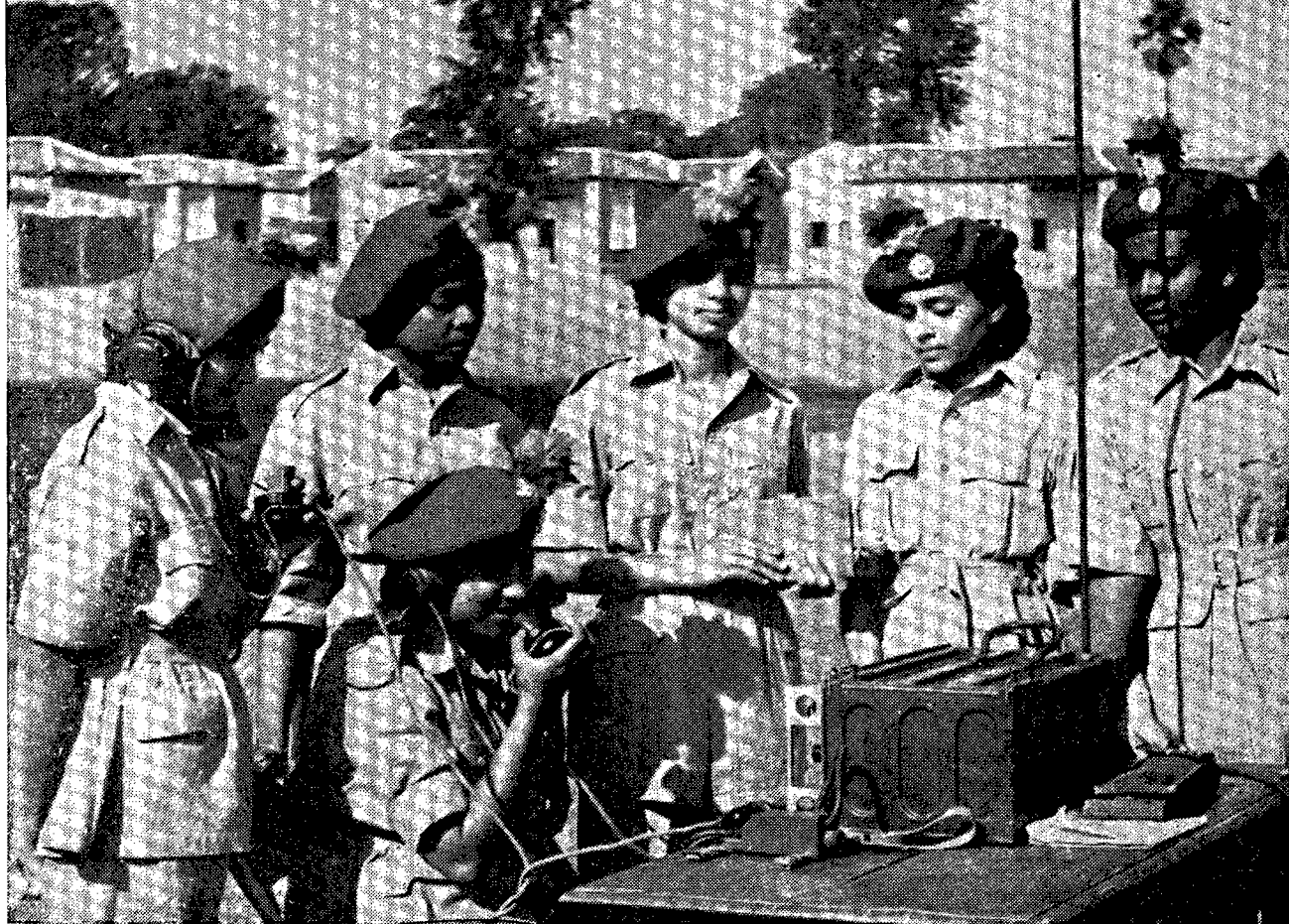


NANDA on Plan and Defence
V.K.R.V. RAO on Citizen's Duties
A. APPADORAI on Foreign Policy



N/O 24

YOJANA

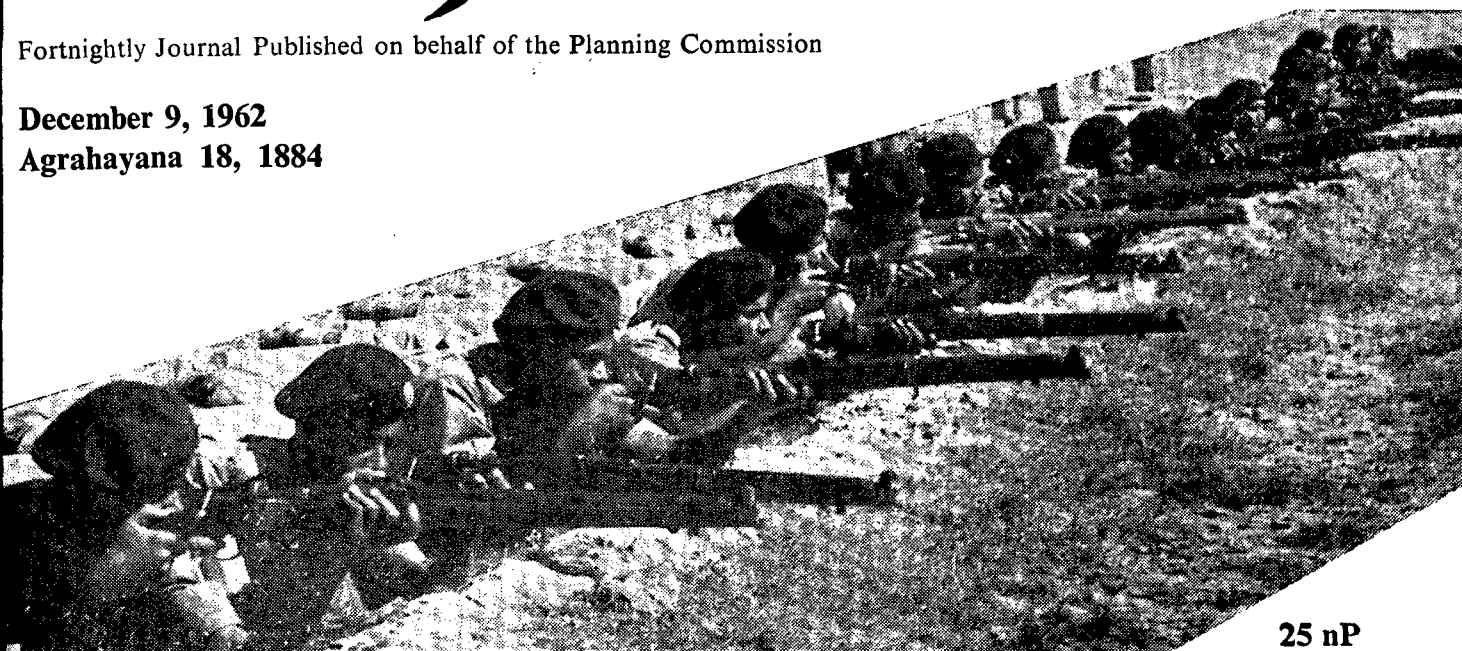
EMERGENCY
AND
STUDENTS

Editorial

Fortnightly Journal Published on behalf of the Planning Commission

December 9, 1962

Agrahayana 18, 1884



NATION'S DEFENCE



NEEDS

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STUDENTS AND THE EMERGENCY

THE head of a leading educational centre recently said that the climate today in colleges and universities was like that of the 'thirties. Almost overnight, as a result of the invasion by China, the charge of aimlessness levelled against our students has ceased to be relevant. Among them and among the teachers there is an intense interest to probe and to weigh everything going on around them. There is passionate argument, keen analysis, ceaseless discussion about intellectual ideas and a desire to immerse themselves in the main current of national life. There is a rush on books, and eagerness to listen to points of view and toil for an ideal.

This is a good development. Only that country in which students identify themselves with large causes has a secure future. Teachers make universities. More so do students who exert an upward pressure on teachers. Our universities, after some years, can again be a matrix of idealism.

Fortunately, to a greater extent than in the years before independence, there are today constructive opportunities for the revolutionary urge to express itself. In the old days student action took the form of boycott and of demonstrations. It was Either Life or Education. With freedom, and with the heightened awareness of the responsibilities of freedom that China's aggression has brought about, life and education coalesce. Students feel more than ever before the need for more knowledge, a creative use of reason and a sublimation of personal ambition.

In his speech to Delhi University students soon after

the Emergency was proclaimed, the Prime Minister rightly laid stress on the fact that the first duty of students was to study. That did not mean that they are quarantined from other activities. Indeed they are required to serve in the National Cadet Corps and render service through Civil Defence groups. But primarily they have to strive to become better scholars, better scientists, better engineers, better doctors, better executives. As each student's term of studentship draws to a close he has to step onto the productive line and take his place in running the nation. "And if the occasion demands that the young men should be sent to the front," Mr. Nehru cautioned, "then we shall certainly call you out of colleges."

As the realisation has spread that the struggle with China is going to be a long one, students have overcome their proneness to street demonstrations. They have understood that the battle against China has to be fought as much in the realm of the mind as in the actual battle-fields.

"I am nothing. I may not last very long and it is you who have to bear the country's burdens which will soon devolve on you. Prepare yourself mentally and physically. I invite you to think of basic and fundamental problems," the Prime Minister exhorted students.

Freedom is a basic problem. The well-being of the people is a basic problem. Progress is a basic problem. Our students have the opportunity to understand these problems and tell their less fortunately placed compatriots what they mean.

WHY THE NATION NEEDS GOLD

ONE of the first things Government has done after the Chinese aggression is to seek contributions in gold—either as gifts or in exchange for gold bonds. Why gold? Why not donations in money?

The reason is very simple. Along with all the other things we do ourselves to fight the aggressor, we have to get many things from other countries. These are not just arms and ammunition but also equipment and machinery and even food and raw-materials. We have to import them because we don't produce enough of them yet.

Now these imports cannot be bought with rupees. We have to pay for them in dollars or sterling or roubles. Normally, we export our jute goods, tea and so on to obtain these dollars etc. And then we use them to buy whatever we need from that country.

As it happens, even before the aggression we couldn't earn enough dollars or marks to pay for all the things we needed from other countries. We needed machinery and raw materials and food for our development plans. Because we couldn't pay for them right away, we borrowed from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, United States, Germany, Soviet Union etc. And, when we couldn't borrow enough, we had to draw on our own slender reserves of foreign exchange.

The emergency means that we have to import a lot more than otherwise. We have, therefore, either to increase our borrowing or find some other way of paying for those things. And this is where gold comes in.

Every country will accept gold for payment against goods. If the Government gets Rs 1,000 worth of

(Continued on page 28)

Yojana seeks to carry the message of the Plan to all sections of the people and to promote a more earnest discussion of problems of social and economic development.

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Our Cover shows boy and girl cadets of the N. C. C. The girl cadets are operating a field wireless unit near Tilaiya dam. The boys are seen at a rifle camp at Mohanlalganj, Lucknow.

NEXT FORTNIGHT MOBILISING OUR ECONOMY

T. N. SINGH

*

HOW BRITAIN FINANCED ITS WAR

THE PLAN

BARELY eighteen months ago when we commenced our Third Five Year Plan we had reason to hope that India's policy of peace and goodwill and friendship towards all nations would not only help towards the maintenance of world peace, but would also enable us to realise our goals of social and economic development. This expectation has belied. We are now face to face with national emergency which makes a call on all the energy and resources that can be harnessed, so that we may be fully prepared, at the same time, to accept large burdens both for defence and for development.

Early this month, the National Development Council met to consider the new situation. In pledging the nation to every effort and sacrifice, the Council declared that our country's plans of development were an integral part of national defence and that the successful and speedy implementation of the Plan with the necessary reorientation to meet the emergency had become all the more imperative. Indeed, in several directions, efforts under the Plan have to be intensified and brought to the highest pitch of efficiency possible.

Impressive Progress

In the struggle ahead, we are pitted against a regime which has for many years tried to mobilise its entire resources in men and materials for building up a war economy without consideration for civil liberty and for the freedom and dignity of man.

It is not the first time in history that such total mobilisation has given a temporary advantage to the aggressor. Our free and democratic society which seeks justice and opportunity for all, has an inner strength which cannot but win against even the most ominous threats to India's freedom and integrity. In speaking about the different ways in which our Plan will serve ever more purposefully the urgent needs of national defence, I have complete confidence that there can be but one end to the struggle in which we are now engaged—victory for our just and righteous cause. Our Plan already called from each of us for the best that we could offer. In the face of the great

challenge before us, I feel certain that every individual and every group will rise to still greater heights.

The confidence which I have expressed is due as much to the deep and moving response which our people have made in recent weeks as to an appreciation of the economic potential India has developed since Independence, the social and technological progress that has been achieved and the wide range of skills which we already possess. We are far from having accomplished the goals which we set ourselves; yet, our advances in agriculture, industry, transport, power, scientific research, training of manpower, education and social services generally, have been substantial and impressive. It is significant that over the years India's pro-

G. L. NANDA

gress has been smooth and uninterrupted and has been achieved at every step with the consent and participation of millions of our people. This gives us an enduring advantage. But it would be a mistake to underestimate the magnitude of the tasks ahead or the strength of the adversary in the initial stages of aggression. The die is cast, and no sacrifice is too great for building up the economic strength and the defence potential needed to maintain the freedom and integrity of our motherland and to secure rapid and sustained economic development. I would like here to spell out somewhat the meaning of this all-embracing effort and mention some of the directions in which the Plan has already begun to serve more directly and with a greater sense of urgency the needs of the present emergency.

Agricultural Base

A strong agricultural base is the first requisite of national defence. A nation wide movement to intensify the drive for agricultural production will enable millions of our peasants to participate fully in the war effort. The target for minor irrigation has been raised from 12 to over

AND NATIONAL DEFENCE

Inner Strength of Our System Ensures Victory

19 million acres, for soil conservation from 11 to over 16 million acres and for dry farming from 20 to 50 million acres. There is a vast amount of work to be done by way of constructing and maintaining field channels for utilising irrigation and on village tanks, fuel plantations and other rural works. There has to be the greatest stress on production plans for every village and every development block on intensive agricultural districts and on those areas which have been marked out for stepping up the output of cotton and oilseeds. The entire resources of the community development movement and the leadership in Panchayati Raj institutions have now to be concentrated on agricultural production.

Industrial Output

A considerable part of the burden of defence must necessarily fall on industry, and existing capacities have to be utilised to the maximum advantage. Several vital steps have been taken in recent weeks. The steel industry is being geared both for achieving greater production and for stepping up the output of those categories which are specially needed for defence. Particular attention is being given to the production of special steels, and now priorities have been drawn up for the distribution of steel. Along with steel, efforts are being made to raise more coal and to build up larger stocks of coal. In the automobile industry the supply of components is being increased and assembly lines are being built up so as to secure rapid increase in production. The total capacity of the engineering industry, both public and private, is being harnessed. Machine tool factories have been directed to work round the clock and those equipped with foundries have been asked to expand their output. The production of cement has to be stepped up and the necessary steps are being taken. The woollen textiles industry is being given the raw materials

NATIONAL LABOUR CORPS & SCHEME FOR 60,000 NEW CRAFTSMEN

needed to produce to full capacity.

Industrial projects included in the Third Plan are essential to the growth of the economy. However, these projects are being reviewed with a view specially to speeding up the flow of benefits and expediting the completion of projects which are well advanced. In view of the diversion of material resources and manpower for defence purposes, some projects will have to be deferred or rephased, but those projects which are important for completing the industrial structure and ensuring future growth will retain their high priority.

Power is vital for stepping up industrial production. The development programme for power already provides for increase in capacity during the Third Plan of about 7 million kW. Efforts are being made to ensure the speedy realisation of this target and, wherever possible, supplementary programmes will be taken up. The dates for commissioning some of the power projects have been already advanced. Particular stress must now be laid on operating power plants and power systems with the utmost efficiency. It is also incumbent on electricity undertakings everywhere to restrict non-essential power loads.

Since the emergency began, the Railways, and transport and communication services generally, have organised themselves to meet the new requirements. Current plans are also being reviewed with the object of strengthening transport facilities in the immediate future, and

certain emergency works are being undertaken.

The response of industrial workers to the call of duty in the present emergency has been magnificent, and I have full faith that they will give their best to the national effort. It is essential that there should be full understanding at every stage between labour and management and they should function as partners in the service of the nation. A National Labour Corps is being organised for providing efficient and mobile units for carrying out works needed for defence. The Ministry of Labour and Employment have initiated a new short-term programme for training 60,000 skilled craftsmen. An Emergency Production Committee has also been set up by the Ministry in pursuance of the joint meeting of the central organisations of employers and workers which was held early in November. The Committee will ensure the implementation of the Industrial Truce Resolution in relation to production and will recommend measures for increasing productivity and reducing costs of production.

Technical Manpower

The emergency is already beginning to make large demands for trained manpower. We are fortunate in the progress that has been made over the past decade in the development of scientific and technical manpower and in the wide network of training and research institutions throughout the country which can be readily drawn upon. However, the requirements of manpower are likely to increase manifold and to mount up rapidly. Systematic plans are being drawn up in all fields for enlarging the capacity of training institutions, orienting training programmes and drawing away trained personnel for new tasks.

Plans for education are as essential for achieving economic reconstruction in times of peace as they are for

(Continued on page 16)

More and better input of work, ceiling on incomes, strictest austerity and stable prices are the needs of the hour

Economic Mobilisation And The Citizen's Role in Emergency

V. K. R. V. RAO

WITH every successive news of a military reverse and the extension of Chinese occupation of Indian territory, the nation's will to expel the Chinese invaders and restore the integrity of our borders grows firmer and stronger. The common man in India, irrespective of the area he comes from, the language he speaks, the religion he professes and the class to which he belongs, is aroused and defiant. He wants to do his little bit for the country; and he would like to know what he should do. It is true that the leaders have been telling him what he should do; and programmes are being arranged for his participation in the war effort. But the directives are not all quite clear; nor are they integrated and knit into a functional whole. The common man not only wants to know what he should do but also as how this action on his part will help to defeat the enemy.

I think it is important to emphasise what the Prime Minister has stated, namely, that it is not only the soldier at the front but also the worker at the back who constitutes the backbone of the war effort. The soldier of course has in some ways the more exacting role for he is risking his life and limbs every minute in the cause of his country; and alas, the risk is but all too real, for quite a few die and some others get wounded or suffer capture. The civilian's role is not so exalted nor is it so exciting. But nevertheless his is also an important role in defence of the nation. In what follows I discuss briefly what the non-combatant civilian can do in furtherance of the war effort and expulsion of the invader from our sacred soil.

Work, More Work, Better Work

To begin with, the civilian must immediately intensify the quality and concentration of his input of labour and intelligence. There are a hundred and one ways in which the worker can either hold up the work or speed it; and these depend upon the frame of mind in which he approaches his work. The interval of time that lies between receipt and disposal or the quality that accompanies the disposal of the receipt are both functions of the worker's attitude to his work. And it is this attitude that has to undergo a revolutionary change. A war today means total mobilisation; and no activity or branch of business is either too small or too remote from the factors that in their totality mean success or failure in war and defence.

It is not only the defence ministry or the other departments of government to which this applies; it is not only the ordnance factories or other public enterprises of which this is true. Nor is it only factories and workshops to which this is relevant. In a war effort of the total kind that the task of expelling the Chinese involves, speed and efficiency are required in all economic activity; and there can be no distinction between the private sector and the public sector or between the activities whose connection with the war effort the naked eye and the simple mind can see and those whose connection with the war effort do not stand out so prominently. Every able-bodied person in the country who is engaged in any kind of work can make a direct contribution; and this is by working harder, and more conscientiously, saving time, saving material, increasing utilisation of equipment, eliminating personal differences and avoiding disputes, and in these ways increasing the nation's total output of goods and services. The call that the war effort is going to make on our national income is not going to be met from its existing volume. The gross national product has to increase substantially to provide the volume and variety of the goods and services that the war effort requires. Some of the goods and services required have to come from the current levels of production; some involve an increase in the current levels; and some others involve altogether new types of production that require not only new investment but also diversion of skills and manpower from current levels of production as also an increase in the current volume of skills and the acquiring of new skills. In other words, we want more of existing types of production and additions of new types of production. Altogether we want a big increase in production; and we do not have the resources needed to furnish the new investment required for this purpose. But we do have one resource; and that is manpower. We are rich in our human resources of brown and brain; and now we have the will and the indomitable purpose that are needed to maximise their use. So the first point I would make for the civilian's code of conduct in this national emergency is work and more work, more intelligent work, more conscientious work, more speedy work, and work in more unison and greater harmony. The more we are able to increase the national income by this increased and improved input of work the more will be the economic resources that we can deploy against the Chinese.

The second point I would make is the gifting to the nation of the income accruing from the increased input of work. And this applied to all the factor shares that go to make up the increased income, whether it takes the form of wages or profits or interest or rent. The only exception I would make would be the wages accruing to those who are newly employed, for it is not fair to expect people to work and get nothing at all in return, though it is quite fair in an emergency such as this for those already at work to work more and get nothing at all in return for the increased input of work. In other words, if as a result of the increased and improved input of work, national income goes up by, say, 10 per cent, all the 10 per cent would be at the disposal of the nation for financing the war effort. To be acceptable over a sufficiently long period and thus to play an effective role in defeating the Chinese, it is necessary that this self-denying ordinance should apply universally to all income receivers of today who will contribute to the increased national income. For ensuring this, it is not sufficient to rely on exhortations or appeals. It is necessary to set up organisations of producers and workers at all levels and to have built-in machinery within the economic system that will help to intercept at source and garner for the exchequer all the increase that takes place in one's current income during the emergency. What I am suggesting is something more than what underlies the excess profits tax that is usually imposed during war-time, though it does bear a family resemblance to it in principle. What I am suggesting is an excess-income tax, not just on those who make profits or those who come within the scope of the legal income tax, but a tax on all excess of earnings, above the current level of all persons in the community. In other words, it means a freezing of all personal incomes at their current levels and the siphoning off of the excess to the exchequer. An alternative way of securing the same effect and—one perhaps less likely to cause opposition—would be to give half of the excess income in the form of defence bonds not cashable before the termination of the emergency, confining the gift or tax element to the remaining half of the excess income.

Freezing Personal Incomes

A great deal of organisation, education and leadership will be necessary to achieve this objective. But given the will to victory, and the gravity of the alternative, I do not see why it should not be possible for our people to achieve this objective. There will, however, be one further condition that will have to be satisfied; and its fulfilment rests on the will and determination of those who belong to what may be called the high income groups in our country. This is the setting of a ceiling of—say—Rs. 1,000 a month on all personal incomes after tax (or disposable incomes) in the country. Every person whose personal disposable income today exceeds Rs. 1,000 a month should, for the duration of the emergency, be prepared to transfer to the exchequer the excess amount as his personal contribution to the war effort. Only by such a supreme effort of sacrifice on the part of the numerically small but conspicuously visible high income group in the country can the right atmosphere be created for the greater real sacrifice that the other income groups in the country would be called upon to make by freezing their incomes at their

current levels irrespective of size during the duration of the emergency.

Freezing incomes at their current levels should not only be applicable to the increase in incomes resulting from increased work. Increments, bonuses, casual receipts, and any miscellaneous income that may accrue to an individual during the duration of the emergency should also be frozen by being paid in the form of bonds not cashable before the termination of the emergency.

It goes without saying that if the proposal for an overall freezing of personal incomes at their current level and in any case not exceeding Rs 1,000 a month is to be effective, there should be no attempt to increase disposable incomes by sale of assets or by borrowing from banks. It follows, therefore, that no sale of assets or of borrowing on personal account should be permitted during the emergency; and an appropriate machinery should be set up for implementing this policy. Otherwise, the effect of income freeze on preventing an increase in purchasing power would stand negated.

