was inevitable and that the principal problem was one of timing.

"But the conduct of the Chinese Communist authorities during the past year—and the attitude of mind it reflects—has scarcely created the right atmosphere in which to consider steps toward a more general acknowledgment of the established position of the Communist regime," Mr. Nash declared.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT LAYS FOUNDATION

Bihar Village Creamery

BARAUNI, December 30: The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, today laid the foundation-stone of the rural creamery at Sograha village near here.

The creamery will handle about 4,000 pounds of cream daily, which will be utilised for the production of butter and ghee. It is estimated to provide 4,49,125 pounds of salted butter and 3,46,750 pounds of ghee annually. The creamery will be constructed at a cost of Rs. 7.6 lakhs.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Prasad said that the opening of the oil refinery here, along with feeder factories, would automatically open large avenues of income and also produce essential commodities of life. The condition of people would change for the better despite "concomitant evils of industrialisation," he added.

Later, the President arrived at Muzannapur from Pusa by a special train.—P.T.I.

SOVIET SURVEY SHIP DAMAGED

S. Korean Attack

MOSCOW, December 30: Russia alleged today that a South Korean warship attacked and severely damaged the Soviet survey ship "Ungo" off the coast of North Korea last Monday, causing casualties.

"Tass" said in an authorised statement that the "predatory" attack on the "Ungo," which was engaged on hydrographical (ocean survey) work, occurred in the East Korean Bay, about 36 miles from the north-east border of South Korea.

"Tass" said it was empowered to warn that any such "practical" attacks in future "will be met with adequate measures, going as far as annihilation..."—Reuter.

engine will be produced under licence in India. The engines will be installed in the Avro 748 transport aircraft which will be manufactured in India.—Reuter.

'Loyal' Workers May Help Run Bombay Buses

"The Times of India" News Service

BOMBAY, December 30: The B.E.S.T. Undertaking is reported to be considering the possibility of taking out buses and trams with the help of "loyal" workers owing allegiance to the B.E.S.T. Employees' Union (INTUC).

A spokesman of the Undertaking said today that buses and trams might reappear on the roads if adequate men reported for work, but he ruled out such a possibility till Friday.

Mr. D. K. Kunte, President, and other office-bearers of the Union, held discussions on the matter with the General Manager of the Undertaking today.

The General Council of the Union, meeting after the discussion, said in a resolution that the management of the Undertaking indicated during the talks it would declare unilaterally that it would stand by what it had offered finally to the representative union. The management also realised the necessity of providing protection to employees desirous of reporting for work and agreed to discuss the matter with the Union's representatives, the resolution said.

"In the circumstances, this meeting of the General Council calls upon its members and other employees of the B.E.S.T. Undertaking to intimate to the General Manager that they are not in favour of the present strike and are prepared to report for duty," the resolution added.

"P.T.I." adds: The strike continued for the second day today with no sign of settlement in sight. There was no further move for a settlement by the Samvukta Maharashtra Samiti, which controls the Corporation and whose Parliamentary Board yesterday offered its "good offices" to end the dispute.

40,000 ARE HIT BY FAMINE IN MEWAT Relief Measures

"The Times of India" News Service

GURGAON, December 30: The district authorities have taken steps to help 40,000 residents of the 56 famine-affected villages in the Mewat area.

Rs. 20,000 has been allotted as food grant and Rs. 20,500 as taccavi.

The authorities have opened five relief centres, each covering 11 villages. Relief work is proposed to be started soon. It will include road construction, quarrying, digging of ponds, extension of tube-wells and lift irrigation schemes.

Police Chiefs To Meet

"The Times of India" News Service

JAMMU, December 30: Mr. D. W. Mehra, Kashmir's Inspector-General of Police, will participate in the four-day conference of police chiefs of States from all over the country scheduled to commence in New Delhi on January 6 next.

The conference will discuss, among other things, the law and order situation in the country.

Mr. Gunawan

JAKARTA, December 30: President Sukarno has appointed Mr. Gunawan, a former junior law officer, Attorney-General of Indonesia, the 'Antara' news agency reported today.

Expulsion Order

WARSAW, December 30: The Yugoslav Military Attache, Colonel Nikola Pejnovic, and one of his Aides have been expelled from Poland, according to usually reliable sources here.—Reuter.

POP



...the question of settlement of...
...the Association he said...
...during the talks that there...
...pressure from the Minis-
...Finance and the Reserve Bank...
...being to the bankers' proposals...
...said that while Mr. Nanda...
...his commitment for the...
...ment of a commission he ex-
...his helplessness to do so...
...Kar said, it appeared that the...
...ment might go back on its...
...given to the bank employees...
...commitment made in public.

Refrigerated Rail Vans

First six refrigerated vans to be...
...on the Indian railways will be...
...to service during the next sum-
...is learnt.

Vans are now being construct-
...the railway workshops on be-
...of the Ministry of Food and
...ture.