Need for Austerity

It is not enough to freeze all personal incomes at their current level. It is also necessary to encourage as much as possible a reduction of personal expenditure incurred within the frozen incomes and divert to the exchequer the income thus saved in the form of Defence Bonds. Where any expenditure can be postponed, it should be postponed; and where an expenditure has to be incurred, it should be incurred at the minimum possible level. Not only should every citizen avoid all unnecessary and non-essential expenditure; he should also reduce all expenditure on commodities and services which are specifically required for the use of the armed forces and defence effort in general. Thus, for example, woollen goods, leather goods, and other articles required for our soldiers should be left free for purchase by the Defence Department and civilian demand for the same voluntarily reduced to the maximum possible extent. Use of electricity for personal use should be reduced thus releasing power for use in industry and other productive activity. All construction work for residential purposes on personal account should be postponed for duration of the emergency. There should be no hoarding or abnormal purchases of even essential commodities by consumers. Expenditure on parties, receptions, weddings and other social occasions should be given up and the amounts thus saved invested in Defence Bonds. Travel by road or rail or air should be undertaken only for essential or functional purposes, thus releasing transport capacity for use in connection with the defence effort. Provident Fund contributions and life insurance policies should be increased to the maximum possible extent. If the citizen imposes on himself this altered pattern of behaviour for the duration of the emergency, he would be making a direct and invaluable contribution to the war effort, for this would not only help in financing the war effort but would also make available to the armed forces the physical goods that they require without adding an inflationary impulse to the economy.

The measures suggested above apply to all citizens and workers and would enable them to make a direct and personal contribution to the war effort by way of

QUOTATION BOX

The parliamentary form of government must be fully maintained though it is more expensive than other forms of government. India must show to the world how effectively her parliamentary form of government is facing the crisis of war.

—The Prime Minister

The demand to reduce the size of the Cabinet is as absurd as to demand that a man should be cut to five feet height.

—The Prime Minister

I was born and have worked so far in a State where men who go out to fight battles either defeat the enemy or do not come back at all.

—Mr Y. B. Chavan bidding farewell to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly.

The fable of the tortoise and the hare is beginning to seem the best way of describing the economic race between India and China.....Each, however, has set itself a goal of self-sustaining economic growth, and the drama of the competition between them lies in the fact that their approach to the same problem is startlingly different. The Indians are committed to parliamentary democracy, the rule of law and individual freedom; the Chinese to one party rule, arbitrary justice and coercion by pressures of many kinds. The competition between these two great Asian nations is thus one of ideas and minds, as well as of plans and statistics.

—Mr Brian Crozier

We should be content with the faces we have—and not paint them—

until the Chinese have been driven away.

—Mrs Lakshmi Menon

I would suggest that government employees should be given training in rifle shooting, first aid, fire fighting etc. For that purpose the office hours may be extended up to 6 p.m.

—A letter writer in "The Times of India"

We had moral power once.

—Mr. C. Rajagopalachari

Non-alignment may, indeed, emerge purified and toughened from the experience. The real casualty in the Himalayan fighting has been the Communist powers' attempt to use the non-aligned as a weapon against the West.

—"The Economist", London

Jai Jawahar
Jai Chavan
Jai Jawan

—Headlines in "Tide", Bombay

(Continued from page 5)

economic mobilisation. Citizens, who are traders, have an additional responsibility; and this is to avoid profiteering, hoarding, and raising of prices. This cannot be done without organisation on the part of the trading community. All traders should be organised in associations of manageable dimensions with codes of conduct enforced by self-regulation and disciplinary action taken by the associations on their erring members. It would be best to compile a list of all prices on a given date and compulsorily display them at the counter in all shops and trading establishments. Prices thus displayed should be strictly adhered to and no increase in prices should be permitted without the specific authority of the association and the approval of the Price Board appointed by Government for regulating the prices of the commodities concerned. It would also be useful if stocks are centralised to the maximum possible extent subject, of course, to their suitable dispersal by consuming centres and availability to the members of the association who run shops in those centres. Such voluntary and organised action by the trading community, suitably reinforced by legislative sanction in required cases, would go a long way in preventing inflationary impulses emerging in the economy from the trading sector. Freezing of personal incomes at their current levels, reduction of consumption and adoption of austere living even within the incomes frozen, non-resort to consumer hoarding even of essential commodities, reduction if not complete elimination of personal and non-functional travel, maximising personal savings and investing the same in Defence Bonds, and self-regulation through organised associations of the trading community, all these, if adopted and backed up by public opinion and legislative sanction where needed, would go a long way in preventing a rise in prices, financing the war effort in a non-inflationary manner, and otherwise ensuring a maximum measure of economic mobilisation.

For a nation at war with an enemy as powerful and tenacious as the Chinese, economic mobilisation is as

important as military mobilisation; and it is this which gives every citizen an opportunity to participate directly and effectively in the war effort. It will be seen therefore that the citizen, even if he does not don a uniform and fight on the actual battle front, can nevertheless make a direct and individual contribution to the war effort if only he would follow a code of conduct aimed at economic mobilisation.

Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao is Director, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.

ALL INDIA COMPETITION FOR PHOTOGRAPHS ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, 1962

In view of the National Emergency the All India Competition for Photographs on Community Development 1962 has been cancelled. The inconvenience caused to competitors is regretted. Entries received are being returned to the competitors.

Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation, Department of Community Development and Panchayati Raj, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.

DA-62/598

An "Independent" Foreign Policy

IS REORIENTATION CALLED FOR ?

A. APPADORAI

WHEN a people have to meet the challenge of naked aggression, as the one by China on our country, it is not unnatural for the leaders of opinion in the country to consider afresh the basis of the foreign policy followed by the Government. To work for the preservation of world peace through peaceful methods, (ii) to be friendly with all nations and (iii) to follow an independent policy (i.e., to be non-aligned with either of the two power blocs) have primarily been the basis of our foreign policy since we attained independence. There will be few who will doubt the wisdom of the first and the second; the third will merit some elaboration.

I

The Basis of Non-alignment

Let it be stated clearly that national interest is the basis of our non-alignment policy, just as British national interest is the basis of the alignment policy preferred by Britain; indeed, the foreign policy of every country has to be attuned to its national interest. What, then, is India's national interest?

Preservation of the territorial integrity and our political independence apart—which, incidentally, is the national interest of every State—our national interest is clear to every Indian and to the Government: if our infant democracy is to survive and to be placed on stable social and economic foundations (especially in the light of the disturbing trend towards dictatorship in various parts of Asia and elsewhere) planned and quick economic development is basic.

The question arises, is non-alignment calculated to secure the national interests of India? India's leadership has taken the view—endorsed by Parliament through successive years—that for achieving both our primary national interests, world peace is essential and non-alignment is likely to enable India to use such influence as she has to promote world peace.

Let this argument be put in the Prime Minister's own words:

... If by any chance we align ourselves definitely with one power group we may perhaps from one point of view do some good, but I have not the shadow of a doubt that from a larger point of view,

not only of India but of world peace, it will do harm. Because then we lose that tremendous vantage ground that we have of using such influence as we possess—and that influence is going to grow from year to year—in the cause of world peace.

What are we interested in world affairs for? We seek no domination over any country. We do not wish to interfere in the affairs of any 'country, domestic or other. Our main stake in world affairs is peace...

The supreme question that one has to face today in the world is how we can avoid a world war.... I should like this House and the country to appreciate what a world war means, what it is likely to mean. It just does not matter who wins in the world war because it will mean such utter catastrophe that for a generation or more everything that we stand for in the way of progress and advancement of humanity will be put an end to. This is a terrible thing to contemplate and everything should be done to avoid this catastrophe. I feel that India can play a big part, and may be an effective part, in helping in the avoidance of war. Therefore it becomes all the more necessary that India should not be lined up with any group of powers which for various reasons are in a sense full of fear of war and prepare for war.

Experience since 1946 suggests that India has worked steadfastly for peace; whether in Korea, Indo-China or in the Suez, she raised her voice in support of peaceful methods of resolving points at dispute, and she did, at the request of the parties to the dispute, shoulder responsibilities which only a trusted non-aligned nation could be asked to take up—in other words, India's non-alignment policy has helped to create a climate for discussion which for the time helped to relax international tensions.

Non-alignment is calculated to be helpful to our national interest in another way; in case a war breaks out between the two blocs, India can choose the side which is to her interest, not being tied by military alliances with countries of either bloc. The Prime Minister's statement may be cited in support:

... We have proclaimed during this past year that we will not attach ourselves to any particular group.

That has nothing to do with neutrality or anything else or passivity. If there is a big war, there is no particular reason why we should jump into it. Nevertheless, it is a little difficult nowadays in world wars to be neutral...We are not going to join a war if we can help it; and we are going to join the side which is to our interest when the choice comes to it.

Further, we are equally convinced that (i) the planned economic development of the country is possible only if there is peace in the world, (ii) such development needs assistance in capital and technical personnel from developed countries, and (iii) such assistance shall be availed of from any country irrespective of the bloc to which it is aligned.

Here again experience would substantiate the opinion expressed by Prime Minister Nehru in 1948 that help has not been (and by implication would not be) denied because of non-alignment.

Said Nehru:

....We want the help of other countries; we are going to have it and we are going to get it too in a measure—I am not aware of this having been denied to us to any large extent. Even in taking that help, economic or other, or even in getting political help, it is not a wise policy to put all your eggs in one basket...and more especially at the cost of one's self-respect. Because then you are not respected by any party; you may get some petty benefits but ultimately even those may be denied to you.

India has sought, and obtained, economic aid from countries of both the Democratic and the Communist blocs; there has been no attempt by either to influence India's foreign policy through such aid.

The reasoning given above squarely relates the policy of non-alignment to India's national interest, political and economic. We may add that such a policy is also in accordance with our traditions. Basically, tolerance is part and parcel of the thinking and life of the common people in India; it encourages pluralism in social thinking.

The pluralistic outlook of the Indian mind has made the Indian people react instinctively against Communism and its claim to be the sole truth; likewise it has prevented them from joining the anti-Communists and regarding Communism in as horrid a way as anti-Communists do. The Communist method of realising the aim of an egalitarian society, viz., violence, repels them as its basis is intolerance, though the social content of Communism, viz., the ideal of egalitarianism, sympathy for the underdog, economic betterment, has some appeal to them. Similarly, the bitterness and hatred with which Communism is regarded in Western countries is a puzzle to the Indian people as such an attitude has also its roots in intolerance and an unwillingness to learn from other social systems; yet India, clearly, shares with the West its values of the dignity and freedom of the individual, which a true social democracy alone will help to promote.

II

Is Reorientation Called for?

We must now revert to the question raised at the beginning of this article: does Chinese aggression on

India call for a re-orientation in our foreign policy? The answer depends on (i) whether our national interests have changed, (ii) whether non-alignment has proved to be an inadequate means of achieving them, and (iii) whether alignment is likely to achieve them better.

On the first, the answer is simple: our national interests remain the same: preserving our independence and stabilisation of our democracy through providing a better, more egalitarian social and economic basis. On the second, the answer is 'no': the spontaneous assistance given by Britain, the U.S.A., and France (by supply of military equipment in our hour of need) has come, it has been shown, even when we are non-aligned; further, from all accounts, it is clear that those who are giving us such assistance have not demanded alignment as a price. That the Soviet Union, which declared that we are their friends while the Chinese are their brothers, has agreed to keep to their commitments of such supplies as they had agreed to supply, is also significant. On the third, the answer must, in the nature of the case, be speculative, but such evidence as we have, suggests caution. For if we change over to alignment, it must be, in the present context, with the Western bloc, and such alignment will have two significant consequences: (i) The Soviet Union will be against us. Is it not part of wisdom at this juncture at least to keep the Soviet Union on the side of benevolent neutrality in our struggle with China? (ii) It will sap the vitality of the nation by transferring the vital function of the defence of our territory to foreign personnel and resources. If the present crisis has any lesson for us it is precisely this: that a non-aligned nation, in particular, has to provide adequate built-in-resources for her own defence; the crisis has provided an occasion to build up national unity and to develop built-in-resources; it does not seem wise, at this juncture, to prefer alignment especially when the responsible leadership of the country is confident that the nation can stand the test.

Dr. Appadorai is Director of the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.

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SOIL CONSERVATION

Its Share in Raising Farm Production

THE National Development Council, at its meeting in November, decided to raise the Third Plan target for soil conservation from 11 million acres by 50 per cent as a part of the programme for immediate increase in food output by making use of locally available resources. What is soil conservation? In what way does it yield the results expected? These are explained in this note.

Soil and moisture are two of the basic factors on determining, by their quality, the productivity of agriculture. On the nature and characteristics of the soil in its upper layer depend the quantity, quality and frequency of the crops. When valuable top soil is lost, the fertility of the land goes down. The loss results from the washing away of the upper layer by floods and by injudicious methods of soil husbandry. This loss can be made good by checking the erosion of the soil and by such farming methods as would restore and conserve the fertility of the soil. *Soil conservation thus means protecting land from the process of depletion in its fertility and saving it from deterioration in quality.* It is an important part of the wider issue of conservation of natural resources.

Conservation of soil is not the problem of only individuals in their respective holdings. It is also the problem of the whole country. The entire land in the country has to be properly maintained and put to the best use for the benefit of the society. Ignorantly, many cultivators exploit the land for immediate gains and render it weaker in productivity. The poorer the cultivator, the greater is likely to be his desire for indiscriminate use of the land.

National Programme

A national programme for soil conservation was started in the First Plan. In 1953, the Central Soil Conservation Board was set up to initiate, organise and co-ordinate research in soil and water conservation, to train staff and to assist States in carrying out soil conservation programmes. The Board framed a model Soil Conservation Bill for assisting legislation in this regard. The aim of the national programme is to regulate the present use of land as to result in a progressive rise in its productivity and to preserve and improve its quality for the posterity.

The Third Plan has estimated that 200 million acres, i.e., almost a fourth of the country's land surface, is affected by soil erosion. *Anti-erosion measures include contour bunding, terracing, afforestation of denuded lands and dry farming.*

Problem areas in the country from the point of view of conservation needs have not yet been scientifically surveyed or demarcated. Survey of such areas, therefore, is of primary necessity. An All-India Soil and Land-Use Survey was launched in

1958. It has so far surveyed 120 lakh acres of land.

During the First Plan period, Rs 1.6 crore were spent mainly on contour bunding and terracing of 700,000 acres of agricultural lands, mostly in Maharashtra and Madras States. Eight regional research and demonstration centres were established for the study of the problems of soil and water conservation. In addition, the Desert Afforestation and Research Station was set up at Jodhpur for the study of the desert problems.

The Second Plan spent Rs 18 crore on carrying out soil conservation works. Demonstration projects, numbering 40 and each covering 1,000 acres, were sanctioned for popularising dry farming methods. About 23 lakh acres of mainly agricultural lands were covered by soil conservation treatment. Of this about half the land is in Maharashtra. In the hilly areas, river valley projects, ravines, waste lands and deserts, 1.37 lakh acres of agricultural lands and 12 lakh acres of forest land were also treated.

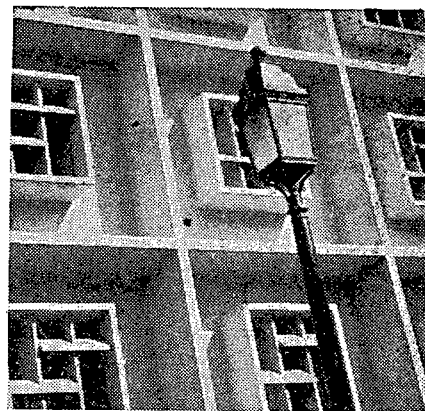
The Third Plan provided Rs 72 crore, four times that spent in the Second Plan. The original target was to cover 11 million acres of land, which was five times that in the Second Plan. Maharashtra and Gujarat account for half this outlay and Maharashtra is expected to achieve 46 per cent of the target for agricultural land. Recently, as stated at the outset, the National Development Council has increased the target by 50 per cent.

The programme for dry farming measures will be carried out through the Community Development organisation. But the Third Plan target of 22 million acres has now been raised to 50 million acres.

Among the diverse schemes under the programme, those relating to basic research and training of officers including the All-India Soil and Land-Use Survey, are being implemented directly by the Central Government. Some other schemes, such as those for soil conservation in river valley project areas, dry farming demonstrations and survey of ravine lands are sponsored by the Centre for implementation by the States.

The soil conservation extension schemes generally provide for a subsidy of 25 per cent of the total cost to be granted to the beneficiaries in the majority of States. The subsidy is equally shared between the States and the Centre. The balance is treated as loan to the cultivators.

Punjab had passed soil conservation legislation as far back as 1900 and Maharashtra has the Bombay Land Improvement Act of 1942. This Act has served as a pattern in many States. However, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Rajasthan do not have legislation for this purpose. Soil Conservation Boards have been set up in all the States except Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, West Bengal and



Jammu and Kashmir. The organisational pattern varies from State to State.

Generally speaking, at the State level, there is not yet a single organisation of the type recommended by the Planning Commission to assume responsibility for the soil conservation programme as a whole. Because of the organisational deficiency, there is a general lack of a co-ordinated approach to the problems, assessment of needs, requirements for training, research and extension and perspective planning of the programme.

Findings of Study

The Programme Evaluation Organisation conducted a study of the programme of soil conservation on agricultural land in 1961-62. The objectives of the study were: (1) to examine, in the context of the Third Plan, the progress achieved in soil conservation extension on agricultural land, (2) to analyse at different levels from the State to the field the hindrances and difficulties encountered in administering the programme, including legislative, promotional and organisational arrangements for it, (3) to assess in a general way the impact of the programme and its acceptance by the cultivators, and (4) to suggest lines of improvement and highlight areas needing attention and issues requiring further consideration.

The field study was broadly confined to areas in States where some work had actually been done. Six villages each were selected from 22 selected districts all over the country. From the States in which soil conservation programme is in a fairly advanced stage, such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore, two districts each were selected—one being 'good' and the other 'not so good'. From other States, the best district or a district having specific problems was selected.

The study shows that the lack of an effective organisation in most States was responsible for a considerable time lag between the assessment of the need for training facilities and the creation of such facilities, as well as between the survey work and the execution of the schemes.

So far the conservation measures have been undertaken on a sub-catchment basis. The construction work is either executed departmentally by the Government or given on contract or is undertaken by the individual beneficiary under the technical guidance of the department.

Only in Maharashtra and the Damodar Valley project area in Bihar, some effort

had been made to link up consolidation of holdings with soil conservation measures. It is felt that effective land consolidation in close co-operation with the soil conservation programme and consistent with soil conservation needs would greatly improve agricultural efficiency and result in increased production from land.

Community Development blocks have an important role to play in preparing the villagers for soil conservation schemes. But at present, in most of the States, the block agency does not look after the follow-up measures for conserving soil and moisture.

Panchayati Raj institutions also can help in developing the farmers' consciousness and know-how about the programme and thereby create favourable conditions for co-operation from the people in making the programme a success. But Panchayats and co-operatives have not yet been associated with the programme in majority of the States.

The Farmers' Unions, organised in 1957-58, did some good work in western Maharashtra in obtaining consent from the farmers and mobilising them for bunding work. But later they became ineffective.

In the villages where soil conservation measures have not been introduced, many cultivators are aware of the erosion problem and they have seen conservation works in other villages. But they could not take up the work due to lack of finance and technical know-how. They are willing to take up soil conservation measures provided they are convinced of the increase in the yield and given financial and technical assistance.

Improved agricultural practices are propagated in all districts. The dry farming practices include mainly special crop rotations, contour cultivation, strip cropping, use of fertilisers, low seed rate, green manuring, growing grass on bunds and cover crops.

Soil conservation treatment involves labour intensive engineering and construction works of a productive type. Such works are generally executed in the slack season when employment is necessary. In eight districts, employment was provided for more than six months per year to 40 to 76 per cent people of the respective villages. Wage labour accounted for nearly 50 per cent of the total employment on these works in most of the districts.

The study also covered special problems such as 'jhuming' or shift cultivation in Assam, drainage of waterlogged lands in West Bengal and 'Choes' area (hill torrents that cause heavy erosion) in Punjab. As a result, new lands are being reclaimed. New plantations of cashewnut, black pepper, rubber, coffee and lac are coming up in Assam. Under the Narsala 'Choe' training programme, recurring floods have been checked in an area of 27,000 acres, and newly reclaimed land has been put under fodder crops like *bajra* and *jowars*. Soil conservation measures are under way. In the drainage scheme area of West Bengal the average yield has gone up by 450 per cent.

Some Suggestions

On the basis of the findings of the study, PEO has made suggestions for the better implementation of the soil conservation

programme. Some of the main suggestions are given below:

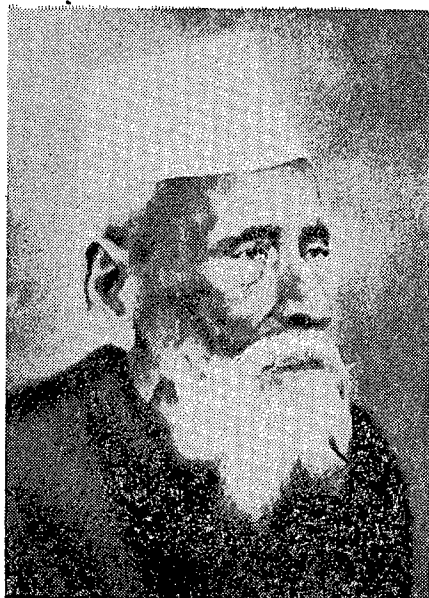
1. The programme should be given the same importance as irrigation. Corrective action and improvements are urgently needed in this field if the targets are to be fulfilled.
2. With the large construction schemes under the programme, the aspect of farming methods and practices on treated lands should be given more attention and made an integral part of the soil conservation programme. Consolidation of holdings should be linked up with soil conservation.
3. The programme also needs to be more fully integrated in respect of its administrative components, namely, research, training, demonstration and extension.
4. Soil Conservation Boards should be set up in all the States, and where they already exist, they should be reconstituted to make them more effective and capable of taking decisions on policy matters, and providing expert guidance and co-ordination. Necessary legislation should be enacted for this purpose.
5. Effective co-ordination should be brought about among the various agencies engaged in the implementation of the programme. One single authority should be entrusted with the responsibility.
6. State Governments should expand their training facilities as early as possible.
7. The community development and Panchayati Raj organisation and co-operatives should be closely associated with the programmes at its different stages. Voluntary organisations, such as the farmers' unions, should also be mobilised.

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DHONDO KESHAV KARVE

Maharshi of the Modern Age

P. B. GAJENDRAGADKAR

BORN at Sheravali near Ratnagiri in Maharashtra on April 18, 1858, in humble surroundings, Karve departed from this world on the morning of November 9, 1962. His was a life crowned with the long span of a century and four years, but what an inspiring saga of devotion to social service does this long and illustrious career disclose! For several years past, Karve was regarded as a venerable institution by all social reformers in the country and the little hut at Hingne, where he founded the Widows' Home in 1900, had become a place of pilgrimage. It is symbolic that this venerable old man departed from this world in that very hut. Karve is gone, but the place of his pilgrimage will remain a source of inspiration for generations yet unborn.

What a rich life of crowded social service Karve lived can be eloquently described by the bare narration of some of his outstanding activities and a bare reference to the landmarks in his career. On March 11, 1893, Karve, who had unfortunately become a widower before that date, showed fixed determination to espouse the cause of widow remarriage by marrying a widow, Godubai by name. Godubai became a life long partner of Karve in all his future work and was affectionately described as Baya by all those who came in touch with her. Preaching social reform was difficult enough in those days, but practising principles of social reform, particularly in the matter of widow remarriage, was such a difficult ordeal that it is only a brave soul like Karve who could cheerfully face it.

In 1893, Karve founded the Widow Remarriage Association, and in 1896, Anatha Balikashram Association was formed by him. This was followed by the founding of the Anatha Balikashram itself in 1900. For carrying on the activities of this Ashram, a small hut was constructed at Hingne in the outskirts of Poona. Eight young widows and three unmarried girls sought the protection and refuge of this Ashram and thus started the soul-moving career of this institution. In 1908, Karve started a Nishkam Karma Math. In 1914, Karve retired as Professor from the Fergusson College

and his restless missionary spirit began to look for wider field of social activity in his *vanaprastha* stage of life. In 1915, he presided over the Social Reform Conference in Bombay and in 1916 was born the Women's University. At this stage, Karve had already reached 60 years of age and yet his zest for social work and his enthusiasm were the despair of much younger men. When he was past 70, Karve travelled abroad and collected large funds for his Women's University. In 1948, he founded the Caste Abolition Society, for Karve realised that the abolition of castes was absolutely essential in order to establish social equality amongst the Hindus. In 1953, Karve inaugurated the first session of the revived Social Reform Conference held at Poona. Karve was then 93 years of age.

Beginning with the modest objective of helping the education of unfortunate Hindu widows, the career of Karve's social reforms moved from one field to another until it took within its sweep several widening fields of social service. Karve's mind was always young and his vision was absolutely clear. Towards the end of his life, he began to preach passionately the doctrine of universal brotherhood and earnestly prayed for the peace, harmony and prosperity for the whole human race. By this stern and steady *tapasya*—dedicated service—spread over half a century and more, the Professor gradually attained the status of a saint and was rightly regarded as a *Maharshi* by all his fellow citizens.

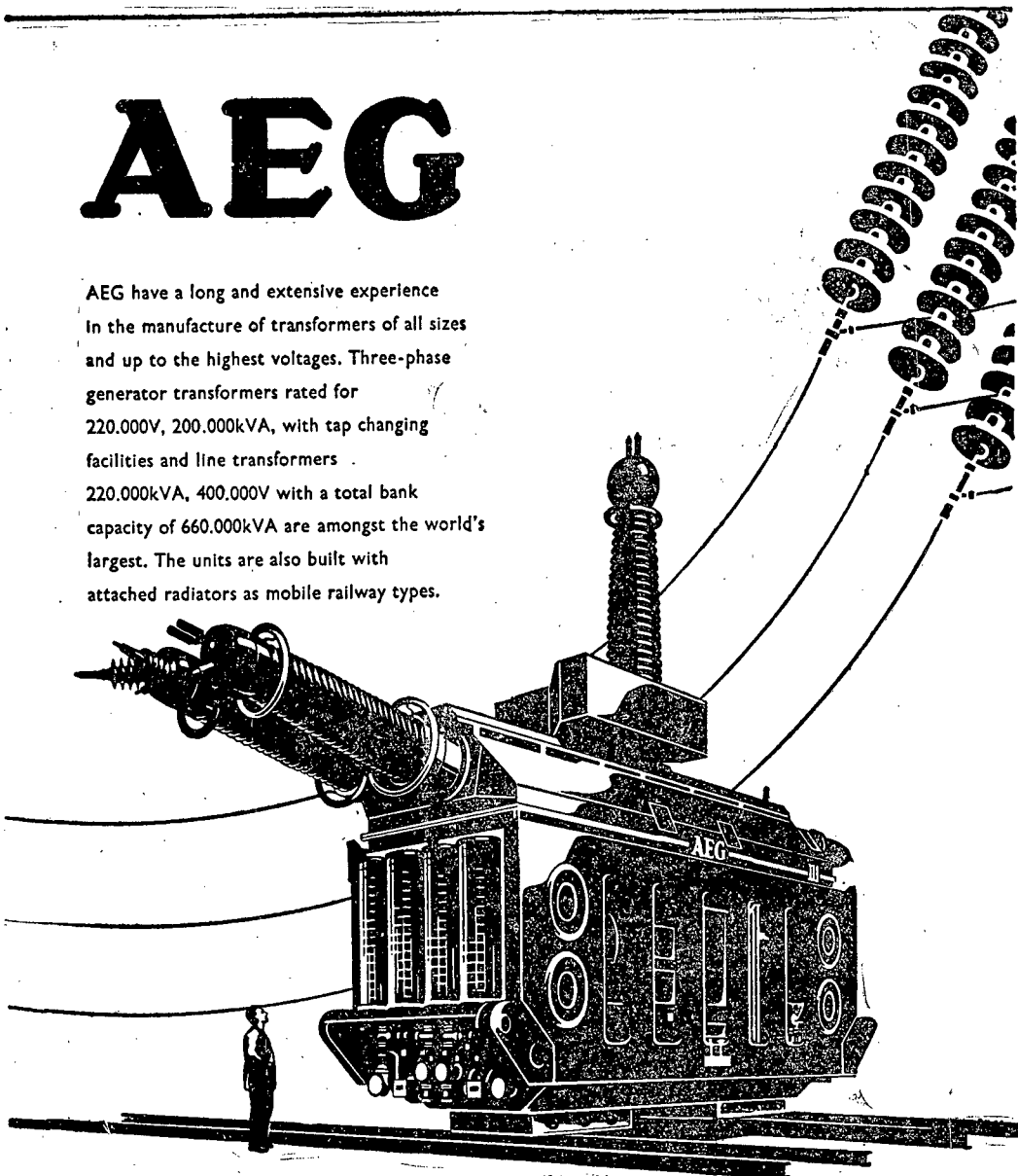
During the major part of his life when Karve preached principles of social reform and practised them, he had to face unpopularity, obloquy and even ridicule; but as often happens, the humility of his approach, the sincerity of his purpose and the determined devotion that he showed in the service of the cause which he had made his own, ultimately triumphed and those who came to scoff remained to pray. Public recognition soon followed. The Banaras University conferred a Doctorate on him in 1942; the Poona, the Bombay and the S.N.D.T. Universities did the same in 1953, 1955 and 1957 respectively; in 1955, he received the Padma Vibhushan; and in 1958, the highest national honour was conferred on him by making him Bharat Ratna.

WHAT do we learn from Karve's life? His life shows that for establishing social equality, it is of utmost importance to spread proper social education which will create a rational sense of values in the minds of our

(Continued on page 28)

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Kindness in Another's Trouble and Courage in Our Own

THAT has been our rule, both in our dealings with the world and in our conduct at home. We as a free country have hastened to put out fires in whichever part of the globe they flared up, to bring a touch of healing to the weak and the aggrieved, and to chide the insolent.

And now, when our own house is in peril, and we have troubles of our own, our people have given an outstanding demonstration of courage. The graver the news, the grimmer has been our determination. The worse things have appeared to be, the better they have really been.

This is the crucible, this the baptism of fire, this the test.

"I hate a cloistered virtue", Milton once proclaimed. This test has proven our virtue. It is dangerous to

H. Y. S.

be too good, Shaw said when three bullets cut short the Mahatma's pilgrimage. As of good men, so of good nations. It is dangerous to be too peaceful. It is dangerous to immerse oneself in the task of building a home where one's children and their children can grow up to be free and happy men.

A house attracts burglars. A house attracts termites. Bullies and bandits can't bear to see the virtues of peace flourish.

Is peace wrong? Is goodness wrong? Is faith wrong? Is love wrong? Is music wrong? Is philosophy wrong? Are all the dreams and yearnings in man's history for a higher life wrong? Are the best things that man has come up with after centuries of strife and striving useless?

When the cannibals' drums beat, when the Huns' horses' hooves pound, when the spears of phalanxes clank against their shields, when tyrants' bombs rain, the first reaction of the peaceful man will be: why, oh, why?

Only for a moment. The call of

courage, the will to defend, asserts itself. The wisdom that peace gives also teaches man to fight for freedom without which, in turn, there is no wisdom. The very wisdom which impels one

To stand up from fear set free,
to breathe and wait
To hold a hand uplifted over Hate.

leads one to fight till a clean finish and fight without rancour, for rancour warps righteousness.

After the initial shock and daze, the whole of India has come to realise that life is bigger than existence. The kind of spirit which kept alive and guided countless Resistance workers in Europe to work ceaselessly for the defeat of tyrants is to be seen everywhere in India. With the love and loyalty of free men, India is more radiant than ever before.

This bewilderment in the beginning yielding place to quiet, unbending assertion is seen at its best at Tezpur. Let us salute Tezpur. The name itself means a city of effulgence. Let us salute Hanuman Praśhad who for 52 hours sought no rest, no sleep, not even a pull at the *hookah*, to serve Jawans at the airfield of the town. Let us salute the boys of Tezpur who have levelled roads and learnt to carry arms and keep order in the town. Let us salute the girls in whose doe eyes there is not a trace of shirking from danger but a 'do or die' defiance.

Two thousand miles from Tezpur is Trivandrum. But the people of Trivandrum do not think of it as a far-away war. They feel as fully involved as their fellow-Indians in Assam. In fact there is no part of India which thinks of itself as an island, entire in itself. Every State is a piece of India, a part of the main. And the Jawan of India is the beloved of all of them equally. He is the son and the heir to all of India.

Go, brave men; go, you of blood and iron; go, you defenders of a great cause; go with our love; go to win and return with glory.

As you go to protect our home from brigands and to cleanse the air of the poison of deceit, we tell our little children the thrilling tales of your courage.

We tell them of Bahadur Singh who faced an enemy onslaught at dead of night and manned a gun to repulse the foe for hours with supreme scorn for his own safety. We tell them of Raghavan who commanded a boat on a dark night in a rough lake in the spine-numbing chill of Ladakh but who saved numerous lives nimbly dodging Chinese bullets which were aimed at him all the time. We tell them of Tulsi Ram, a whole brigade in himself, for he, lone-handed, accounted for 200 Chinese, and never gave up his light machine gun even after his post had been overrun. We tell them of Joseph who, true to the vow of the ambulance man, rushed to the aid of his wounded officer, knowing that he himself was an easy target to enemy shells. We tell them of A.S. Williams who never gave rest to his helicopter, whether by day or by night, and rescued a large number of our heroes from the forward posts and moved them to safer spots. We tell them how his sureness of touch did not abate even when his machine and he himself were struck by Chinese gunfire. We tell them of the miracle he performed in the air above the high Himalayas.

We, back in the warmth of our homes, cannot match your courage. We can only gnash our teeth or busy ourselves in tasks that will add to your strength. But a few among us have shown a kind of dauntlessness which is not much different from your spirit.

(Continued on page 28)

THE RICH, RED

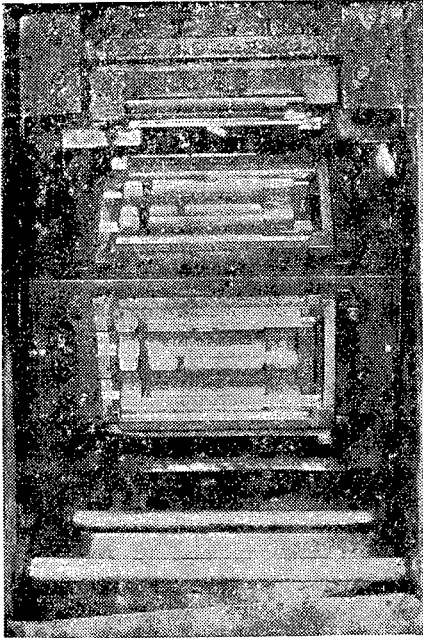
EARTH

OF

MANGALORE

THERE are tiles and tiles. There are flooring tiles, roofing tiles, ridge tiles and marble tiles. Their function is to cover a wall, a floor or a roof.

In India we have two main types of tiles: what are called 'country' tiles, and the Mangalore type of tiles. Before the advent of the Mangalore



Tiles pressed in a revolving die

tiles about a hundred years ago, 'country' tiles were the only kind.

The first tile factory of the Mangalore variety was established by German missionaries in Mangalore about a hundred years ago. They started this factory probably to find a way to employ the converts who came into their fold. They copied the type of tile they were familiar with, namely the Marseilles tile.

These tiles were in the beginning manufactured by hand power, later by machines drawn by bullocks, and still later by using power-run machinery.

The raw material required for these tiles—clay—is available in plenty in the coastal belt of South Kanara. Mangalore itself, situated at the mouth of two rivers joining the sea, affords an easy point of transport

for the clay. Jungle wood for firing the kilns is also found in plenty round Mangalore. With these two advantages, production of Mangalore tiles became popular. People of the area, where the rainfall is over 140 inches a year, soon changed over from 'country' tiles.

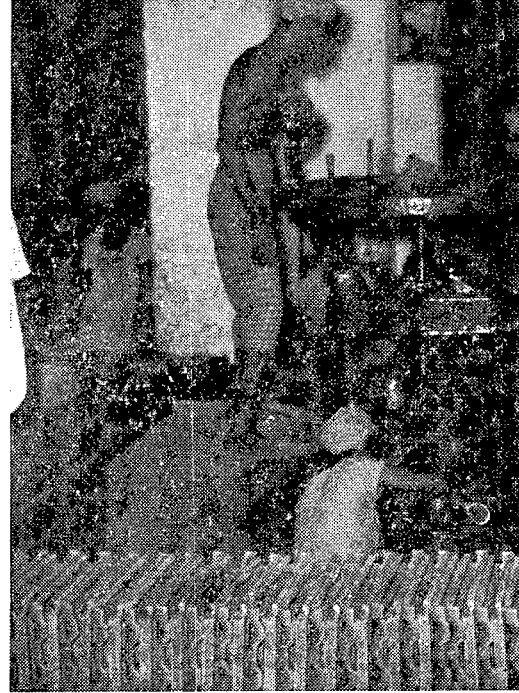
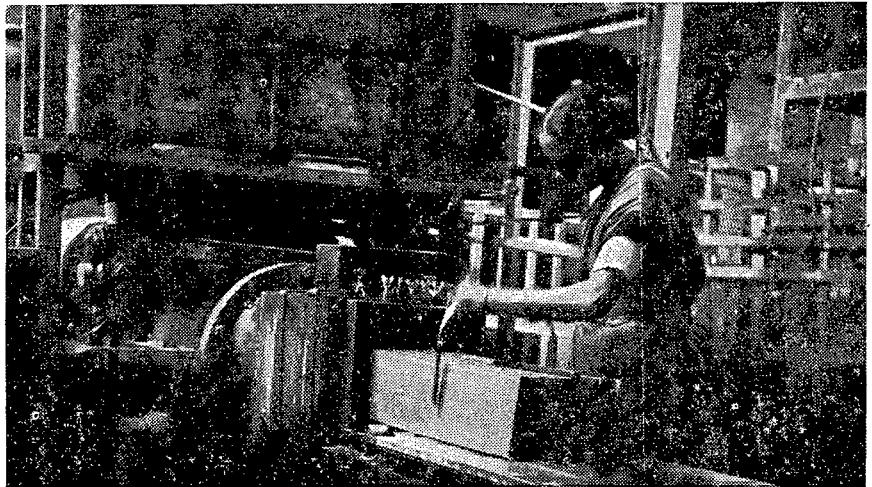
Similar tile factories began to be established by missionaries and others in the contiguous Malabar area where similar conditions obtained. "Mangalore" tiles are now made in many parts of Kerala (Alwaye, Trichur and Quilon, in particular) and in Bangalore and Madras. The roofing tile industry may be said to be by and large confined to South India although a few factories have

come up on the coast near Bombay and in Madhya Pradesh too.

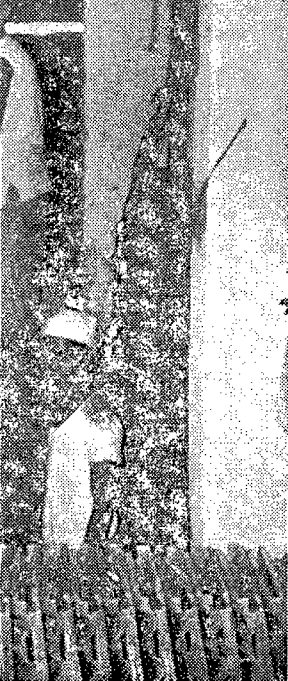
To make the tiles, clay adjacent to river beds is dug up by manual labour. The digging is restricted to a depth of ten or twelve feet—beyond that there would be a carrying problem. A mixture of two main types of clay, lean clay and plastic clay, is necessary for moulding the tiles. Four or five different mixtures are used nowadays. Mechanical excavators have also come into use.

The clay mixture has to be 'weathered', that is, left to sun, wind and rain for long periods. This helps in the consolidation of the clay. In areas where the rainfall is lower than

Worker cutting clay to size



Tiles made from a hand press



Tiles which Add Colour and also Figure in Export

that in the West Coast, the dump is kept moist artificially.

After the weathering is done, the clay is removed to a shed where it is built up in thin layers one over the other to about three feet or more in height and trampled. The clay is kept wet and this process is called soaking and scurring. A minimum of fifteen days is needed for it.

Then the clay is passed through a pug mill and made into bats and stored for a couple of days before being passed on to the tile moulders. These days mechanical contrivances have begun to be used for the crushing and ramming. Air bubbles are expelled from the batter.

The dies are then brought into play. There are two types—the revolving die and the hand-press die. The former has five dies and the latter only two. The clay and the die are both oiled with a mixture of kerosene and copra oil to keep the batter from sticking to the die. The dies also have the trademark of the manufacturer on it.

From these dies the tiles are transferred to wooden planks and then trimmed and transferred to the drying chambers. This may take anywhere from a week to ten days, depending on the atmospheric conditions. When dry they are ready for firing. In modern factories there are what are called humidity driers.

There are two types of kilns, namely the intermittent kiln and the continuous kiln. Firing is done at a temperature of about 900 degrees Centigrade over at least 48 hours. Another two days pass to allow the kilns to cool and then the tiles are sorted out by experts who test and classify them and load them into piles of different classes.

The production from a small factory would be about 2,500 tiles per day. There are estimated to be about 200 factories in India manufacturing the Mangalore type of roofing tile with an annual production of 120 million tiles. More than two-thirds are in the southern peninsular area.

The Indian Standards Institution has set standards for these tiles. Other than roofing tiles, factories also manufacture, although in smaller numbers, ridge tiles, skylights and ventilator-type tiles. There is one type of ceiling tile which is sometimes used for insulation on the inside of the roofing tiles. There is also the valley type needed for corners for the rain water to fall off the corners.



In a tile factory other things are also made

Flooring tiles were in vogue until the advent of cement for flooring purposes. In the old days, when 'Surki' concrete was in vogue, 'hourdi' tiles were manufactured for building up jack arches.

Other articles of manufacture from these factories are water jugs, ovens and statues.

Mangalore tiles have a demand



Tiles piled in kiln for firing

in many foreign countries, especially East Africa, Ceylon and Malaya. Until recently they were exported to Australia too. Mangalore usually sends about 55 million tiles by coastal craft and the Malabar area about 15 million.

It is an industry which does not need any foreign material and should develop faster if only modern techniques are employed. But the industry is not yet well organised. The numerous owners have recently come together, but the suspicion characteristic of small industrialists still persists. The author of this article found it difficult even to get costs and production figures from the manufacturers.

K.L.N. RAO

THE FUND

*In a mere five weeks since the Chinese invasion,
Rs 8,65,00,000*

had come into the National Defence Fund (Central account) as voluntary contributions.

This sum does NOT include the donations made to the State funds.

In addition 2,52,000 grammes of gold also came in as donation.

Need For More Domestic Savings

(Continued from page 3)

meeting the needs of national defence in times of danger. Aside from numbers, the quality of the human material and of institutions are a decisive factor in the ultimate victory. It is proposed to make the National Discipline Scheme compulsory for all school children in the sixth, seventh and eighth classes and to provide intensified courses of physical education for students in the higher classes. It has also been decided to expand the NCC Rifles so as to include all eligible students in colleges, numbering in all over 6,00,000. In certain directions, economies in expenditure on education and other social services will have to be achieved but every effort will be made to see that the pace of expansion does not suffer unduly. It is in times such as these that the community and its educational and other institutions must come closer together, each supporting and giving strength to the other.

Maintaining Price Levels

I had occasion a little over two weeks ago to present to Parliament some of the decisions taken by Government for ensuring that prices of essential commodities are maintained at reasonable levels. The measures proposed have been generally welcomed and are being implemented. It is the responsibility of trade and industry to give effective support to these measures, to take whatever further initiatives may be required on their part, and to respond readily to the needs of the communities they serve. At the same time, it is important that profiteering and other anti-social activities should be fully exposed and confronted with the strongest sanctions on the part of the community and the press.

Rapid economic development places an economy under severe strain and stress. The mobilisation of national resources which the present emergency involves will inevitably place far greater burdens on us than we, as a nation, have been ready to accept in the past. We are grateful for the generous help of friendly countries who share our ideals and are standing by us in this hour of

trial. But assistance and comradeship from others only increases our own obligation to strive to the limits of human endurance, to undergo all the sacrifice necessary, and to share the additional burdens amongst ourselves with a sense of justice and equity.

These burdens will take a variety of forms. Along with the mobilisation of physical resources, there have to be plans for mobilising financial resources and the savings of all sections of the community. The direct requirements of defence will increase both rapidly and in substantial measure. To this end, it will be necessary to enlarge the scope of development plans in several important fields. For securing the maximum output of which our industrial plants are now capable, it will be necessary to provide raw materials and components in greater measure. For this and other reasons, the need for imports will increase and there will be difficult balance of payments problems. Despite diversion of engineering and other capacities to defence requirements, it is essential to find new ways of achieving and even improving upon the targets for exports set in the Third Plan. If inflationary pressures consequent upon a full-scale effort for national defence are to be contained, it will be necessary to take a series of measures for mopping up the surplus purchasing power. This will involve both additional taxation and larger contributions by way of loans and small savings for defence. All non-essential expenditures have to be drastically cut down, whether these are undertaken by Government agencies or private industry or by individuals. Domestic savings have to be stepped up far beyond the levels we had contemplated for the Third Plan, so that we can meet more adequately the enlarged defence requirements as well as the greater needs of development.

A Unique Opportunity

Restraints on consumption are an essential means for conserving our limited material resources and enlarging national savings. There

should be the utmost economy in the use of scarce resources, such as steel, cement, timber, non-ferrous metals, kerosene oil and newsprint, electricity and transport. There should also be the fullest recovery and utilisation of materials such as iron and steel scrap, woollen cloth cuttings and paper. Travel by rail, road and air should be limited to strictly essential needs. Expenditure on luxuries and semi-luxuries should be eliminated and the basic necessities of the people as a whole should be fully secured.

This critical juncture is also a unique opportunity. In face of danger the nation has risen as one man. A new feeling of oneness runs through every part of the country. In our Constitution we pledged ourselves to promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life. As we prepare ourselves to free the soil of India entirely from aggression and the threat of aggression, let us pledge ourselves anew to complete our own social and economic revolution. When the masses of the people are ready to give their all to safeguard the freedom of the nation, in turn they must know and feel assured that their well-being will always be the nation's first and foremost concern.

Mr. G.L. Nanda is Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, and Union Minister for Labour and Employment. This is a broadcast by him over AIR on November 28.

BEL FULFILLS TARGET

THE State-owned Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Bangalore, will soon start production of radar equipment and transistors.

BEL produced more than one million radio valves in 1961. It also made crystals to specifications of customers.

During 1961-62, BEL exceeded its production target by Rs. 13 lakh and its sales doubled compared to the previous year's. There was a net profit of Rs. 20.33 lakh during the year.

The production target for 1962-63 has been fixed at Rs. 3 crore.

Doing Good To Themselves

ON the same page on which "*The Statesman*", Delhi, carried an announcement about the new hours of work enforced in Central Government offices, it also published a statement of the world-famous heart specialist, Dr. Paul Dudley White.

Dr. White is of the view that a 40-hour working week is too little for healthy humans. The effect of inactivity is to harden the arteries, cut supply of blood and bring on heart attacks.

Before November 23, the Government of India's office hours were 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. with half an hour for lunch. This worked out to 39 working hours a week. But since the *de facto* lunch recess (witness the workers basking in the winter sun all around the Secretariat complex) was a full hour instead of the stipulated 30 minutes this in effect meant that Central Government employees worked really for 36 hours. (And that not making deductions for the second Saturday and the numerous holidays.)

The new working hours are 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. (with half an hour knocked off for lunch). If Dr. White's observation is borne in mind, this move, designed to help the war effort, will really help our office-goers to live longer and in better health.

GREAT DANE

MAN's insight into the atom and the tapping of atomic energy for his uses, evil or good, is the work of many scientists from different lands, but almost all of them were at one time or other influenced by Niels Bohr whose death occurred last month. He ranked next only to Einstein, the Pope of Physics, and Oppenheimer has spoken of "his deeply creative and subtle and critical spirit which guided, restrained, deepened and finally transmuted the enterprise of others".