Six vans, it is understood, will
...for fish transport on the fol-
...three routes: Bombay-Delhi,
...Madras and Balugan-Calcutta.
...railways at present have 26
...ed vans for the transport of
...fish and fruit.—P.T.I.

Crime In Punjab

Continued from page 1 col. 2

Similarly the number of
...ies, robberies, burglaries and
...showed a downward trend.
...statement also shows that in
...Punjab occupied the seventh,
...and eighth positions among
...states in respect of murders,
...ties and robberies. In 1957
...position regarding these crimes
...fourth, fourteenth and thirteenth
...ctively.

Commenting on the statement,
...Feroze Gandhi said that if
...Pratap Singh Kairon remained
...over for the next two years,
...bly there would be no such
...as crime in Punjab. He gave
...al instances in which cases
...withdrawn from the courts
...r. Kairon's instance.

is authoritatively learnt that
...of the members of the Work-
...Committee informally discuss-
...implications of the strictures
...d on the Punjab administra-
...in the Karnal murder case.
...appeared to be of the view
...the judgment revealed an "un-
...actory state of affairs" in the

* Little Shower



ordered the seizure of guns in the
...possession of Mr. Mitrodya
...Singh Bariha, a Ganatantra Pari-
...shad M.L.A., and his father.

He was replying to a short-notice
...question.

The district authority, he said,
...took this action on receiving re-
...ports from the police as well as
...the Sub-Divisional Officer, that the
...M.L.A. had been threatening to
...kill Mr. Bikramaditya Bariha, a
...Congress legislator, and the for-
...mer's step-brother.

The two M.L.A. are the sons of
...the former Zamindar of Padampur.

PAK SECOND PLAN Rs. 1,900-Crore Outlay Proposed

RAWALPINDI, December 30:
The Pakistan Government today
announced the outline of its second
Five-Year Plan (1960-1965), fixing
the target at Rs. 1,900 crores, Rs.
850 crores more than the first Plan
target.

Out of a total expenditure envis-
aged in the outline, Rs. 1,150
crores would be in the public sec-
tor and Rs. 750 crores in the pri-
vate sector.

According to the outline, the
plan is to be financed to the ex-
tent of Rs. 1,100 crores from do-
mestic resources and Rs. 800 crores
from foreign aid, loans and invest-
ment.—P.T.I.

ACCUSED SENT TO SESSIONS Budget Leakage Case

By A Staff Reporter

The Additional District Magistrate,
Mr. M. W. K. Yusufzai, on Wednes-
day committed all the four accused
in the Budget leakage case to the
Sessions to stand trial under the
Official Secrets Act.

Accused D. P. Chadha, a Delhi
business man, Hiralal G. Kothari and
Nand Lal S. More, both business men
of Bombay, and F. X. Jacob, a
former foreman of the Rashtrapati
Bhawan Printing Press, are being tried
on the charge of entering into a con-
spiracy to leak the budget proposals for
the year 1956-57 and share the profit
thus earned.

D.D.A. Step Criticised

By A Reporter

An inquiry into the Delhi De-
velopment Authority's action de-
molishing workers' huts on Najaf-
garh Road was demanded by Mr.
Prem Sagar Gupta, leader of the
Communist Group in the Corpora-
tion, at a meeting in Delhi on
Wednesday.

He stated that the action was
"unlawful and inhuman."

The meeting also regretted that
no alternative accommodation had
been provided to the "sufferers."

Urgent Telegrams

The minimum number of chargeable
words for foreign ordinary and urgent
telegramms would be seven, and for
foreign press telegramms fourteen words
from Friday, states a notification issued
by the Director-General of Posts &
Telegraphs, New Delhi.

There will be no change, however,
in respect of G.L.T. and L.T. tele-
gramms, the notification adds.—P.T.I.

Prakash Gangadhar Sathe,
Sadashiv Peth, POONA

SECOND PRIZE: H. M. V. Radiogram

Raminder Singh,
Rash Behari Avenue, CALCUTTA
Kalpana Rasikbhai Parikh,
Ellis Bridge, AHMEDABAD

THIRD PRIZE: Murphy All-wave Radio Plus A Hind Ambassador Bicycle

Rupananda Guha,
Lake Road, CALCUTTA
Prakriti Ghosh,
Vivekananda Road, CALCUTTA
Kumari Dolly Seal,
Durga Pithuri Lane, CALCUTTA

PRIZE-WINNERS BETWEEN 10 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE

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Usha Hari Gade,
Chembur, BOMBAY

SECOND PRIZE: H. M. V. Radiogram

Vijay Vitthal Joshi,
Deorukh, RATNAGIRI
Shoba Shripad Jambhaliakar,
MADHAVNAGAR

THIRD PRIZE: Murphy All-wave Radio Plus A Hind Ambassador Bicycle

Kishor Vinayak Phadnis,
Main Road, NASIK
Madhusudan Mohanlal Desai,
Grant Road, BOMBAY
Mahfoozur Rahman Ansari,
Chaman Ganj, KANPUR

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