For a man regarded as one of the great teachers of all time, Socratic in his ability to "liberate the slum-

bering genius in each man's mind", he was a poor lecturer. Besides eloquence he had another short-coming—lack of vanity. He never demanded or expected respect, and none earned more of it.

He was an unworldly man, but a great champion of freedom. His institute in Copenhagen was the refuge of scientists of all nations and races fleeing from tyrants' rule. He himself held out in Copenhagen even after Hitler took Denmark in order to help out other scientists. It was only in 1943 that he made his escape.

His devotion to truth and his candour were immense. He had a contempt for subterfuge. In the U.S. he kept forgetting that he was to say, for security reasons, that his name was Nicholas Baker.

Having beheld the terror and the exaltation of the power that science has placed at man's disposal, he was among the first to propose control of the use of atomic energy. Once, after listening to his monotone for half an hour, Churchill exclaimed: "Is he talking physics or politics?"

Among the greatest men Denmark has given to the world, he is as much of a universal man as his compatriot Hans Christian Andersen.

A. R. P.

The British put most of our cities through the ARP drill in the Second World War. The buckets and sand-bags then procured are still occasionally seen in *taluka* offices. The protective walls then built across doorways have become a permanent addition to the architecture in some places.

But two-fifths of our people have no idea of what it was—because they were not even born in 1945. With an enemy so dangerously violent as the Chinese we can't sit back. In all the important cities and towns of the country, anti-air raid precautions are now being taken. It is good for everyone to know what to do against enemy bombardment.

Our airmen will no doubt give a fight to enemy aeroplanes. Our soldiers will aim their anti-aircraft guns at the intruding machines. But the civilians' responsibilities are also numerous.



IGNORAMAN

Wants to Know

*if the Chinese have
the same word for*

CEASE-FIRE

and

PLAYING WITH FIRE

They should join the A.R.P. squads and maintain order, organise relief to those who may be hurt, put out fires, clear the debris. Equally important, they must avoid danger to themselves.

First, all houses and areas must have trenches, eight feet long by two feet wide and about four feet deep, dug in the shape of Z.

If there is no open space to dig a trench, choose an inner room to serve as a 'refuge room'. Keep some water, a first-aid box, some snacks, an electric torch, candles, a shovel, a crowbar and some rope in this room. If the room has a window, put sand-bags against it. Since flying glass hurts, paste paper over all glass.

Throughout the emergency use dimmer lights.

When the sirens give an air raid signal people should get into the trenches or the refuge room. If they are in the open they should lie flat on the ground, face downwards, with a handkerchief between the teeth. They should not look up until the 'all clear' is sounded.

If they are in a building they should go as far away as possible from doors and windows. If they are in a car or bus, they should get out and lie on the ground.

The Government has begun organising A.R.P. groups all over the country. You will soon be visited by your A.R.P. warden. Follow his advice.

Defence Will Have First Claim On National Income

D. L. NARAYANA

*Reader in Economics,
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FOR the first time free India experiences an invasion. While there is yet no declaration of full-fledged war, the situation might develop into a total war, ending only when the unscrupulous enemy has been driven from our homeland. Either preparedness for modern war or its actual execution would call for a radical reorganisation in the operation of the national economy in a state of emergency.

War effort means the provision of men, materials, munitions and machines required for the battle-front. Modern war is expensive and involves utilisation of a substantial part of the national income of a country for the purpose of warfare. The peak year of war effort in India during the Second World War, when India did not have an invasion comparable to the present one, was 1944-45. During that year about one-fifth of the national income was spent on war apart from the burden involved in exports.

Now when free India faces a shooting war with the most populous country in the world, and also one given unashamedly to the pursuit of violence, it would be necessary to maintain a very much larger defence force. To hazard a guess, if full-fledged war is declared, our defence force must at least be twice or thrice the size of the Second World War's peak level force. It may mean the diversion and utilisation of about 50 per cent of our National Income at the peak level for the safety of our country accounting for an outlay of about Rs. 6,000 crore every year.

Experience of the Second World War reveals that in general under-developed countries, in meeting war demand, relied largely on diversion of resources from consumption, while augmented production came next and dissaving of capital as a source of war effort was found to be quite negligible. On the other hand, U.S.A. met all its war effort out of augmented production. Unfortunately, underdeveloped countries do not possess much of dynamic economic potential to augment their Gross National Product to such an extent as not to make serious inroads into normal consumption level, however low this may be. The economic potential of underdeveloped countries to wage a modern war is meagre both in quantity and quality. Only manpower is available in sheer quantity. The very fact of under-development would imply a handicap in the industrial sector. This is true particularly of defence industries. Another handicap would be lack of food surplus. No country, whether advanced or under-developed, can be in a position to mobilise the required resources for modern war effort without controls, physical and fiscal, embracing various sectors of the

economic system. A war economy automatically becomes a controlled economy.

Mobilisation, as pointed out earlier, would require diversion of a large proportion of national resources to defence. In spite of such foreign aid in arms and ammunition as might be received, this would mean more burdens on the people. But this is precisely one of the things meant when we say that no price is too high to pay for freedom. It is imperative that the citizen should appreciate the size of resources required for the war effort.

Prosecution of the war entails the following duties on the part of every citizen in India as long as the state of emergency lasts:

- (1) Loyalty to the nation without any reservation.
- (2) Readiness to sacrifice whatever the defence of the country required.
- (3) Readiness to lead a life of austerity and hard work, so that the extra resources in money, gold and labour will be at the nation's disposal.
- (4) Acceptance of Government regulations and readiness to abide by price controls, rationing, and such other physical controls that may be introduced.
- (5) Resistance to anti-social activities such as black-marketing, hoarding and profiteering. "National safety first, and self next" must be the guiding rule in the matter of supplies.
- (6) Readiness to join the defence services either voluntarily or if the need arises, under conscription.
- (7) Development of faith and firmness in national strength and leadership and a contempt for rumours.
- (8) Cultivation of an attitude of evaluating every activity from the point of successful warfare.

While efficient military strategy is the first condition of success, it has to be supported by full economic mobilisation and high civilian morale. It is in ensuring these that the civilian public makes its contribution, to victory.

INCREASE WORKING HOURS

SHRIDHAR MISRA

Lecturer in Economics, Lucknow University

THE Chinese have invaded India at a time when she was making an experiment with a unique political, social and economic order. It is indeed a challenge to our national cause and we must meet it with a firm determination. Events of the past few days have amply demonstrated that the whole country is ready to meet this challenge.

It is, therefore, important that all our economic and manpower resources should

In this new feature we bring articles from university teachers and students on various aspects of the war effort. Why don't you send your views?

be carefully mobilised and used, according to a given order of priority, to create adequate 'economic build-up' in the country. By 'economic build-up' is meant the creation of those economic forces and conditions which are basic requirements of a nation to stand on its own. It must be remembered that such conflicts, particularly if prolonged, amount in course of time to 'war of resources'. It is in this context that I offer a few suggestions here:

- (1) Now that national emergency has been announced, it is suggested that it should continue till a two-fold objective is achieved, namely, (a) the invaders are driven away and (b) the country's economy is developed to such an extent that we occupy a status of our own and consequently there is no threat from outside, apparent or concealed, economic or otherwise;
- (2) Since the political parties are now unanimous on the need of defence, they should put all their funds and manpower at the disposal of the Government and suspend all political activities;
- (3) Legislatures should be suspended for the period of emergency and the members should engage themselves in mobilising manpower and resources for the defence and production in their respective constituencies;
- (4) Government should give top priority to education and training. There is direct co-relation between education, development and, of course, defence. The order of priority may be (a) technical and scientific, (b) military, (c) professional, (d) vocational and (e) general;
- (5) Every working man or woman should now work for eight hours a day. Holidays should be reduced and should not be observed for more than 64 days in a year including Sundays. This rules out any cause for strike or lockout;
- (6) Programmes of planned production and education should be phased to match the immediate and future requirements in the fields of defence and industry;
- (7) There must be a ceiling on 'per capita income' and 'rate of profit' and all earnings in excess of the limit should go to the National Defence Fund;
- (8) Imports of non-essential goods should be prohibited during the period of emergency. Things not needed for economic build-up should be treated as non-essential. Foreign exchange should be allowed only for purposes of education and business;
- (9) Public contributions should be pooled in the National Defence Fund account maintained by the Reserve Bank or the State Bank or the Government Treasuries;

(10) Time and resources used so far for 'opening' or inaugural functions and receptions should now be devoted to productive work either on table or machine, on farm or in factory.

The way people have spontaneously reacted to the Chinese invasion clearly shows that they are fully seized of the situation. No sermons are now necessary nor should mass meetings be organised ceremoniously.

BUILD UP THE NATION

D. M. PATEL

*Reader in Mathematics,
Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth*

Every national plan is for our safety and well-being. The Plan should be plain, honest and truthful so that it is clearly understood by all persons and followed patiently, industriously, and religiously.

We should not be divided against ourselves through the coloured spectacles of provincialism. We should have a common language so that we can understand each other well and do away with our bars of caste, colour and creed. Unnecessary multiplication of work, both social and govern-

READJUST THE PLAN

PREM NATH CHOPRA

*Planning Forum, Government College,
Ludhiana*

As a result of unabashed Chinese aggression some fundamental changes have become inevitable in the basic priorities of the Third Plan. Fulfilling the Plan targets pertaining to economic development is as essential as the diversion of planned resources for defence efforts. After all, war potential must have a strong economic base.

At a time when India's foreign exchange resources are already at a rock-bottom level and costly defence materials are to be imported, it will be suicidal for India to be an importer of foodgrains; self-sufficiency in food is vital for her. Expansion of basic industries like steel, chemicals, fuel and power and machine-building is the crying need for progressive manufacture of war materials in the country.

With our non-development expenditure wholly cut and liberal contributions to the Defence Fund, we can readjust the Plan. That is what we mean when we say that Indian Plan is flexible.

People and the War

mental, can be reduced through the medium of the common language of the country and much money saved. Difference in languages is, to my mind, one of the principal causes of our unhappiness and disunion. We should have enough and better food to build up our bodies. We can get this by increasing our agricultural production both quantitatively and qualitatively. Moreover, we have to adopt controlled methods for bringing down our weak, superfluous and unmanageable population. To avoid devastating wars, we ought to have small agricultural units in villages rather than big industrial units in cities. Decentralised rural industries may be one of the main features of the Plan.

We should launch a well-thought out programme for increasing the rate of our educational progress so that each adult can realise the value and importance of his vote. While strong foundations of basic arts and science may be laid at the bottom, steps should also be taken for conducting original researches at the top so that we may achieve the highest targets of our civilisation and progress in relation to other countries and be able to supply all the necessary healthy sinews of well-organised work to our national body and protect ourselves against the diseases of illiteracy, poverty and war.

Thus, a simple plan well embarked on a programme of a common language, control of population, village civilisation and all-round education will build up our national strength.

INCREASE OUR EXPORTS

HARISH

Planning Forum, Hindu College, Delhi.

IN the present emergency some persons have posed the question whether we should continue with our Plan as such or we should cut it down to make funds available for war. In my opinion, it will not be wise to give up the Plan or to reduce any important element of it. The Plan is an essential part of war effort.

The need is not to give up the Plan, but to strengthen it in many directions. The non-essential or less essential items could be curtailed or postponed. Achievement of the Plan targets is necessary not only for winning this war but also for protecting India's freedom in future.

One cannot deny the fact that India has made tremendous progress in every field. But it is a pity that we did not strengthen our military power during the 12 years of our planning. That was because we believe in peace. No doubt help is flowing in from friendly nations both for defence and Plan efforts, yet we should aim at self-sufficiency. The generous response of the people, revealed in the present crisis, could have been utilised during the last 12 years.

In a democratic country an economic plan can be successful only with the co-operation of the people. The bulk of the people must have sympathy for the broad objectives of the Plan, its approach and the suggested line of advance.

Now it is for the leaders and the Government to tell the people clearly what is expected of them, in what manner austerity, if necessary, has to be observed, what the industry and workers have to produce and how exactly the energy of the scores of voluntary organisations has to be channelised to meet the objective that we have before us.

The first thing is that we should conserve foreign exchange resources and increase our exports. We have to carry the Five Year Plan and go beyond it in many respects. The basic things like power, transport, agriculture, etc., are essential from the point of view of war effort, so that "to talk of scrapping the Five Year Plan is not to understand the real spring of our strength".

All that we have to do is to revise the order of priority for mobilising the resources for war effort.

PLAN QUIZ

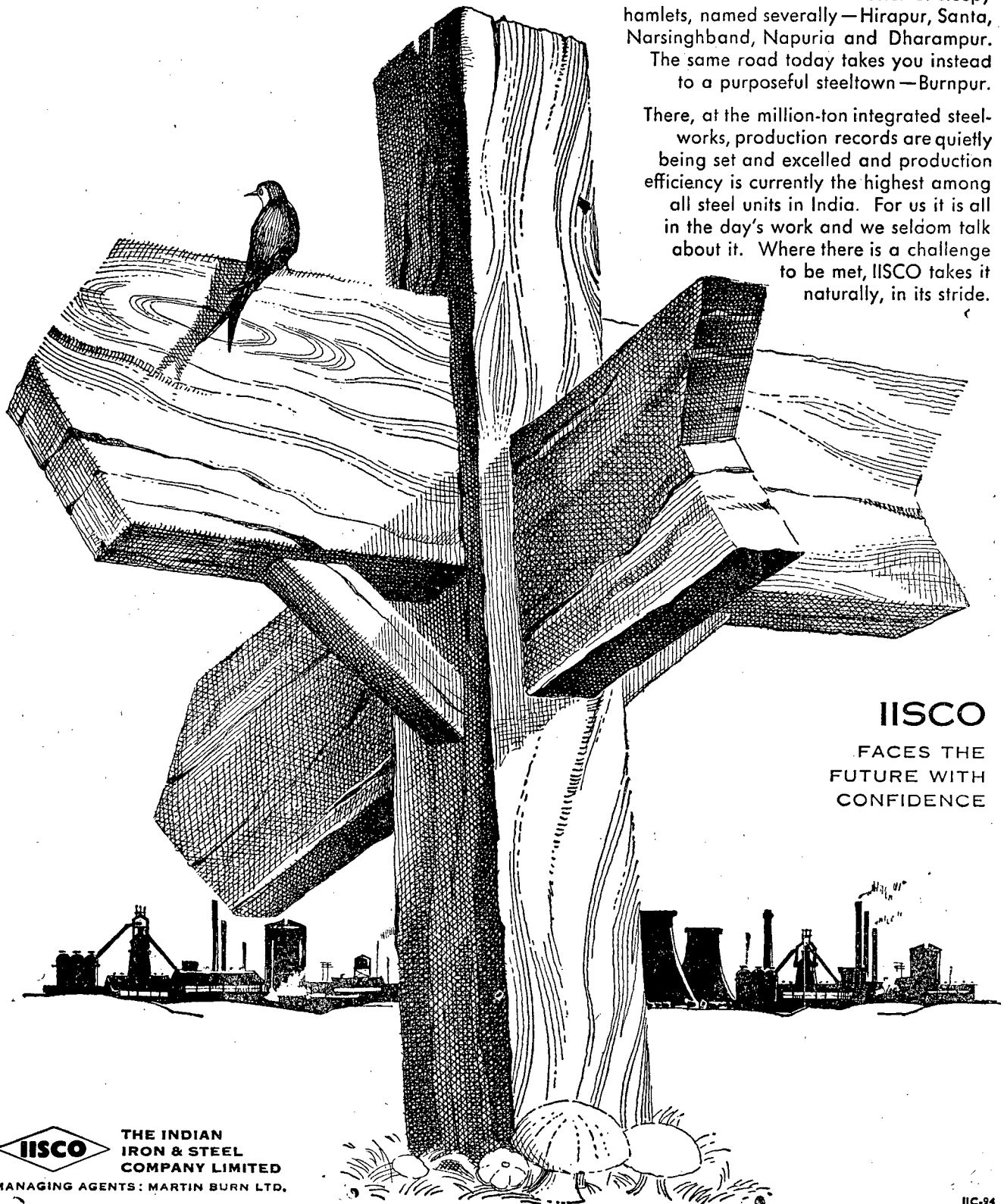
- (A) What is the per capita consumption of milk and milk products in India?
(B) What was the total production of milk in 1961 and what will it be in the Third Plan?
(C) What is the allocation for dairying schemes in the Third Plan?
- Fill in the blanks:
(A) The watch making unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore, sold... watches up to the end of September.
(B) The names of HMT watches are.....
(C) The capacity of making watches in the factory will rise from..... in 1962 to..... by 1966.
(D) The indigenous content of the watches will rise from per cent in 1962 to..... per cent by 1966.
- (A) By June last, the number of approved institutions for training auxiliary nurses and midwives under the Community Development programme was : (a) 200, (b) 158, (c) 185.
(B) The number of trainees at these institutions was: (a) 8,300, (b) 4,200, (c) 3,800.
(C) The number of trainees passed out from these institutions up to March 1962 was : (a) 5,242, (b) 2,524, (c) 4,225.
- What are the features of the Rourkela Fertiliser Plant?

(Answers on page 25)

THE ROAD TO BURNPUR

A detour at 200 km. on the trunk route from Calcutta. Less than forty years ago it would have led to a cluster of sleepy hamlets, named severally — Hirapur, Santa, Narsingband, Napuria and Dharampur. The same road today takes you instead to a purposeful steeltown — Burnpur.

There, at the million-ton integrated steel-works, production records are quietly being set and excelled and production efficiency is currently the highest among all steel units in India. For us it is all in the day's work and we seldom talk about it. Where there is a challenge to be met, IISCO takes it naturally, in its stride.



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FUTURE WITH
CONFIDENCE



THE INDIAN
IRON & STEEL
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MANAGING AGENTS: MARTIN BURN LTD.

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DADHICHI, the sage of Hindu mythology, courted death in order to offer his backbone for making a thunderbolt for Indra to vanquish demons. All around us we see thousands coming forward to shed their blood in defence of the country and thousands of others to donate it so that the freedom fighters may live and push out the enemies.

When you hear an appeal for your blood, don't hesitate. It is not a metaphorical cry. It is for an earnest medical purpose—the meritorious one of saving lives, whether on the battlefield or in a hospital.

To give blood for this purpose is far more valiant than to sign pledges in blood.

The science of saving lives through blood transfusion has made rapid advance during the past few decades. Researches and experiments made by Dr Karl Landsteiner and Dr A.S. Wiener have contributed largely in discovering the properties of blood and evolving methods to preserve it.

In early days, blood was transfused directly from one body to another by a pumping system. It could not be stored outside the body, since, as we all know, blood clots quickly. In 1914 a chemical, sodium citrate, was found effective in preserving blood from clotting. Blood now can be stored for about three weeks in a refrigerator without any deterioration.

Blood is transfused into the body of a patient also in the form of plasma which contains many of its nourishing properties in compact form. This is obtained by processing the blood. In our country the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, and some other centres have equipment to make plasma. It must be remembered that science, with all its skill, has not been able to produce synthetic blood.

BLOOD GROUPS

The blood is not of the same quality in all human bodies. There are four groups of blood, namely, A, B, O, and AB, according to their different characteristics. The groups are further divided into sub-groups such as A¹ and A². The blood belonging to one group is not suitable for a person who has a different group of blood in his body. Only the compatible group of blood has to be administered in each individual

DOES YOUR BLOOD BOIL?

Give it to the Nation

case: Group O alone is of a universal type, and it can be given to any person.

Different types of blood are stored separately. An agency which collects blood and distributes blood is called a Blood Bank.

An adult human body contains about 12 to 13 pints of blood weighing a tenth of his total weight. At a time, in India, about 300 c.c. (or about 10 ounces in weight or about 2 cups in quantity) of blood is taken from an adult in normal health.

HOW IT HELPS

By giving this amount of blood the donor's health and strength is not in any way affected. The human organism has a wonderful capacity to recoup the stock of blood quickly. No feeling of weakness or exhaustion is felt except in the case of those who imagine it. A donor can in fact give his blood many times but it is taken at the interval of three months, in order to maintain quality.

When and to whom is it administered? It is given in cases where a patient has lost much blood—as when a person has had deep wounds, or a woman who has had a difficult child-birth. It is also needed in cases of burns, shocks, prolonged exhaustive illness, and serious operations. That is why blood is needed in wars—to save the lives of fighters. Blood succeeds where drugs fail. It restores people quickly to health.

The first attempt to organise voluntary blood in India was made in 1955 by Dr Anand Pardhy of the St George's Hospital, Bombay. At present there are about 85 blood banks, mostly in the major hospitals in the country. Some of them are organised by the Government and the rest by Red Cross. These banks are mainly for use in the hospitals.

There are also a few private, commercial blood banks in the big cities which buy and sell blood. But, as adequate Government control is lacking, the quality of blood in these commercial banks is likely to be inferior. They might exploit both donors and patients. If you are making a gift of your blood for the nation, do so to a hospital or to the Red Cross or a recognised public organisation. If you want to donate your blood, here is how you can do it.

THE PROCEDURE

First, *enrol your name* as a donor at the nearest blood donation centre run by the Government or by the Red Cross Society or by a recognised institution. After enrolling your name, you will be called on a suitable day to donate blood.

To be a donor, you must be *between 18 and 50 years* of age. If you are under 21, your parent or guardian will have to sign permission for you.

You will be *medically examined*. Your blood pressure and temperature will be taken and your blood tested for anaemia or infectious diseases. You will not be accepted if your physical condition is not sound enough to give blood.

While giving your blood, no injury or discomfort is caused to you. You have to lie down on a cot hardly for 10 minutes while blood is taken. After the donation is collected you are served with a cup of tea and refreshments. Rest for 20 minutes more, when your system recoups the loss of blood, and then go back to work with the satisfaction of having done a good deed. You will have given a new lease of life to someone somewhere.

Hear NO RUMOUR

Spread NO RUMOUR

CONSUMER CO-OP STORES

As a speedy and efficient measure to check rises in the prices of essential commodities, Government has decided to organise a large network of co-operative stores. This is proposed to be done as an alternative to rationing. The Government has undertaken to see that the requirements of these stores are met at reasonable prices.

While the need for energetic steps to keep prices in control had been felt for some time, it has become all the more necessary on account of the Chinese aggression. The whole economy will now be placed on a war basis and civilians have to come forward to organise their own institutions for maintaining supply lines intact.

The advantages of co-operative stores are many. First of all they take special care of the needs of people with small incomes. Secondly, they eliminate the element of exploitation. Since the store itself makes purchases in bulk and regards the interests of its members as the prime objective it will not play about with prices. The members' own share in the benefits is in proportion to the store's transactions. In other words, there is an identity between the unit and the people whom it serves. That is why, under circumstances like the present, co-operative stores can be used by the Government with confidence.

A Comprehensive Scheme

The scheme announced by the Government proposes to set up 200 wholesale and central stores with 4,000 branches and primary stores in all metropolitan cities, State capitals, industrial centres, cities with a population of one lakh or more and a number of towns. Trade unions and voluntary organisations will be encouraged to establish these stores. Government departments are also expected to open stores for their own employees. The scheme involves an outlay of Rs 10 crore and covers, for the present, 113 cities with a population over one lakh and 137 towns between 50,000 to one lakh. The entire financial assistance will be given by the Central Government, and a joint regis-

*How to See that
They Don't
Become Mere
War Babies*

NEED FOR LINK WITH PRODUCER SOCIETIES

G. S. KAMAT

trar is being specially appointed for the scheme. Besides this scheme, the Ministry of Labour and Employment aims at starting primary consumer stores in factories having more than 250 workers each, in both public and private sectors.

In the last War also, there were a number of consumer stores, but they proved to be "war babies". The circumstances are different today, and the leaders of the co-operative movement ought to take this opportunity to strengthen a part of the field which has hitherto remained unworked.

But the task should not be regarded as very simple. Only 3 per cent of the Indian population is today covered by co-operative stores, after about thirty years' effort. There are a few successful stores but on the whole the record is not very satisfactory. Despite protective policies pursued in their favour during the last War and various concessions, the co-operative units failed to build up strength which would have enabled them to carry on even in the post-war years. The mistake of the earlier co-operative stores was to neglect the management aspect.

Although the stores need financial and managerial help from the Government in the beginning, the members must be anxious, all the while, to do away with these concessions and props at the earliest occasion. They should try to throw themselves in the open market and boldly challenge the private traders. Superiority of principle will be of no avail if the stores fail to maintain business efficiency. The initiative that has now come from the Government is, to be welcomed, but co-operators must be able to assume full responsibility themselves.

Need For More Vigilance

Another thing. If a store has to be run well, the members have to exercise more vigilance. They must also give the store more allegiance. War may have given impetus and strength to many economic activities, but it has certainly not done so for the consumer movement in the past. Hence our line of approach this time will have to be different.

The stores will need capable and reliable staff. They will need operating capital. Again, consumer co-operation in urban areas is different from that in rural areas, especially in regard to procedures. In rural areas, a society meant for the supply of agricultural requisites may also sell consumer goods. The commercial procedures for both are almost the same. This method is widely practised in some European countries like Finland and Switzerland. At a later stage, if necessary, consumer stores may be carved out of these societies. In the urban areas the procedure should be to start consumer stores with open membership basis, primary stores forming themselves into regional and national federations.

The programme now announced will call for immense effort even at the outset—on the part of both people and Government. An energetic educational campaign must be part of this effort. Even if we start a large organisation with branches spread far and wide we must, as already stated, take early steps to convert branches into independent co-operatives, the parent organisation becoming a federation. We must bear in mind that the success of these stores will depend ultimately on the support

that is forthcoming from the people they serve for which, again, there must be full scope for local initiative.

Consumer-Producer Link

An economy that is geared to the defence effort must develop now; or later shortages of various types of consumer goods will result in sharp rises in prices and consequent hardships to the consuming population. That is why all this concern about the price line. The nation expects the co-operative stores to help Government in holding the price line. Co-operators must welcome the decision to rely on consumer stores for protecting the consumer interests. But they must be fully aware of the fact that this can be only one of the ways of achieving stability. Mere starting of the stores will not be enough. They must also be properly linked with the producers' organisations. This link is absent today.

The co-operative stores obtain their goods from agencies which are not co-operatives, like manufacturers or wholesale traders. If they allow their prices to be determined by the market trends how can one expect the stores to have an impact on the price structure? Under these conditions the co-operative stores have to look to the Government for ensuring supply of essential commodities to them at stipulated prices. However, a beginning will have to be made now to establish the necessary link between producers' co-operatives and the consumer stores, the Government guaranteeing a fair price for both.

Pending this development it is heartening to note that the manufacturers of some essential commodities (for example textiles) have offered their full co-operation to the Government. This offer must be welcomed. The consumer movement cannot develop overnight. Similarly a direct link between the producer co-operatives and consumer co-operatives cannot be established forthwith. It is now up to the co-operative sector to take advantage of an opportunity that the invasion of the land has afforded them. If the co-operative movement fails to give a good account of itself, perhaps the times will not excuse it.

OF PLAN AND COUNTRY

ACCENT on DEFENCE

Since the Emergency—

Ordnance factories and the steel plants in the country have begun working round the clock.

Likewise, all machine tool factories and coalmines have begun working all 24 hours of the day.

Fertiliser factories have begun producing strategic materials.

A new fertiliser factory has started production—that at Rourkela.

All engineering industries, whether in the public or the private sector, have been asked to switch over to defence production.

Automobile factories have been directed to produce jeeps and trucks instead of cars.

All offices of the Government of India work longer hours.

A Director-General of Civil Defence has been appointed for the country and civil defence plans for all the major cities have been set in motion.

The intelligence service is being strengthened.

Full security measures have been enforced for protection of all national property, especially dams, power-houses, factories and transport and communication lines.

The States have been advised to post their best officers to the districts.

The Union Public Service Commission has been asked to undertake bulk recruitment of scientific personnel who have special skills in chemistry, metallurgy, medicine and engineering.

The Education Ministry has taken measures to enlarge the National Cadet Corps and speed up science education.

A committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Thacker, Member, Planning Commission, to advise the Government on the implementation of the Industrial Truce Resolution for improved production.

In addition, here are some Defence Production specials:

WARSHIPS

MAJOR warships are to be built at the Mazgaon dock in Bombay. The facilities at the dock will be expanded.

AIRCRAFT

THE proposed factory for the manufacture of MIG aircraft will be set up in two units—one for engines and the other for airframes.

THE new version of India's transport aircraft AVRO 748 has been granted a full certificate of airworthiness by the U.K. The new aircraft, called Series 2 of AVRO 748, differs from its predecessor in that it has more powerful engines which have improved its performance. It is fitted with two Rolls Royce Dart 7 engines. It can carry 12,600 lb. of load. It can operate from various airfields with a variety of surfaces and at altitudes over 5,000 feet.

TANKS

THE factory being set up at Avadi in Madras State will begin delivery of medium size tanks for the Army in 1965.

A SCHEME has been drawn to supply green vegetables to defence forces on the front. Under the scheme, 14,500 acres of land will grow vegetables on Government farms, tea estates and on private lands in the border areas in the States of Assam, West Bengal and Bihar.

Here's the NEW across-the-line

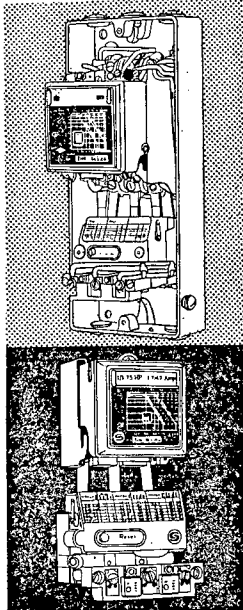
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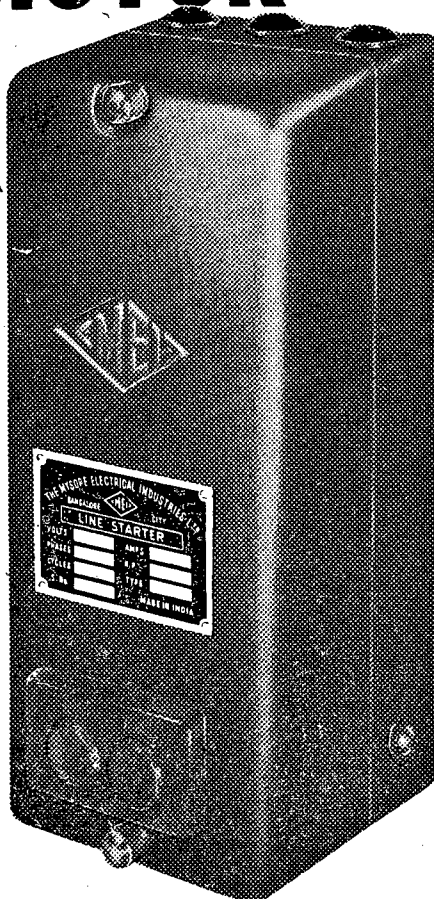
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YOU ASK US

Readers' queries on aspects of the Plan and development are answered in this feature.

'Take-off'—Land Reforms—Liquidity

QUESTION from Mr. P.C.C. Raja, Ernakulam:

What is meant by "take-off" stage in the economic terminology? According to you, when the economy of India is expected to reach that stage?

ANSWER: 'Take-off' implies a stage when the economic growth of a country becomes self-sustained, that is when the economy generates sufficient power to go forward on its own steam. Prof. W. W. Rostow, for the first time, used the concept of 'take-off' stage. According to him, 'take-off' stage is a short stage of development extending over two or three decades during which time the economy transforms itself in such a way so that growth becomes more or less automatic.

Dr. Vera Anstey defines the 'take-off' stage as follows: "The take-off stage refers to a situation in which the rate of domestic saving and investment is sufficient and so utilised as to induce a cumulative increase in national income exceeding the rate of population."

Prof. Rostow has mentioned five stages of growth under which all societies fall: (1) the traditional society, (2) the pre-condition for the take-off, (3) take-off, (4) drive to maturity and (5) the age of high mass consumption. The conditions of 'take-off' period include, among other things: (a) an investment rate of 10 per cent or more (b) the development of the manufacturing sector with one or more industries with high rates of growth and (c) the political, social and institutional framework so developed as to permit further growth.

Applying these standards, India may be taken as passing through the take-off stage.

QUESTION from B. S. Abdul Gafoor, Mangalore:

What are the major objectives of the land reforms policy of the Government?

ANSWER: The land reforms programme, states the Third Plan, has two specific objects—"The first is to remove such impediments to increase in agricultural production as arise from the agrarian structure inherited from the past. This should help to create conditions for evolving as speedily as possible an agricultural economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity. The second object which is closely related to the first, is to eliminate all elements of exploitation and social injustice within the agrarian system, to provide security for the tiller of soil and assure equality of status and opportunity to all sections of the rural population."

The abolition of zamindari throughout the country and the conferment of ownership rights on tenants are the two main achievements of this policy. Consolidation of small and uneconomical holdings, reclamation of wasteland and its distribution to the landless, legislation providing for the security of tenure, reduction in tenancy rents and ceiling on agricultural holdings are some of the other measures which are at different stages of implementation throughout the country.

QUESTION from Kalyani Sengupta, Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur.

The International Monetary Fund can add nothing to the international Liquidity. How would you agree to this view?

ANSWER: It is not correct to say that the International Monetary Fund can add nothing to the international liquidity. In fact the Fund has definite provisions for purchase by member countries of the currencies of other members. It has also provision for stand-by credit to its members for meeting temporary balance of payments difficulties. These credits are granted for a period of three to five years.

Also, in 1959 additional liquidity had been provided by I.M. F. when it decided to increase quotas of all members by about 50 per cent. Thus

from an initial total of \$ 9.2 billion the total quota of all members has gone up to \$14 billion. Having received these enhanced subscriptions, the I.M.F. is in a position to honour the purchasing rights which its members enjoy against the pool of currencies thus framed.

In addition to the above, in order to increase its ability to help international currencies like dollar or sterling under pressure, ten industrially advanced countries have recently agreed to stand ready to lend \$6 billion in their currencies up to specified amounts when the Fund and these countries consider that supplementary resources are needed to cope with an impairment of international monetary system.

But it may be pointed out that these purchase rights of members are limited and conditional.

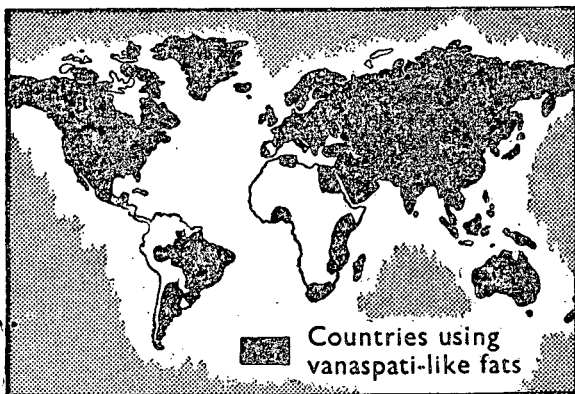
ANSWERS TO QUIZ

- (A) About five ounces per day.
(B) Milk production rose from 170 lakh tons in 1951 to 220 lakh tons in 1961. It would be 250 lakh tons in 1966.
(C) Rs. 36 crore
- (A) 20,000.
(B) Citizen, Janata and Sujata.
(C) From 55,000 to 2,40,000 a year.
(D) From 54 per cent to 84 per cent.
- (A) (c) 185.
(B) (c) 3,800.
(C) (c) 4,225.
4. The fertiliser plant at Rourkela is a part of the steel works there. It has an annual capacity of 6 lakh tons of calcium ammonium nitrate (CAN) containing 20.5 per cent nitrogen. It uses the coke-oven gas of the steel works after being purified at the coke-oven by-products plant. It has been set up by Indian engineers mostly with indigenous equipment. The setting up of the plant was entrusted to the Fertiliser Corporation of India. It was commissioned on November 13 last.

More MILK! More VANASPATI!

NUTRITIONISTS recommend a minimum daily consumption of 280 gms. of milk per person for a well-balanced diet. Because milk is a complete food in itself—rich in proteins, minerals, vitamins and fats. For vegetarians, milk is the only source of essential animal proteins. Unfortunately, the total availability of milk for direct consumption, as well as for conversion into milk products is only 140 gms. per head per day. And even by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, it will be just 145 gms.

With improved transport facilities and the establishment of more organised dairies, a greater quantity of milk will be available for drinking.



This will benefit not only the consumer, but also the dairy farmer because the sale of milk as such yields a better price to the dairy farmer than the sale of milk products.

More consumption of milk as such means less ghee. In India, as in the advanced countries of the world, Vanaspati will gradually meet the growing demand for a semi-solid fat like ghee. Even in the butter-rich countries of Denmark and Holland, where the dairy industries are well-organised, the major semi-solid fat consumed is vegetable fat very similar to Vanaspati. Vitaminised Vanaspati is nutritionally on par with the purest milk fat obtainable. Furthermore, Vanaspati is very economical because it is made from readily-available vegetable oils.

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India House, Fort Street, Bombay

JWT-VMA. 3904.

Too Much Water May Damage Your Crop

I.C.A.R. Information Service

FARMERS who grow crops by lift irrigation generally know the need for economy in the use of water. But farmers in tank and river areas use more water than is actually needed by crops and very little attention is paid for the efficient use of water. This liberal use of irrigation water is responsible for many evils that now confront irrigated agriculture.

Every crop needs a specific quantity of water for its full growth and maturity. Experiments have shown that rice requires about 70-acre inches of water and sugarcane about 75 acre inches. The *jowar* crop requires about 20 acre inches and irrigated cotton about 30-acre inches. An acre inch, like an inch of rainfall, is the quantity of water required to stand to a depth of an inch over one acre and is equal to 21,125 gallons. There may be slight variations in the requirements from place to place but these data are generally satisfactory as a rough guide.

This quantity of water has to be applied in such a way that it wets the root zone of the crop. Any excess water that goes below the root zone is a waste. Moreover, the water that travels below the root zone takes some nutrients also along with it and are lost to the crop and the field.

The need for water is not uniform during the life of the crop plants. Generally, plants consume more water at the time of growing up to the flowering stage. Thereafter the requirement is less, and, at the time of ripening, very little water is required. It has been noted for all crops except paddy that

generally full soaking irrigation at longer intervals is much more effective than shallow irrigation at closer intervals because the shallow irrigation does not wet the full root zone of the crop.

'Gomutra' as Fertiliser

EVERYBODY knows the importance of cattle manure for raising crops, but very few farmers know how to preserve the manure properly to avoid loss of plant food. Equally important is the urine which is allowed to waste.

It has been estimated that a pair of medium-sized bullocks in a farm will yield 1,000 gallons of urine in a year, or about 3 gallons per day. This is equal to 82 lb. of nitrogen and 110 lb. of potash. In terms of fertilisers, it is equal to 400 lb. of ammonium sulphate valued at Rs 70 and potash worth Rs 30. This is a big gain if the urine is properly collected and utilised.

One easy method of storing the urine is to have a small drain and a pit in the stall where the urine will drain and collect. This can be removed daily and sprinkled straight away to crops after diluting with water. Researches are under way on the use of urine for foliar sprays and the results are awaited.

Another way is to allow the urine to soak in the soil of the cattle stall and to scrape it and add it to the manure pit from time to time. Urine is a very valuable source of plant food.

Fence for Farms

A GOOD fence and its proper maintenance is always a problem for farmers. Barbed wire fencing can be put up, but it is very costly. Farmers usually grow live hedges all round their fields. With the rising costs of land and the loss of cultivated area from a live hedge, farmers will do well to study the relative costs of barbed wire fencing and live fencing. It may be more profitable to remove a live hedge occupying a width of several feet and replace it with a barbed wire fence and save the area for cultivation of crops. But conditions do vary from place to place. It is for the farmer to take a decision by examining local factors.

There are many thorny plants which can make a good hedge. The



A glyricidia bush

glyricidia bush is considered a very useful hedge plant. Planted close together in a hedge and properly trimmed from time to time, the bushes form a close and strong fence. *Glyricidia* itself is an astonishingly drought resistant plant. Good bushes of them can be found growing luxuriantly in regions where annual rainfall is hardly 20-25 inches. This bush also provides green manure for the fields.

This is the time to strengthen the fences and plant *glyricidia*.

PROTEIN FOR CHICKS

Chicks and growing birds need 20 per cent of protein in their feed, of which 25 to 30 per cent should be of animal origin. White ants can provide the birds with the protein they need. White ants can be multiplied easily. Dung cakes can be prepared and dried in the sun. They should be put in a mud pot and sprinkled with water. To help the growth of white ants the pot should be kept upside down. In case no white ants are found inside, some may be put in the pot which will multiply fast. Birds may be allowed to feed white ants but should not be allowed to take water for some time.

gold from you, it can buy arms or equipment from U.S., France or United Kingdom or Japan—indeed from any country which is willing to sell them to us. But if you give the Government Rs 1,000 in our own currency—viz. the Rupee—Government can use it only in India and not abroad.

This is what makes gold contributions so important at this juncture. In Government's hands it becomes a potent instrument to increase our strength to fight the war. But in private hands, it remains a more or less dead asset—or a means for black-marketing.

Nobody knows for certain how much gold there is in India. But the most conservative estimate is that it amounts to over Rs 2,000 crore. And that is nearly three times the foreign exchange we earn every year through exports, or almost twice the amount we are spending on imports annually. If we therefore mobilise even half the gold in the country, we can double our imports. We sorely need this and we should certainly strive to mobilise much more than half.

Government realises that not everybody can make a gift of the gold he has. It therefore offers bonds in exchange, on which a handsome interest of 6½ per cent is paid. For each 10 grammes of gold, you get Rs 53.58 worth of bonds. And the interest you get on these over 15 years works out to over Rs 52.50.

Government is offering this very high rate of interest because it cannot offer you the current market price of gold. It cannot do so because, as a member of the International Monetary Fund, it is obliged to buy or sell gold only at the international price. All members of the Fund are committed to this price—which works out at Rs 53.58 per 10 grammes.

Keeping or hoarding gold at this juncture is not just a waste of valuable assets. It amounts to denying our armed forces the things they need for preserving our freedom.

countrymen. His activities illustrate how in attacking the problem of social inequality, we inevitably have to meet the challenge of castes and the feeling of superiority and inferiority and the narrow loyalties that they generate. And so his life emphasises that caste system must be abolished before you can effectively introduce social equality and the sense of brotherhood amongst the Hindus. Above all, his life is a shining example of the mighty tasks that can be achieved by devoted and consistent endeavour. Karve, with characteristic humility always said that he was a common man. In paying homage to this most uncommon common man, we ought to learn the significance and the importance of continuous, sustained and devoted work in the cause of social reform.

The life which Karve lived was a complete life, as complete as any human can ever hope to live. It was a life in the line of ancient seers and sages. It was a life which was absolutely true to the pattern of the *Upnishadic* concept of a hundred years' career in this world dedicated to the performance of social service. "He who regards everybody as his own self", says the *Bhagavat Gita*, "who makes his own the bliss and sorrow of everybody, is the greatest Yogi" (VI. 32). So did Vivekananda proclaim that the principal object of religion must be to wipe the tears of helpless widows, unfortunate orphans and the oppressed section of humanity. There can be little doubt that judged by this test, Karve had attained the status of a saint. He will no doubt be remembered as Bharat Ratna because that is the highest honour that a free India can confer on any citizen; but it is likely that millions of people yet unborn will proudly pay their homage to the memory of Karve not as Bharat Ratna but as Maharshi Karve.

Mr. Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar is a judge of the Supreme Court of India.

Hamara Hindustan

(Continued from page 13)

In the district of Saharanpur there is a village called Ambahta. This village has an elderly person called Mohammed Nazim Ali, well loved by his neighbours. In his younger days he served the government for thirty long years, in recognition of which he gets a pension of Rs 15. Fifteen rupees are not much—but to a man whose pension is only that, it must be a big sum indeed. Do you know what Nazim Ali has done? He has asked the government to pay his pension into the National Defence Fund month after month, as long as you are out there.

A mother from Jullundur district—Shanti Devi is the name of the good lady—has sent to the Prime Minister all the jewellery her husband left her. Few women would part with

335 grammes of gold—more than a third of a seer—but to Shanti Devi the nation's need is greater than her own.

In the small town of Mangrol in Kathiawad the fishermen have given a whole day's earnings—about 2,000 rupees to the Fund.

"Never sell this gold," a rich man of Ghaziabad told his son when leaving him 715 tolas of the precious metal. Mr Jagat Prakash had for years honoured his father's dying wish. But when the yellow peril invaded our country, he took the gold to the Defence Minister and said "use it for the motherland".

Each gives what he or she has. You have a lion's heart. You fight to preserve freedom. They love the Motherland as you love it. They give a few tokens of their love. These tokens may not be much. But think well of them, and admit them to the family of fearless, free people.

Yojana Bhavan News

BARBARA Ward (Lady Jackson in private life), the well-known British economist and writer on international affairs, is in India at the invitation of the Planning Commission. She is reviewing the progress and problems in the basic sectors of economy such as steel, coal, power, transport and food in the light of the present emergency, including the question of exports. She met the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister.

Barbara Ward has a deep interest in Indian planning. In 1952 she was first invited to study our Plans. In 1961, after another visit to India, she published *India and the West*, since reissued by the Publications Division. She also prepared the supplements to the London *Economist* on India's Second and Third Five Year Plans.

Mr William Moyers, Assistant Director, American Peace Corps, visited Yojana Bhavan on November 26.



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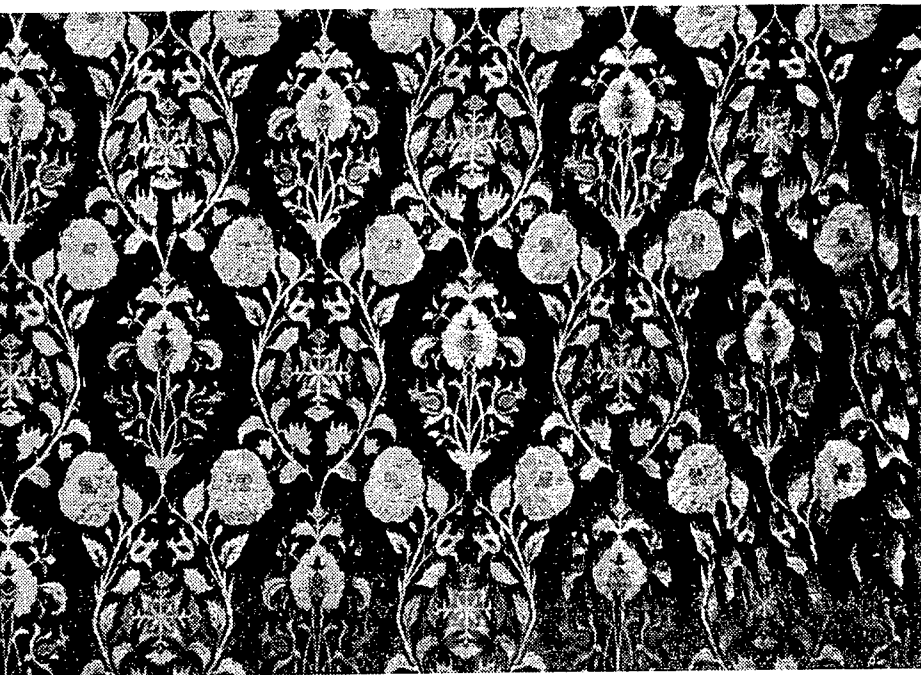
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Take a Life Insurance Educational Policy for your son today. Do not postpone the decision. The older you are, the higher the premiums you have to pay. Don't leave your son's future to chance. Leave it to the LIC.

There's no substitute for
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ASP/LIC-79



THE Himroo shawls and Bidri ware of Aurangabad (Maharashtra) represent a fusion of the artistry of Persia and India. These two crafts rank among the best art works of India and have been popular in the country and abroad for centuries.

Himroo is in fact a style of weaving. Its Persian origin is obvious in its very name. Kinkhab and Mashroo were its predecessors. The craft was prosperous in India since the fourteenth century and to possess a Kinkhab or Mashroo piece was a mark of social distinction in those days. When Muhammad Tughlaq came to the South, he brought these craftsmen with him and the craft flourished, under the royal patronage, around his capital Devagiri (near Aurangabad). Threads of gold and quality silk were used in the warp and woof of the two fabrics and hence they were very costly. They were in vogue till 80 years ago when the Himroo type, a cheaper but equally artistic substitute, gained ground. A century back there were about 3,000 craftsmen engaged in this trade.

The Himroo cloth is woven on the loom in an upside down position, i.e. the reverse side is seen upwards, unlike that in the weaving of ordinary

cloth. Coloured silk yarn is used, in place of gold or silver threads as in Kinkhab, in a set design along

Himroo Shawls of Aurangabad

PRIDE
OF
PLACE

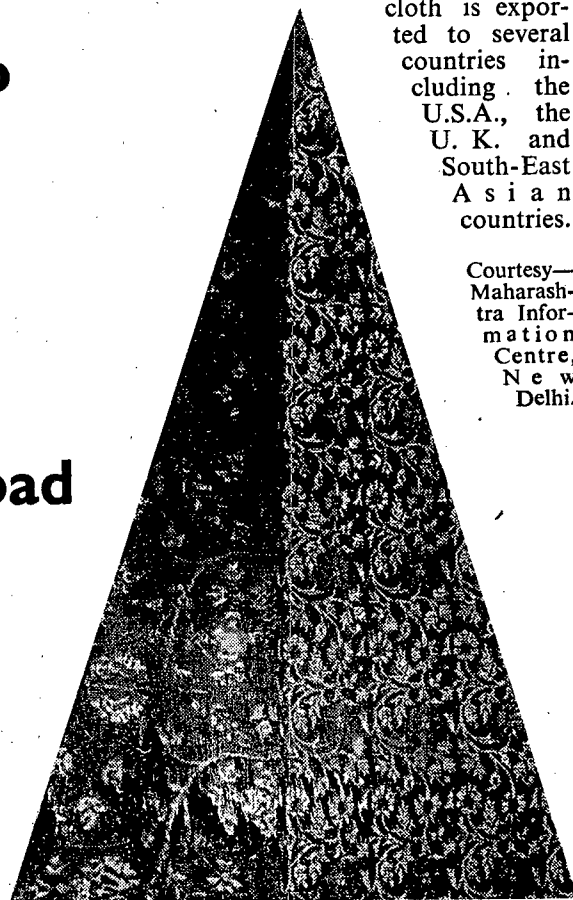
with cotton thread. Normally the weight of a square yard of Himroo cloth is a quarter pound. A handloom can produce about half a yard of cloth in a day.

Himroo cloth is outstanding for its elegance and fine workmanship. It is available in many colours, but the black ground with white shining design has a peculiar charm. The designs have a variety of patterns suited to different tastes, in white, green, golden and red.

The cloth is generally used for making shawls, pillow cases, curtains, scarfs, dressing gowns, blouses, handbags and such ornamental pieces. A Himroo shawl is available in two sizes—72×30 inches and 72×22 inches, and costs about Rs 20.

There are five factories of Himroo textiles in the Aurangabad area, two of them run on co-operative basis and three private. The cloth is exported to several countries including the U.S.A., the U. K. and South-East Asian countries.

Courtesy—
Maharashtra Information
Centre,
New
Delhi.



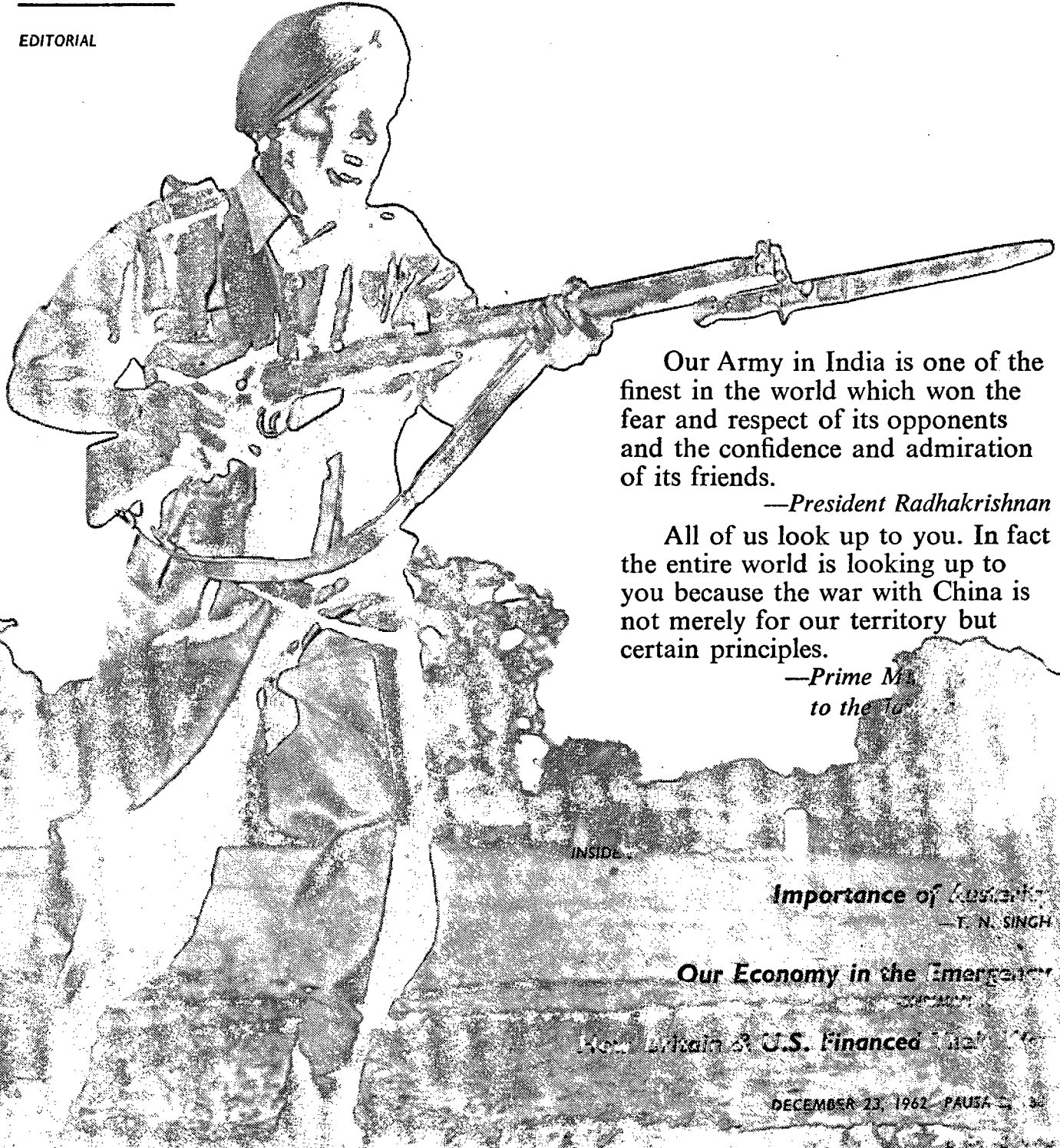
No 28

**MORE FOR
COUNTRY,
MORE FOR
DEFENCE**

YOJANA

Fortnightly Journal Published on behalf of the Planning Commission

EDITORIAL



Our Army in India is one of the finest in the world which won the fear and respect of its opponents and the confidence and admiration of its friends.

—President Radhakrishnan

All of us look up to you. In fact the entire world is looking up to you because the war with China is not merely for our territory but certain principles.

—Prime Minister
to the Lok Sabha

INSIDE

Importance of Agriculture

—T. N. SINGH

Our Economy in the Emergency

How Britain & U.S. Financed Their War

DECEMBER 23, 1962 PAUSA 25 30



your little son may become an **ENGINEER**
HERE'S AN EASY, FOOL-PROOF PLAN TO GUARANTEE MONEY FOR HIS EDUCATION

Your son will need at least Rs. 6,000 (excluding hostel fees) for a 5-year engineering degree. You may find it hard to meet the expenses when the time comes. So take a Life Insurance Educational Policy for your son *now* and guarantee the money for his education. Premiums are easy to pay. Example: if you are 25, and your little son is two years old, you need pay only Rs. 26.32 a month to ensure that he gets Rs. 600 every half-year for five years from the age of 18. (Rates vary with varying ages). *The full policy amount will be paid to your son in half-yearly instalments for five years even if you don't live long enough to pay all the premiums.* No other form of savings offers you this advantage. Take a Life Insurance Educational Policy for your son *today*. Do not postpone the decision. The older you are, the higher the premiums you have to pay. Don't leave your son's future to chance. Leave it to the LIC.



**There's no substitute for
 LIFE INSURANCE**

Finding More Funds for Defence

THERE is a clearer idea now of how much we have to spend on defence if our strength is to approximate to the need. This estimate has been given by the Finance Minister himself. Speaking in the capital he said that we have at least to double the expenditure on our defence in view of the Chinese aggression.

This would mean that defence expenditure would rise to 5 per cent of the national income instead of the present $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. China, which is very much in the same position as India in the matter of levels of living and stage of development, has been spending, it has been computed, roughly Rs 1,000 crore every year for the last twelve years. We, on the other hand, spent, in the ten years between 1951 and 1961, only Rs 2,093 crore under revenue account and some Rs 195 crore more on capital account. It is only in the last two years that the level of defence expenditure has somewhat gone up, the budgeted figure for 1962-63 being Rs 343 crore (plus Rs 33 crore in the capital budget).

Why did we spend so little as compared to China? The reasons have been often given in the recent weeks but are worth re-stating. The answer is to be found in the difference between our view of the world and China's view of the world. China is a State built on fear and fanaticism; our nation is built on trust and freedom. As a parliamentary democracy we trust our people and we trust other people. We treasure the individual's judgement. In China the flowers, if ever allowed to bloom, are quickly smoked out. China has been continuously at war for 35 years and its present rulers hold war and violence to be a sovereign doctrine. We, on the other hand, have learnt to value non-violence. The leaders of our Revolution have considered non-violence a new milestone in man's growth in freedom. There have even been frequent debates in our country on whether we should have standing armies or clothe ourselves wholly in moral power. As Dr Radhakrishnan has put it, our belief has been that 'freindship is the one security'. Year after year Parliament strove to keep the defence bill as low as possible.

We now realise with a bang that our security lies not merely in how we look at our neighbours, but more in how the neighbours regard us. Even to be left alone to build our people's welfare, we have to have a much larger defence force.

This realisation is already so widespread that no special pleading is necessary for convincing the people that the defence bill has immediately to be doubled. But understanding in greater depth is still needed as to what this will imply.

Strengthening of our defence consists of three parts.

First, the armed forces have to be enlarged, which means more money for pay and kit. Secondly, the armed forces have to be equipped with modern weapons sufficient in quantity. Not all this can be had as aid from abroad. A large portion must come from ourselves. This means more expenditure on defence industries and more investment in the vast network of engineering and chemical industries which can cater for the needs of defence. Thirdly, the emergency requires higher production, both agricultural and industrial. This higher production is essential for several reasons, such as direct defence needs, civilian consumption, exports, and ensuring price stability. For achieving higher production, again, more investment is needed.

It is in the task of stepping up production that the Plan comes in. Fortunately there are not many people now who ask what is the relationship between the Plan and national defence. If still there are some, let one of the country's leading industrialists, Mr G.D. Birla, answer them:

"We have to spend a lot of money on armaments, transport, rail and road, expansion of ordnance factories etc., All these stem from steel, whether raw or fabricated. For this we have to expand steel production and set up more capital goods plants and fabrication plants to convert steel into all sorts of war goods, armaments, railways equipment, bridges, trucks and even capital goods."

We will need ammunition, which means expanding the manufacture of explosives which in turn means increased production of fertilisers which we also need for more food production. Thus, chemical plants come into the picture. We need more roads for which we need more cement. For making more roads we require earth-moving equipment, which again means steel and its fabrication. We require parachute cloth, warm and cotton cloth, tents and so on—that is, more production from the textile industry. We need more engineers and scientists, thus calling for greater educational facilities. In this way when we begin to make a long list of all our requirements, we suddenly discover that we are only reciting the targets already provided in the Third Plan except those with low priority. Thus there is close affinity between the targets of the Plan and the targets for war production."

As another commentator, Barbara Ward, has put, the Emergency is only extra pressure to complete speedily things that India has to do anyway. The Plan, therefore, must go on, in all its basic aspects, in both the public and the private sectors. In addition to shouldering the war effort directly, the Plan will also have ensured the long-term economic strength of the nation and the welfare of the people.

This is why the nation has to save more and give more to the Government. Two articles in this issue explain how the Government and people of Britain and the United States financed the Second War. During the

(Continued on page 28)

Yojana seeks to carry the message of the Plan to all sections of the people and to promote a more earnest discussion of problems of social and economic development.

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NEXT FORTNIGHT

SCIENCE IN SCHOOLS

A FEATURE

F. A. C. T. EXPANDS

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Austerity Is What Java

To my mind the most important factor that will lead us to victory in the present war with China is the disciplined determination of the people to defeat the enemy though it may mean stupendous sacrifices and hard work for young and old alike. This determination of the people must be backed by full mobilisation of our resources in men and material for the one major objective, namely, strengthening the economic and military bases of our economy. The hard times that we may have to face in the process should be a spur to still greater efforts and still greater sacrifices. The recent awakening in the country and the great response by our people are indicators of what this country can achieve.

There is no braver soldier on the field than the Indian soldier. He has a glorious record of valour and victories in the battle-field. In the last two world wars the Indian soldier has established a reputation for bravery which few soldiers of other countries can claim. I am, therefore, confident that the Indian soldier will do his part in the battle-field. But to play his vital role successfully the soldier must be backed by a disciplined and determined nation. Modern war is a very complex affair. It is fought not only on the battle front but also on the economic, social and moral fronts. The civilian population can play a vital role on all these fronts. Almost every man or woman in the country today is clamouring for guidance as to how he or she can help in the war effort. I admit that it has not been possible to lay detailed guide-lines which will indicate to the average citizen his duty in this period of crisis in some detail.

Recently the National Development Council emphasised the need of maintaining the price-line. It is easy to envisage that we shall be short of many kinds of goods of civilian consumption if the war continues for a long period. And it is also known that the country cannot afford to import large quantities of various kinds of goods to maintain ample supplies for civilian use inside the country. Up to now

the people have responded splendidly by reducing their consumption and this has kept down the prices. I am sure whatever be the supply position and whatever be our difficulties in regard to foreign exchange if only this psychology of the people prevails and they continue to make economies in personal consumption, the price-line would be maintained.

The noble decision of the people to do without those goods which our army requires will have to be implemented by the people for a long time to come. *Let us be under no delusion that the crisis will end soon.* If we

T. N. SINGH

Member, Planning Commission

can do without a few yards of cloth, a few blades, or shoes and such other things which the army on the field requires, we will have contributed our mite to the war effort. It should not be left to any general directive from the Government to restrain consumption of these essential commodities. Everyone can make his own decision in such matters and continue to observe them with religious fervour till the crisis is over. It is possible for most of us, nay, for all of us, to do without a number of conveniences and comforts to which we seem to have become accustomed. Every householder in the urban areas can economise in the use of water and power and thus release these essential services for higher industrial production.

Each one of us in village and town alike can do some additional productive work in our leisure hours. Already our sisters and mothers have taken up the work of knitting woollen garments for our soldiers on the battle-field in a big way. Other sections of the population can also take up a number of similar tasks. There may be unsocial elements who are prone to spreading rumours or propagating alarmist news. Each one of us can, by being alert, squash such rumours. It should not be left to the Government

ns Require From You

In the Long Struggle with China

Only Sacrifice & Hard Work

Will Ensure
VICTORY

machinery to issue press communiques and organise elaborate publicity programmes to contradict rumours. I believe every Indian is patriotic enough to kill wild rumours or alarmist propaganda the moment they find currency.

Today we have a much wider industrial base than what we had 15 or 20 years ago. We are capable of producing a number of goods in the country. Our factories and even small workshops engaged in essential production must be engaged fully and produce the maximum possible. This will require fuller utilisation of the machines and manpower. From the manager down to the worker everyone can play his part. When he is able to produce a few goods more, he is making a vital contribution to the war effort. He is not only meeting the needs of our war but also keeping our civilian population supplied with essential goods.

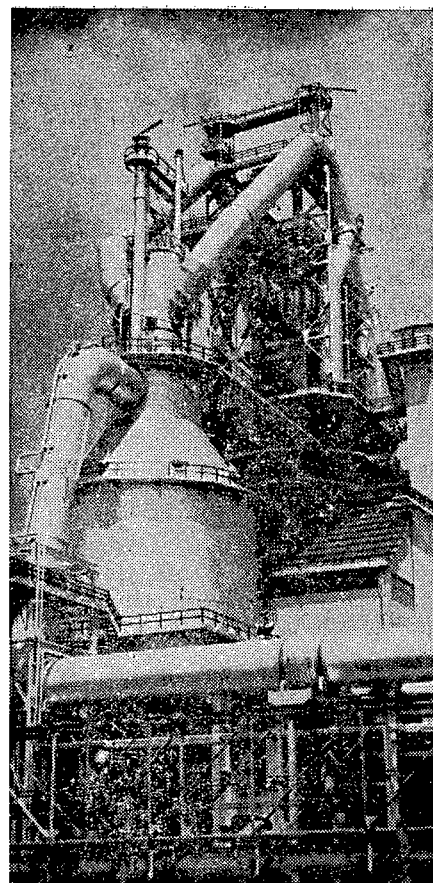
Voluntary Labour

I hold that India's large manpower is its biggest asset if we could make use of the manpower. Recently the Government has taken the momentous decision of organising a voluntary force in over half a million villages in the country with the principal object of increasing agricultural production. Today vast areas in the countryside are being eroded. Soil conservation programmes in such areas do not need much of capital investment. What they need is large manpower which will help in completing well-known soil conservation programmes. Such works can be taken in hand today if the people in the rural areas so decide. We have a large number of tanks which could be useful sources of irrigation but today most of them are silted up or shallow. Our large manpower can do wonders in this respect. Each one of us has to decide that he or she shall contribute one hour a day for the purpose and lakhs of our tanks will be providing

the life-giving water to our crops. Such a programme does not require any large capital investment or foreign exchange. It only needs disciplined voluntary effort by the people. We require fuel. It is possible without any capital investment to plant fuel trees all over the country. We need not even wait for the rainy season for the purpose. If one takes a little interest in the trees that one has planted for two or three months, the trees will become sturdy and will not require much attention later. City dwellers in their spare time can produce some vegetables if they have a kitchen garden, run a small poultry farm or take to bee-keeping. All these activities do not require much capital investment. They require investment in labour mostly. The idea of a labour bank has been suggested. Every village community or mohalla community should organise labour banks. Each able-bodied citizen will dedicate a few hours in a month to be made available whenever required by the community for useful work leading to creation of community assets.

Investment in Gold

I have referred earlier to the demands that the war will make on our resources. The country has been facing the problem of foreign exchange shortage for the past few years. This problem is going to be still more acute as we will be compelled to import many more things for our defence needs and this will add to our foreign exchange burden. It will mean more restrictions on import of various kinds of things which we require for normal civilian consumption. Shortages are likely to develop



Blast furnace of the Rourkela steel plant.
Courtesy: Films Division

in such fields. Voluntary restraint on consumption by the people on such items is a remedy. People have responded splendidly by voluntarily contributing whatever gold they could afford to contribute. This great contribution in gold and whatever more may be forthcoming as a result of gold bonds will strengthen our monetary position. Yet there will be many people left who may have gold but would not have utilised it for purchasing gold bonds. In any city or village the neighbours know what a particular individual has in the shape of gold. Persuasion by the members of the community should help in the investment of gold, which a few people possess, in gold bonds.

We consume large quantities of fine and superfine cloth. These are made from imported cotton. Surely it should be possible for our people to do without these fine cloths for a few years and thus relieve the pressure on foreign exchange.

We import about Rs 50 crore worth of non-ferrous metals every

year. Apart from industrial uses, a large quantity is used for the manufacture of utensils and such other goods as latches and hinges of doors and windows. Iron and steel can replace non-ferrous hinges and latches. We can use aluminium utensils instead of bronze, brass and stainless steel utensils. We can even take to plastic utensils which are cheaper. If plastics are not cheap, they will have to be made cheaper so that the common man may not suffer.

Large quantities of kerosene oil have to be imported for lighting and fuel purposes. Each one of us can do his bit to reduce consumption of kerosene. Alternative fuels will have to be used. Our technicians and scientists should devote their attention to providing cheap alternative fuel so that the common man may not suffer.

The demands of war will mean a great strain on our supplies of steel and cement. It should certainly be possible for us to give up or reduce construction of such houses, halls,

etc., which require large quantities of steel and cement. There are other substitute materials for the construction of houses and people will have to do with such substitute materials in building houses, schools, hospitals, etc.

There will also be a large demand for paper during this crisis for war purposes. Every child when he economises in the use of his copy books is helping the war effort. If we can make our shoes last longer, we are helping the war effort. If we can effect economy in items like radios, fans and bicycles and keep whatever we have going longer by timely repairs and proper maintenance, we would be contributing to the war effort. It is possible for every citizen by proper care to lengthen the life of many semi-durable and durable consumer goods. Anyone who does not take proper care of these goods is doing a great injury to the nation.

We import about Rs 10 crore worth of newsprint. I concede that newspapers serve a very vital role in

war effort. But even there it is possible to economise. In war-time England had only tabloid papers. We should think of economising in newsprint and thus save valuable foreign exchange.

The programmes of Home Guards and the voluntary forces under contemplation and the directives issued from time to time by the citizens' committees should provide ample opportunities for every individual to do his bit in this great emergency.

The present crisis has demonstrated the unity of the nation and the great heights to which we can rise. The experience of the last few weeks has been thrilling. It has unequivocally demonstrated the great effort that our people are capable of. We in India are inheritors of great traditions. We have made great contributions to world thought and civilisation. I am sure that in this hour of crisis we shall as one disciplined united nation join in the supreme effort of throwing back the enemy beyond our frontiers.

QUOTATION BOX

It is these two countries (India and China) which offer the greatest magnetic attraction to the uncommitted and underdeveloped world.....India follows a route in keeping with human dignity and individual freedom. Red China represents the route of regimented controls and ruthless denial of human rights.....We want India to be a free and thriving leader of a free and thriving Asia

—Mr (then Senator) John F. Kennedy speaking on Nov. 1, 1959

Where then in fact is there any question of our getting aligned when the entire non-Chinese world seems like getting into one bloc?

—From an article in "The Hindu"

Chinese aggression against India has provoked a profound emotion in Western intellectual circles because of the esteem in which peaceful and democratic India is held.

—From a statement by French intellectuals including Jean Cocteau, Francois Mauriac and Andre Maurois

The Emergency is a bit of extra pressure on the things that must be done any way.

—Barbara Ward, in an AIR interview

In the capital, even Rajghat was echoing to the sound of the rifle shots.

—From a feature article prepared by the Press Information Bureau.

From thee I have asked peace
only to find shame

Now I stand before thee

—help me to put on my armour.

—Rabindranath Tagore

The administrative service is showing an expansionist tendency which must be curbed.

—Mr H. C. Mathur, M. P., in Lok Sabha

A Chief Operating Superintendent of a regional Railway once complained that, even when sufficient numbers of wagons were made available for movement of steel to the Southern States, the consignment that arrived consisted mostly of chickens and eggs and little steel.

—From an article in "Commerce"

There is no subject discussed at a pompous "seminar" which cannot be better dealt with in a short personal talk between the two or three persons most concerned...The old jibe is still true, in New Delhi as elsewhere, that committees usually write minutes and waste hours.

A columnist in "The Economic Times"

At a time like this any attempt to improve the health of our people is the moral duty of our Government. Simple and easy physical exercises,

accompanied by music, should, therefore, be broadcast by AIR for 10 to 15 minutes daily for the benefit of the people.

—Mr. Mohinder Singh Chopra in a letter to "The Hindustan Times"

The influential 'contact man' comes into his own in all closely regulated economies. He flourishes in Delhi today as he does in Moscow, as he did in Nazi Germany.....The American influence-peddler does the same job in so far as the law attempts to control business.

—From an article in "The Eastern Economist"

Presumably you have come to see the four wonders of India: the Ajanta caves, the Taj Mahal, the Himalayas and Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, said the President, Dr Radhakrishnan, to my wife and myself...We duly saw them, and a good deal more in a month's tour. The President had listed Nehru's main achievements: keeping as one a country with a population larger than Europe containing many different races and languages; establishing and extending parliamentary democracy; maintaining civil liberties intact.

Nehru is like Churchill in trying to administer everything and like Napoleon in unwillingness to dispense with old colleagues past their usefulness.

—Mr. Woodrow Wyatt, British M. P., who was on a tour of India

PLAN & SOCIALIST GOAL MORE IMPORTANT NOW

Emergency Will Strengthen Our Economy

SHRIMAN NARAYAN

Member, Planning Commission

THERE are some people in our country who think that the Third Five Year Plan should now be shelved in view of the national emergency created by the Chinese invasion. They contend that although economic planning might have been of some use during peacetime, it must be scrapped in times of war when every ounce of our energy must be directed towards armed defence of our borders. This view is again based on entirely wrong notions about the nature of modern defence activities. As our Prime Minister has been repeatedly stressing, modern wars are not only fought by the armed soldiers on the fronts but also by peasants and workers who labour hard for increasing production on the farms and in the factories. In other words, every peasant in the field and every worker in the factory tends to become a soldier in times of national emergency. From this standpoint, it is quite obvious that our Five Year Plans, instead of being scrapped and thrown to the winds, should be strengthened and intensified in several directions.

We may have to cut down or stagger our expenditure on several programmes which are not directly connected with defence purposes. The Third Plan outlays on social services may have to be curtailed to some extent in order to give higher priorities for important programmes of agricultural and industrial production. Allocations for power, transport, communications and technical education may have to be raised for supplying defence requirements. Expenditure on buildings and other forms of construction will have to be slashed to the minimum. But our expenditure on a number of agricultural and industrial programmes will have to be raised considerably for meeting both civilian and military needs with a sense of urgency. The National Development Council which met in New Delhi recently has, therefore, wisely decided to regard the Third Plan as an integral part of national defence, although after reorienting a number of programmes in the light of the national emergency that has arisen on account of Chinese

aggression. The Planning Commission, the Ministries concerned and the State Governments have already taken a number of concrete decisions for bringing about such an orientation in various sectors of the Third Plan. There is no doubt that this orientation of our planning would be an active instrument in strengthening our defences and ultimately throwing out the aggressor from our soil.

It is apparent that our armed conflict with China would result in great strains and stresses on our national economy during the coming months and even years. Considerable resources will have to be diverted, directly or indirectly, towards meeting the immediate needs of the defence personnel. But I am fully convinced that this national emergency would also prove to be a blessing in disguise. It is a matter for deep gratification that the response of the Indian people to the Prime Minister's appeal for unity, hard work and sacrifice has been magnificent and spontaneous. All the political parties, labour unions, educational institutions and official as well as non-official organisations have readily offered their services and resources to the Government of India for meeting the national emergency with courage and determination. The business community has come forward to maintain the price level of essential commodities through the self-regulation of wholesale and retail trade. All this willing co-operation from different sections of the population is bound to prove to be our greatest asset in the sphere of economic planning in time to come.

Increased Savings

First, it is hoped that as a result of various schemes of savings launched by the Government of India, it would be possible to step up our targets of savings and borrowings not only for the Third Plan but also for the subsequent Plans. Needless to mention that no country can expect to accelerate its rate of economic growth without bringing about larger volume of capital accumulation through savings. The rate of savings in India during the last decade has been quite low and meagre. This emergency is sure to result in a higher rate of savings in India and this is likely to continue over a sufficiently long period.

Greater Productivity

Secondly, our agricultural and industrial production would now be placed on a war footing in the real sense of the term. We have been pleading for a higher rate of labour productivity all these years. But the results achieved so far have been quite unsatisfactory. Concerted efforts of both employers and employees during the current emergency period are bound to step up the rate of our productivity in agriculture and industry, leading to a higher rate of economic growth in general. This will, surely, be a very positive gain to our national economy in the short no less than in long term. Incidentally, it is expected that employee-labour relations in our

country would show considerable improvement in the coming years. In this matter, both employers and labour unions must continue to play their vital role in respect of rights as well as obligations.

Climate for Prices

Thirdly, the present emergency is sure to lead to a proper atmosphere for the stabilisation of the prices of essential commodities, more or less, on a continuing basis. In planned economic development it is essential that the prices of essential goods like food and cloth are kept within limits. All the measures which have been taken so far in this direction have not been able to show sizable results. The spontaneous co-operation of producers, traders and consumers under the existing circumstances will prove to be very beneficial in controlling the prices of these essential articles which enter into the consumption of the common man. The resistance of the consumers which will be generated in the coming months will, I am sure, exercise a very healthy influence on the stabilisation of the prices of foodgrains, cloth and other essential articles in the future. But for the present social and economic climate generated by the war efforts, it would have been a very difficult task to achieve this essential objective. In many respects, therefore, the war which China has forced on us, will surely strengthen India's economy and the Third and subsequent Five Year Plans.

Lastly, we should be clear in our minds that the present period of emergency should not in any way deter us from pursuing our goal of establishing a socialist society in India. A section of the people tend to think that our war efforts would compel us to give up our ideals of socialism and non-alignment. I am of the definite view that this plea is entirely erroneous. I have no manner of doubt that the stresses and strains which are developing in the country on account of the present war conditions would strengthen the forces of democratic socialism and planned economy. Our policy of peace and non-alignment, which is also the basis of our economic planning, must be intensified and not in any way diluted or weakened under the present circumstances. The nation that shows will and determination to pursue her cherished goal in times of crisis is bound to succeed not only in winning the war but also in winning the peace.

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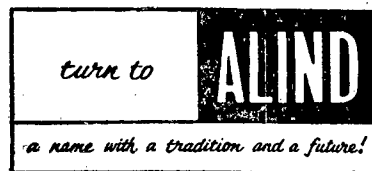
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In the Second War the British people not only paid more taxes but learnt to save more

WAR-TIME FINANCIAL POLICY

Drawing On British Experience

By P. N. B.

THE Five Year Plans have added considerably to India's experiences in managing the economy. The various economic and social programmes of the Plan have, however, been attuned so far to peacetime needs. The Chinese aggression, by completely changing the situation, demands large-scale readjustment in approach and methods in regard to the development programmes. Men and women, materials and machines have all to be diverted from their normal peacetime employment and devoted to defence.

The experience we gained during the Second World War in the control both of industrial production and civil supplies, while of some use, is not adequate to the present needs. This is the first war that India is fighting. Therefore people have no clear appreciation of what a war economy means. They cannot fully visualise to what extent the normal economic incentives and monetary and fiscal measures have to give way to deliberate controls such as direction of labour, even conscription, rationing, etc. It will, therefore, be advantageous to study how the war economy of the United Kingdom functioned during the Second World War. Since our parliamentary system derives its inspiration from the British model, the monetary and fiscal measures taken by them could be adopted by us with some modifications.

The central task in a war economy is to mobilise resources and maintain productive and combatant tempo. This requires that the financial system should transfer resources from less important uses to those more urgent and related to defence. It requires that the whole economy should increase its ability to make productive use of the mobilised resources. Financial policy has also to ensure that such goods and services as are available abroad can be bought. Very large amounts of money will be spent on defence and the Government must be active in seeing, through careful redistribution

of resources, that this spending does not cause avoidable hardships to the people. No doubt in our own country the Government and the Planning Commission will undertake an appraisal of different Plan Schemes, of the potentialities of diverting the men and plants of public and private industrial establishments to defence needs, and of defence requirements in terms of armed forces, ammunition, transport, power, trained manpower, raw materials and machinery.

HIGHER SAVINGS

THE size of the problem of war finance can be imagined from the following figures from Britain. In 1938, the last pre-War year, defence expenditure amounted to less than 6 per cent of total national expenditure, and the people's consumption expenditure to 73 per cent. In 1943, however, the corresponding figures were 46 per cent and 47 per cent. (The rise in prices between 1938-43 has been taken out so that the figures are comparable. At current prices the defence expenditure in 1943 was 55 per cent of the total expenditure.)

The statistics reveal that the defence expenditure was stepped up more than seven times from 6 per cent to 46 per cent whereas people's consumption expenditure was considerably brought down from 73 per cent to 47 per cent through such measures as restraints on consumption, borrowing schemes, heavy taxation on luxury goods, appeals to the public and through the co-operation of trade unions, busi-

ness associations and voluntary organisations, etc.

The additional goods and services that were moved into the war effort during 1938-43 were valued at £ 3,216 million. The Government took command of as large a portion of the resources of the community as possible. The Government's share of national expenditure went up from 13.5 per cent in 1938 to 51 per cent in 1943. The direct expenditure on defence also soared. The British Government spent as much as £ 115 million a week in 1944, as compared to only £ 19 million a week in 1938. Numerous devices were adopted to raise this money. Financial sacrifices were on an altogether higher scale. All pockets were dipped into for raising funds for defence.

The financial measures adopted by Britain during the war had the aim of restraining consumption of luxury and non-essential goods, tapping voluntary as well as forced savings, mopping up increased purchasing power resulting from heavy Government expenditure, and keeping in check inflation and rise in cost of living.

The patriotism and enthusiasm of the British people made them invest liberally in small savings programmes, defence bonds and other borrowing schemes. The Government's borrowing techniques, besides taking care to avoid high liquidity while the war lasted, also had regard to the post-war situation. The securities had long rather than short lives, and matured into claims for spot cash only after periods as long as the lender could be induced to accept. The Government bonds/securities had a variety sufficient to suit the convenience of different classes of pockets. The banks were asked to increase their purchase of Government securities. There was extensive control of private borrowing. New borrowing was regulated through capital issue control. The banks could lend money only for purposes related to defence.

As bonds and loans are a burden on posterity, it was seen to it that the rate of interest on these was not unduly high. It was almost the same as the prevailing Bank Rate. The reasons for keeping the rate of interest low was that the Government, being the main borrower, would have to bear the brunt of increased rate. As Keynes put it, "every generation must bear the burden of its own war", and as little burden as possible should be passed on to posterity. Britain, therefore, was guided by the maxim that the best way to fight the war was to raise all possible resources through taxation, direct and indirect.

INCREASE IN TAXES

ON this consideration, the standard rate of income tax in the United Kingdom was raised from 5s 6d in the £ in 1938-39 to 10s in 1942-43. The exemption limit was reduced from £125 in 1938-39 to £110 in 1942-43. The reduced rate of tax on the first portion of the taxable income was raised from 1s 8d in £ in 1938-39 on £135 to 6s 6d in £ on £165. There was considerable increase in surtax and death duty. A new tax called the excess profit tax was introduced in April 1939 to mop up war profits at 60 per cent and was increased to 100 per cent in April 1940 which included 20 per cent refundable after war. This was calculated on the excess of actual profit over a standard fixed by reference to experience in certain pre-war years or by a percentage of capital employed. For small firms it was a flat sum for each partner. In addition to the excess profit tax, restrictions were placed on distribution of dividends and issue of bonus shares. In order to reach all pockets and to get poorer people's contribution to war effort, indirect taxes like taxes on beer, tobacco, entertainment, etc., were stepped up. The most important innovation was purchase tax (corresponding to our sales tax) which was based on a double-decker price structure. A very high rate was levied on luxuries and a nominal one on essentials. This tax, besides restraining home consumption and checking the cost of living, also encouraged exports. At the end of war, the individual citizens in the United Kingdom spent 54 per cent of their incomes, paid 27 per cent in taxes and saved 19 per cent in 1944 as

compared to 76 per cent, 21 per cent and 3 per cent respectively on these items before the war. This means that even though the incidence of taxation increased from 21 to 27 per cent, the rate of savings went up more than six times—from 3 per cent to 19 per cent—and controls on non-essential consumption brought down consumption expenditure by about a third from 76 per cent to 54 per cent.

Other sources for raising resources were borrowing from social insurance funds and abroad.

EXTENT OF INFLATION

THE last resort to fill the gap between defence expenditure and revenue from all sources was creation of money. The supply of money in the U.K. increased by 160 per cent between 1938 to 1947, as compared to increase of 89 per cent in national income.

This takes me to an important point which I wish to examine before closing this article, namely war inflation. As R.S. Sayers has said in his book on *Financial Policy in 1939-45*, a democratic country at war cannot avoid inflation, however courageous or perspicacious its leaders. The fundamental effort is to absorb into employment all available resources in men and material and to attract a very large part of these resources for war effort, leaving far less than normal to maintain the living conditions of the civil population. The tide of Government expenditure swells in war. The transfer of resources in the event of long war is not a once-for-all process. In the case of India, the defence

effort has to be strengthened for a number of years, as observed by the Prime Minister, even if the border conflicts ease. There will have to be shifts into defence production at different stages and to achieve these shifts economic incentives have to be given. If every man and machine must work, and work at the right places, Government expenditure must necessarily go up. "That is the root of wartime inflation and neither heroic taxation nor forced saving on skilled borrowing can completely exorcise it". Even so, we have to strain every nerve to restrain inflation while transferring resources to defence. Thus a mixed policy of restraints and incentives, taxes and subsidies, has to be evolved. Checks to the inflationary process which were desirable before the present emergency become imperative necessities now.

In his 1943 Budget speech, Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, summed up the objective of wartime financial policy as: first, to assist the defence effort by ensuring that defence production suffered no hindrance from unsound economic conditions; secondly, to assure the people, united in the firm will to work and produce to the utmost, that their standard of living would not be filched away by rising prices; thirdly, so order the economy that the inevitable consequences of the war would prejudice as little as possible the financial and economic ability of the people to engage themselves in those progressive developments which the country desired to achieve and upon which it was already engaged.

This is a good rule for us also.

FORTNIGHT IN YOJANA BHAVAN

FROM December 11 to 17, the Planning Commission held discussions with the Ministries of Transport and Communications, Commerce and Industry, Mines and Fuel, and Steel and Heavy Industries. This was the first round of discussions to apprise the Planning Commission with the progress of the different projects in the key sector with a view to readjusting the Plan to the present emergency. After knowing the position of resources available from the Ministry of Finance, some projects are likely to be rephased. The projects which have a bearing on the defence effort would be accelerated and those which are less important from the point of view of defence or the general growth of the economy might be revised. However, there was no indication of shelving any project in the discussions held so far.

A JOINT team of officials of the Government of India and the Government of

Uttar Pradesh has been appointed to make a study of economic and social conditions and problems of development in the three eastern districts of U.P., namely, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Deoria.

Besides making an assessment of the progress under the two Plans and development envisaged in the Third Plan, it will also suggest development measures for acceleration of progress in these districts. Mr. B. P. Patel, Adviser, Planning Commission, is the leader of the team and Mr. K. Mitra, Chief of the Programme Administration, is the convener.

MR. Al-Sabagh, executive secretary of the Federal Public Service Commission of Iraq, has come to India to study our Plan in so far as it relates to the strengthening of administration. He visited Yojana Bhavan on December 6 and 7 and met some officials in this connection.

New Power Schemes to Meet Urgent Demand

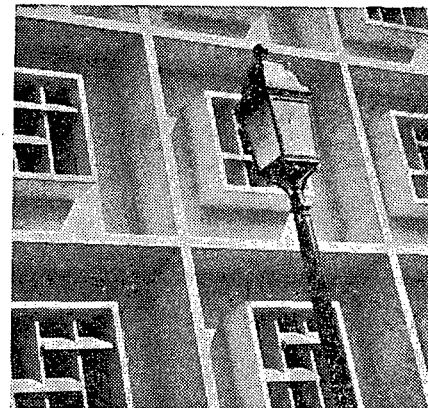
Special Cell Set up: Austerity in Force

IN the present national emergency that has arisen, all possible steps should be taken not only to ensure timely implementation of power projects, but also to advance the dates of commissioning of all the generating plants to the maximum possible extent. The Government have created a special implementation cell to devote undivided attention to watch the progress of power projects, on important generation schemes and vital transmission lines to ensure optimum utilisation of benefits, as and when they materialise.

Power development has high priority for defence production. There is imperative need for making available the maximum amount of power for such production from the available quantum. The Union Minister for Irrigation and Power has issued an Appeal to the country calling upon all commercial organisations and individual consumers of electricity to consume electricity as sparingly as possible for non-productivity purposes in order to conserve the same for essential uses. There are various directions in which economies could be effected. The consumption for non-essential uses such as lighting for display purposes, shop windows and advertisements could be considerably curtailed. Electrical gadgets and appliances could be used sparingly specially during the peak load hours. All available surplus plants, though inefficient, and the standby plants with consumers should be brought into use for the duration of emergency to improve power availability. Staggering of load demands to the off-peak period, wherever feasible, brings down the peak demand and enables better utilisation of power generating capacity of existing plants.

All project authorities and State authorities have been addressed regarding expeditious construction of all power projects, specially those which are due for completion in the immediate future. Supply undertakings have also been advised to take steps to ensure that the power systems work smoothly and effectively and there are no breakdowns and keep adequate stocks of essential spare parts. The timely recruitment and training of personnel required for the operation and maintenance of power stations is an important matter and steps in this regard have already been taken.

FOR meeting certain urgent demands and also to make up for certain delays anticipated in execution of some of the approved projects, modifications and additions to the power programme have been made since the finalisation of the Third Plan. Additional schemes involving 679 mW of generated capacity have been sanctioned. These include thermal schemes for 489 mW and hydro-electric schemes for 190 mW. Out of this, a capacity of 180 mW is in the private sector.



THIRD PLAN TARGETS

WHEN the Third Plan was published, it envisaged raising the installed generating capacity in the country from 5.7 million kW at the end of Second Plan to 12.7 million kW at the end of Third Plan. The following are the yearly targets :

Year	Additions during the year	(million kW) Aggregate installed capacity at the end of the year
1961-62	0.60	6.30
1962-63	0.73	7.03
1963-64	1.05	8.08
1964-65	2.07	10.15
1965-66	2.54	12.69

At the end of the Second Plan, the actual installed capacity achieved was 5.595 million kW. In 1961-62, an addition of 0.58 million kW was made, bringing the total at the end of the year to 6.17 million kW. As per a recent appraisal, the total installed generating capacity at the end of 1965-66 may exceed 13 million kW.

The schemes in the public sector are located in the States of Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madras, Rajasthan, U.P., Maharashtra and West Bengal. Some of the major additions are:

(i) Barauni (Bihar)	—40 mW
(ii) Pathratu (Bihar)	—50 mW
(iii) Mettur Thermal Plant	—100 mW
(iv) VI Unit at Rihand (UP)	—50 mW
(v) Kanpur Extension	—60 mW
(vi) Koyna Dam Power House	—40 mW
(vii) Durgapur Coke Oven Plant	—75 mW
(viii) Calcutta Electric Supply Co.	—50 mW
(ix) Trombay Thermal Plant	—125 mW

Besides, some schemes for diesel stations have been sanctioned in the various States; these will serve the interim needs until such time as major power stations are completed and commissioned.

THE Third Plan had recommended the construction of inter-State links to facilitate inter-change of power among various States and inter-connected operation of neighbouring power systems. Inter-State links between Rihand-DVC, Hirakud-DVC, Punjab-Delhi, Punjab-Rajasthan, Rajasthan-Madhya Pradesh and Kerala-Madras are already in operation. Other lines for full inter-connected operation of States of Andhra, Mysore, Madras and Kerala are under construction. Similar work relating to eastern States of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa is likely in the near future.

49 years ... not even a scratch

The rate of industrial accidents in India has increased from about 24 per thousand workers in 1938 to about 44 in 1959. Every year, over 93,000 workers are involved in accidents and 250 lives are lost. Also wasted annually are a million man-hours—enough to produce 170 broad gauge locomotives or 700 coaches for the Indian Railways.

Safety has always been Tata Steel's watchword as efficiency is hardly possible without it. 'No-accident month' as an annual feature, safety exhibitions, training in safety, safety awards, safer working conditions, a continuing campaign under the direction of joint councils to turn safety into a habit... these are some of the means adopted in Jamshedpur to prevent accidents in the Plant.

Safety, however, depends largely on the worker himself because about 75 per cent of industrial accidents are found to be caused by human negligence. This is where men like Jamuna Dube, the oldest employee in Tata Steel, come in. He has worked for 49 years without ever sustaining an injury, not even a scratch.

The importance of safety was one of the first things that Jamshedpur taught Dube when he arrived in the Steel City half-a-century ago... a city where industry is not merely a source of livelihood but a way of life.

JAMSHEDPUR
THE STEEL CITY



The Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited.

JWTTN 6093A

GIVE FREELY TO NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND

Restrictive measures taken included consumer rationing, direct controls over goods and services and export and import controls.

HOW U.S.A. FINANCED THE WAR

More Work, Full Use of Plant Capacity, Higher Income Tax

SOME of the basic problems of a war economy are: to provide additional resources to government to meet the enlarged defence bill, to assure supply of goods and services for both defence and civilian consumption, to make the fullest use of scarce commodities, and to keep in check inflationary pressures. In this article an attempt has been made to outline the steps taken by the United States of America during the Second World War to solve these problems.

When the War broke out in Europe in 1939, the American economy was moving in low gear with a vast amount of unutilised productive capacity and idle manpower. There were more than nine million unemployed and the national output was still 13 per cent below the level in 1929 before the Great Depression. Prices were far from inflationary. These facts must be kept in view to understand the implications of the steps taken by the U.S. Government during the War.

Though the War started in Europe in September 1939, the United States entered it only after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour in December 1941. But in the two intervening years war production had been stepped up to meet the demands of friendly countries. In addition, even in 1940, the U.S. had taken the first steps to create an administrative organisation to co-ordinate the efforts of various sectors of the economy. A National Defence Advisory Commission was appointed to expedite and co-ordinate the production and distribution of the national resources. Other important administrative organisations were the Office of Production Management (later

converted into the War Production Board), the Office of Price Administration, the War Labour Board, the War Shipping Administration, and the Office of Economic Stabilisation.

In the six years following June 1940, when the U.S. stepped up its defence programme, the Federal Government spent \$ 383.3 billion, which was more than ten times what was spent during the First World War, and more than twice what it had spent during the preceding 150 years. The peak of the war production effort came in 1943 when over 41 per cent of the national output was devoted to war purposes. The monthly expenditure on defence programme which was \$ 199 million in July 1940 rose to \$ 1,400 million in November 1941. The strength of the armed forces was increased 30 times from 0.37 million in 1939 to 11.2 million in 1945.

The most striking feature of U.S. defence spending was that unlike the First World War, it was accomplished entirely by increasing production and without seriously curtailing civilian consumption. The whole population was better fed and clothed at the end of the war than before. The total output of goods rose more than 85 per cent between 1939 and 1945. The personal consumption of the people rose from \$ 67.5 billion in 1939 to \$ 119 billion in 1945.

The American Miracle

U.S. experience in this respect was totally different from that of the European countries. This American miracle was the result of the built-in strength of its economy, which did not have to halt any part of production not directly related to defence.

Government spending registered a stupendous increase of about 653 per cent during the War, rising from \$ 13.1 billion in 1939 to \$ 98.6 billion in 1945, constituting 65 per cent of the total increase of spending for output. Thus, even in a country like the United States with its bias for private investment, the State

asserted its supremacy during times of national emergency.

Private investment too went up in the initial stages primarily because war demand enabled industry to utilise partially idle capacity and take advantage of the ample supply of materials and labour. Business firms were encouraged to step up defence production with the help of loans for plants and permission to depreciate such expansion on a five-year basis for income tax purposes rather than the usual 20 years. Gross private domestic investment, which was \$ 9.9 billion in 1939, had doubled by 1941. By the time America actually entered the War, this reserve strength of private investment had exhausted itself and there was a marked decline in further rise. This decline was attributable to bottlenecks in plants, materials and labour and fear on the part of the investors in regard to post-war deflation.

Apart from plant expansion, increased production was secured through the more intensive utilisation of existing facilities, improvements in technology and increase in the number of working hours along with intensity of work. The increase in average length of the work week was greatest in the case of coal mining—bituminous 60 per cent and anthracite 47 per cent. Farmers also worked longer hours to decrease in the number of persons engaged in farming.

Fiscal Policy

The fiscal policy adopted by the U. S. to finance the defence programme did not favour the 'How to Pay for the War' plan by John Maynard Keynes or the 'Pay as You Go' plan by J. T. Flynn, and adopted the 'flexible finance programme' recommended by members of the Fiscal Reserve Board.

The Keynes plan had five elements: (1) withdrawal from immediate consumption of a part of each individual's income through forced Government loans; (2) repayments of such loans after the War, through a capital levy so as not to burden the nation with a staggering debt;

(3) protection of the people with very low incomes; (4) provision for minimum ration of absolute necessities at reasonable prices and (5) high progressive income taxation. The Flynn plan envisaged elimination of war profits and avoidance of economic dislocation during war and of post-war deflation through taxes on corporate and personal incomes. Both plans supported the theory of fighting a war more with the aid of taxation than with borrowing.

But the fiscal policy adopted by the American Government relied more on borrowing than on taxation. This does not mean that taxation did not increase. It certainly did, although in the initial stages the measures were slow owing to underestimation of the rise of expenditure, and to difficulties with Congress. Also, as stated at the outset, there was idle productive capacity and unemployment. But as Government expenditure increased, taxation was stepped up. Exemption limits were reduced in the case of personal income tax, corporate profits and incomes were subjected to higher taxes, and duties on liquor and tobacco increased. Federal tax collections rose from \$ 6 billion in 1939 to \$ 9.4 billion in mid-1941 and to \$ 51 billion in 1945. The tax collections during the six years 1939-45 amounted to \$ 196.7 billion which accounted for about 51 per cent of the Federal spending, with most Treasury officials and economists considering this level inadequate. (During World War I, only 33 per cent of the expenditure had been met from taxation.)

Income Tax Made Mass Tax

Individual income-tax was the most productive of all taxes, yielding in the six years following June 1940 more than \$ 67 billion or more than 37 per cent of all the Federal taxes. This was made possible by adding to the tax roll millions of people who had not paid the tax earlier. Lowering the exemption limits thus made it a mass tax. The number of taxable returns rose from 4 million in 1940 to 42 million in 1944. The personal individual income-tax exemptions were reduced from \$ 1,000 in 1939 to \$ 500 in 1944 in case of single persons and from \$ 2,500 to \$ 1,000 in case of married persons.

Corporate income and excess profit taxes, which aimed at taking the

profits of war and of avoiding the creation of war millionaires yielded the next highest returns, accounting together for 32.7 per cent of the total. To ensure that corporate income tax and excess profit tax did not bear too heavily on companies the amount of tax was calculated on average income of five years rather than annual, and a post-war refund of 10 per cent was allowed in case of excess profit tax. (The E.P.T. was 95 per cent in 1943 as compared to 60 per cent in 1941.)

Victory Tax

A special levy on personal incomes called the "victory tax" was introduced in 1942. This tax was imposed at the rate of 5 per cent on all personal net incomes in excess of \$ 624 a year regardless of family status. As this tax violated the canon of 'ability to pay', Congress provided for post-war refunds of a part of this. The tax was reduced to 3 per cent without a provision for refund in 1943 and repealed in 1944 after integrating it with the regular income-tax.

Excise duties were increased in most cases by 10 per cent but in case of cigarettes by 8 per cent. The yield from liquor taxes increased more than three times from \$ 820 million in 1941 to \$ 2,525 million in 1946 and from tobacco taxes about twice from \$ 698 million to \$ 1,166 million.

Borrowing Policy

As stated earlier, the Government made considerable use of borrowing to meet rising expenditure as well as to mop up increased purchasing power. The aim was to borrow as much as possible from non-bank sources, thereby providing funds to the Government without the creation of additional money. The Treasury issued a large variety of securities tailored to suit the needs of the various classes of society. But purchases of securities by non-bank buyers proved to be inadequate—only a 38.4 per cent rise in six years. Even this might not have been possible if there had been no price controls and rationing inducing people to save. Financial institutions increased their holding of securities during the same period by 59 per cent and the Federal and commercial banks by 45 per cent. The national debt increased from \$ 45 billion in

1939 to \$ 257 billion in 1945, of which about 40 per cent was absorbed by banks. The whole process and the procedures adopted increased demand deposits and the volume of currency providing fuel for inflation.

Private Savings

A word more about private savings. Although private purchase of securities rose only by 38 per cent, private saving itself rose by 230 per cent between 1940 and 1945. This was partly due to price controls, Government's borrowing policies and lower availability of capital goods, but even more to creation of war psychology which persuaded people to hold back portions of their increased incomes in the hope of greater opportunities of investment in post-war years. The spectre of post-war depression proved an effective handle for buttressing this trend. This will be substantiated by the fact that private investment after the war increased six times from \$ 7.7 billion in 1945 to \$ 45.0 billions in 1948.

Fight Against Inflation

Inflation is a corollary of war. America with all its affluence proved no exception to this rule. Wholesale prices rose by 115 per cent and prices of cost of living items rose by 76 per cent during 1939-48. The dollar lost 53 per cent of its purchasing power over commodities in the wholesale markets and 43 per cent over cost of domestic items.

The rise in prices was not due to a shortage of consumer goods but to increase in purchasing power with the people. Even so, it is to be noted that the rise in prices was not proportionate to the rise in Government expenditure (which, rose from \$ 9 billion in 1939 to \$ 100.8 billion in 1945).

Office of Price Administration: An organisation called Office of Price Administration was created in 1941 to keep in check the rise in prices. 'Selective' controls were introduced over a steady growing number of scarce and strategic commodities. In spring 1942, most prices were frozen by the General Maximum Price Regulation. In some cases (copper, zinc, lead), the Government

(Continued on page 25)

Major Nair's Feast

AFTER the fall of Se La you wandered in the forests for two weeks. How did you manage for food?"

The reply came in a very matter-of-fact voice. No heroics or not the least desire to exaggerate his difficulties as Major K. P. Nair answered the radio interviewer.

The first couple of days he and his men had some rations left. Then they lived off whatever the jungle could yield. Now and then they came to tribal villages. The Monpa people made them feel like brothers and shared their food. The Monpas also gave them news of the whereabouts of the Chinese. The trek back continued. Often they boiled tea leaves and ate them. Sometimes they boiled grass and ate it. On one occasion they had a really pleasant surprise. They chanced on a party of Chinese soldiers who had just boiled some rice. On seeing Major Nair and his men they ran away. And our people helped themselves to their first real meal in days. It was after a fortnight on their feet, they reached headquarters—with their weapons intact.

All this was delivered in a level tone which suggested, more powerfully than any eloquence could, what our Jawans and officers can endure.

This is true courage. Our caps off to Major Nair. Our caps off to Major Panicker who, although badly wounded, limped back his way, refusing to be a burden, but pointing out to the Jawans, because of his knowledge of Ayurveda, what forest plants could be eaten. Our caps off to Capt. Dayal Singh, who, when his Bren gun ran out of ammunition, bundled grenades in a towel and ran back to his post to keep the Chinese at bay. Caps off to Lt. Devinder Singh, who, when he ran out even of grenades, drew out his *kukri* and cut down five Chinese, forcing the rest to retreat.

The country has learnt how to honour them. Ludhiana has named a whole ward after one of the heroes of the war against China—Major Ajit Singh, who was awarded the Maha Vir Chakra. A village in Ganganagar district of Rajasthan has changed its name to Dhan Nagar, after Major Dhan Singh Thapa, winner of the Param Vir Chakra. The children of Ajit Nagar and Dhan Nagar have the privilege of a great example to follow.

BUT have we really learnt to honour the heroes? Wouldn't it be too facile to tell ourselves that we do? Did the lads of Khalsa College, Delhi, and of Hindu College who walked out of their classrooms protesting against terminal examinations, honour and cherish the heroes? Did the grocers in various towns who buried kerosene tins in sand or moved them out sticking labels claiming them to be jam, help the Jawans?

Worse culprits are the marriage-wallahs. All over the country weddings are being performed—but how many of them bear the impress of either the Emergency or the need for austerity? Some light, some music, some silk, some festivity are understandable. They can serve as morale-boosters. And a wedding comes once in a lifetime. But in most of our show-off marriages the bride and bridegroom appear to be the least important people—less important any way than the parents and sponsors who want to advertise their status and affluence. Even those who cannot afford it burn up lights and call the well-fed and feed them again.

Can't somebody fix the number of lights that would be right for a wedding? And the number of plates or banana leaves that can be laid? Authority could do it in the years before freedom. Can't it now?

And what about 'public opinion'? Can't citizens' groups, by their sense of decorum, put some sense into the celebrants? We all speak of voluntary austerity. Where can it really show itself if not in cutting down these gaudy spectacles?

Our young men and young women are credited with a burning zeal to serve the country. It is also said they have been asserting themselves more and more in the choice of their partners. It is the young who marry. Let them take a vow to marry with less pomp. A moderate marriage does not diminish happiness a whit.

MORE LORRIES WITH AMERICAN AID

THE capacity for producing motor lorries in India will be expanded with U.S. aid of Rs 14 crore. This amount includes a loan of Rs 7.5 crore given to the Hindustan Motors near Calcutta and another loan of Rs 6.5 crore to the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company, Jamshedpur.

With this loan, the annual production capacity of Hindustan Motors will rise from 9,000 to 10,500 vehicles, and that of TELCO from 12,000 to 18,000 vehicles. The indigenous content will also go up considerably.

The Third Plan has placed the annual demand at 60,000 lorries and

10,000 jeeps by the end of the Plan period. The emergency underlines the urgency of the road transport programme.

India will buy dairy products and canned fruit, valued at 4.64 million dollars (Rs 2.2 crore) from the U.S., which, in turn, will use 85 per cent of the amount for economic development in India. An agreement was signed on December 1.



Farmers using
in a village near

34,000 Production Plans Drawn up in Tanjore

TANJORE. A touch of colour in almost everything one can see. Blue sky suffused with morning sunlight. Pink, orange and mauve saris of the women. Bunches of bananas, short, plump and yellow, in road side shops. In front of temples, men and women selling garlands arranged with skill and taste. Mostly jasmine. And coconut palms, tall and erect like soldiers. Fronds from the shorter ones touching the roofs of the huts. The picture a harmonious whole very different from all the other places I have seen. An impression of self-possession and refinement.

The first thing that had caught my eye (as anybody else's) on coming into Thanjavur, to give Tanjore's correct name, was the great tower of the Brihadeeswara Temple, 216 feet high. The place has an entire chapter for itself in Indian history. It was the capital of the Chola kings who ruled between the tenth and the fourteenth centuries. The Cholas were great patrons of art and architecture and the Brihadeeswara Temple stands as a symbol of their devotion to temple architecture. The district of the name is a byword in Tamil Nad for erudition, love of music and taste. The town itself has a famous institution besides the Temple, namely the Saraswat Mahal Library, which has 30,000 rare volumes in Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi and the European languages on science, medicine, astronomy,

Report by
KALI BISWAS

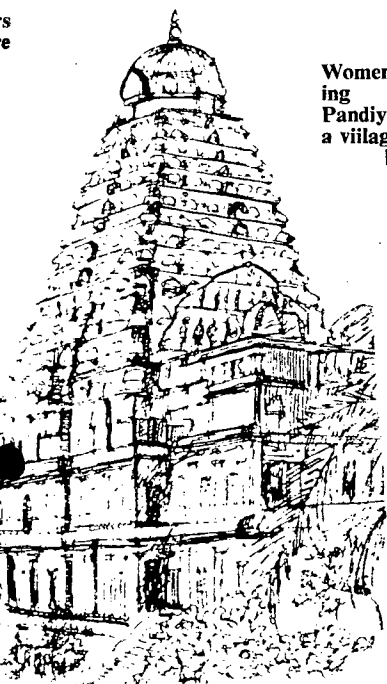
painting and dancing collected by the later Nayak and Maratha rulers for over three hundred years.

The refinement of Tanjore arises from its long agricultural prosperity. For centuries it has had excellent irrigation facilities. The Kaveri is the main river and for the most part the district lies in its delta. The Grand Anicut, one of the oldest irrigation dams in the land, and in the world, was built in the district nearly 1,000 years ago. The main crop is rice, which is raised twice a year, Samba (Kharif) and Kuruvai (Rabi).

It is cultivated in 13,88,000 acres of land out of a total area of 3,738 square miles. It is Tanjore's progressive record in production that determined its choice as one of the 18 Package Programme districts when the intensive programme for food production was launched in the country. When the programme was started in 1960-61 in Tanjore only 317 villages were included in its purview. The coverage was steadily increased, and on September 30, 1962, five weeks before my visit, it had reached 570 villages. These villages were served by 372 co-operative societies. Short-term and medium-term loans amounting to Rs. 79.10 lakh were disbursed among



District Full of Package Paddy



The tower of the Brihadeesvara Temple

Women transplanting paddy in Pandiyamooanar, a village in Tanjore block



as many as 33,919 farmers whose production plans had been approved.

* * *

I HAD earlier visited another "Package" district—Raipur in Madhya Pradesh. I could notice one main difference between the two areas. The farmers here seemed to have already possessed considerable knowledge of progressive methods. When I remarked to Mr Karuppan, officer in charge of Panchayats and Co-operation, on the absence of fertiliser demonstration plots, he replied that Tanjore farmers had for long realised the importance of fertilisers. "Almost all use fertilisers—and in the required measure. We are concentrating only on composite demonstration plots", he said. This conversation took place in the presence of Kuppuswamy Pillai, a farmer of Irumuthulai, a village in Ammapet block. He chimed in saying "I have six acres of land and I have put all of it under the Package Programme. I now get 33 maunds per acre—six maunds more than I used to get".

(Continued on page 28)

BIG RISE IN OUTPUT

The Package Programme was introduced in 1960-61 in the seven selected districts: (Madras), Raipur (Madhya Pradesh, see *Yojana*, September 16, 1962), West Godavary (Andhra Pradesh), Pali (Rajasthan), Ludhiana (Punjab), Aligarh (U.P.) and Shahbad (Bihar). During 1961-62 in West Godavary 396 villages were included covering holdings of 34,817 farmers; in Pali, 532 villages were covered in all the ten blocks and 12,048 production plans made; in Ludhiana, 2.54 lakh acres or 36.3 per cent of the total cultivated area was brought under the programme and 19,926 production plans made; in Aligarh 665 villages were covered and 22,648 production plans made for the Kharif season and 23,000 targeted for the Rabi season, and in Shahbad 35,833 production plans were made, the villages covered being 1,276.

The following districts have been included in the Package Programme more recently: Alleppy and Palghat (Kerala), Burdwan (West Bengal), Mandy (Mysore), Sambalpur (Orissa), Surat (Gujarat), Anantanag and Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir), Bhandara (Maharashtra) and Cachar (Assam). While the programme has been implemented in the first six districts, preliminary work such as selection, appointment and training of the staff has been completed in the four remaining districts. The latest area to be included in the programme is the Union Territory of Delhi.

A view of the Grand Anicut, one of the main sources of irrigation in the Tanjore district



OF CONFERENCES & TRAVEL

THE stock characters of farce in old stories and plays were misers, gluttons and cuckolds. Today it is committees which are the butt of ridicule. But just as not all the comedy in the world reduced the number of misers or gluttons or cuckolds, not all our satire will lead to any decrease in the number of committees. Even thrusts like "When you can't commit yourself, committee yourself" won't help.

Mrs. Evelyn Emmet, a British M.P. who had organised civil defence in Britain during the Second War, might tell us that "Committee and meeting work have no place in a country facing a war" but is she so sure that Britain was at any time fully cured of "meetingitis"? Committees cannot be got rid of any more than the refrain we hear at the start of everyone of the current speeches against China—that this is no time for speech but for action.

December is the habitual season of conferences in our country. It is not known how many academic conferences have really been given up this year. The only publicised renunciation of this kind is that of the Science Congress which has dropped its golden jubilee session due to be held in January in Delhi. Here's cheers to the Science Congress. As the Science Congress has said, the way to serve the country now is for scientists to be in their laboratories.

The decision of the Railways to cut out a variety of concessions for travel might act as a factor which will automatically bring down the number of conferences. Haldane some years ago criticised our annual academic conferences as contrivances for making deals on examinations rather than occasions for serious exchange of knowledge.

Here is a suggestion to the Railways: Don't reintroduce travel concessions even when the Emergency proclamation is withdrawn. The Railways, while they should offer as many amenities for travellers as possible, do not have to attract more passengers. Their business at the present stage of our development is to think of moving more goods. The Emergency only underlines this need.

While on this subject, could the postal department think of ways to reduce the number of articles that now get "book post" facilities? This could certainly be done without in any way giving rise to complaints that we are preventing dissemination of information and knowledge.

Power Symbol

AN acquaintance of ours, seeing a painting of the Canada-India Reactor on a calendar, described it as the 'lingam' of our times—symbol of destruction and regeneration. Here is a thought for those who speak of the Plan projects as the temples of the new age.

Mahabalipuram, which is high on the maps of heritage-worshippers, travellers and art students, is soon to have one of these temples, an atomic power station. (It will be our third; the first two are to be at Tarapore and Kota). And Mahabalipuram will also have a balancing of Vishnu and Siva!

Chinese 'Thambis'

Tezpur, Dec. 5. The Chinese used every trick in the book in their assault on NEFA, according to reports reaching here.

One device was to shout orders in Indian languages and English while overrunning Indian positions to confuse our men.....

The Chinese are reported to have mastered army jargon in as difficult a language as Tamil.

So runs a Press Trust of India report published by our newspapers.

Looking at it we are reminded of what Rajaji said right at the beginning of the Chinese invasion—that it is the enemy's business to cheat. True, Rajaji might have made the remark to prove some other point. But a good "quote" serves many purposes, some very different from the original.

All over the country we have been newly conditioned to talking about "Chinese treachery". In repeating the idea to ourselves we seem to be attributing to China diabolic, unprecedented cleverness. Let us not overrate them. Desmond Doig, *The Statesman* reporter, therefore rightly stressed that the common Chinese soldier was nothing of wonder but



IGNORAMAN Wants to Know

*Whether we can't
levy a tax on
public speeches
and thus increase
our resources*

a fellow much less professionally competent than our Jawans. Only, he had the advantage of long acclimatisation to alpine conditions.

Secondly if the Chinese shouted to us in Hindi, English or Tamil, there is no need for astonishment. This sort of device has been practised since the beginning of history and was widely used in the Second World War and is one of the elementary lessons that an officer learns at the beginning of his training. The P.T.I. report rightly says that it is a trick in the book. Common sense should tell us that the trick is adopted more by an invading army than by the defenders. It also doesn't need more than two or three language 'specialists' to each army.

But we have one quarrel with the P.T.I. report—when it says that Tamil is a difficult language. It isn't. In fact like English—and like Hindi—Tamil is an easy language to learn and a very difficult one to master. These three languages are easy to learn because they are functional; they are difficult to master because each has a roadblock—English its spelling, Hindi its grammar and Tamil its pronunciation. The bulk of people, however, get along by gaily violating the rules and making fun of the purists. Tamil, otherwise, would not have been one of the leading international languages, spoken in so many countries and understood by so many non-Tamils.

WAGE POLICY UNDER THE PLANS: POSTULATES & REALITY

Problem of Wage Policy for Economic Development by Shreekanth A. Palekar (Asia) Pages 843, Rs. 28.

DR Palekar's book brings together at one place the various problems associated with wage policy in developing countries. As has been rightly pointed out in the Foreword by two leading American exponents of labour economics—Prof. Dunlop and Prof. Myers—"such a book can hardly avoid being controversial", and "Dr Palekar candidly characterises his approach as 'authoritarian' and justifies it by saying that this is one of the imperatives of economic planning". In our context this approach itself should require a dispassionate examination. Having accepted this approach Dr Palekar goes on to examine how some of India's policies have worked and what in his opinion should be the appropriate way in which labour problems in this country should be tackled in the course of development.

No one who is familiar with the Indian background over the last fifteen years can say that Government's labour policies are imposed from above. The elaborate tripartite consultative machinery which Government has evolved examine from time to time the implementation of policies and recommends to Government the changes needed in these policies. About one of the main components of this policy, namely minimum wage, Dr Palekar asserts that for all practical purposes it is a 'paper minimum', and he seems to condemn a majority of trade unions for not looking after workers' interests and regards a large part of Government machinery as ineffective. Indeed to one who has been associated for long with the examination of how the policies are implemented, this complaint with regard to the non-implementation of wage

fixed by law on a scale which according to Dr Palekar's assertion exists, is a revelation. This does not mean that there are no complaints at all on this account from trade union organisations, but such stray complaints do not justify the harsh comments on the implementation of an important aspect of labour policy, particularly when legal remedies exist for seeking implementation and these are availed of.

Dr Palekar's comments on the content of real wage are equally unkind. According to him even the real wage which obtained in 1955 "is too low, it is in general a sub-human starvation level". In point of fact, 1955, according to the analysis of wage data by all sections of the tripartite machinery, was the year when in the last 20 years the real wage was the highest. Dr Palekar's comment just quoted would seem to indicate that workers have been living all along at a standard much below the sub-human standard of his conception and have still been able to improve upon their efficiency from year to year. This indeed is a more than generous compliment which the Indian working class will readily accept.

Dr Palekar seems to be obsessed with the idea that in the labour field the Plan has no achievement to its credit. To establish this point he has come out with data which do not command acceptance in the country in any section of the tripartite set-up. Again he has dismissed a number of policy measures indicated in the first two Plans as "wild promises" and he senses a "class struggle hypothesis" in the Planners' ap-

proach. In analysing his information on this point he contradicts some statements of his own which are equally ill-founded. He wants workers to have a much better wage, but when it comes to the recommendation in the Plan that he should have a due share of economic progress he considers this statement as a "wild promise". His attempt, therefore, is to build up something on the wrong premise and demolish soon the structure by another wrong assertion. This quixotic attempt leaves no impression at all on the reader's mind.

Unlike many critics Dr Palekar has tried to be constructive in his approach. In disagreeing with the present wage policy he has offered an alternative which to a casual reader looks attractive and new. The main features of this alternative are : (i) wage policy should be related to the needs of capital formation, (ii) wages should be settled industrywise/factorywise, (iii) wages should have a relationship with the value added by manufacture, (iv) differentials between skilled and unskilled workers should be wider and (v) workers should be assured a minimum real wage.

It is presumed that though Dr Palekar wants these factors to be taken into account and indeed they are taken into account at present by the wage-fixing authorities—wage boards, industrial tribunals, etc.—he does not desire specific weights to be attached to each one of these considerations, and ultimately put his formula in a strait-jacket. Any writer on Indian wage problems in 1962 should be familiar with the terms of reference of wage boards set up in the last five years under agreed arrangements between employers and workers. These terms cover (i), (ii), (iv) and (v). As to (iii), Dr Palekar's view is that wages should be pegged at about 30 per cent of the value added by manufacture. The basic fact that he ignores in this argument is that secular trend in the share of wages in the value added by manufacture shows only a marginal change at different levels of technology. He has established this point himself in his thesis in the case of United States. But when he advocates fixing this share at 30 per cent as compared to 46 per cent

(Continued on page 19)

commonwealth
of
industry

The publications lying on this official's table at the Dunlop factory at Sahaganj are marked "PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL". Published by Dunlop, U.K., they represent a medium for the continuous exchange of technological ideas that goes on between Dunlop factories the world over.

Brought together on their pages are reports of important developments at various Dunlop factories. What has Kobe done to reduce tyre abrasion? How is Hanau strengthening tyre casings? Or an idea from Sahaganj to reduce cord friction in tyres.

Every item of information is given careful attention at Sahaganj, every suggestion is considered worth studying, for it is not known which will spark off a train of new ideas, start a new chain of developments that will result in a better Dunlop product.

There are also frequent training and refresher courses arranged by Dunlop companies in other parts of the world, where participating technicians from India come across fresh ideas which they can put into use in their own factories. It is this constant international exchange of ideas which makes the Dunlop organisation truly a "Commonwealth of Industry".



DUNLOP
have the longest tyre manufacturing experience in India

BOOKS

(From page 17)

which was the average for 1946-50 according to his own figures, and at the same time shows outwardly an intense desire for improving the lot of the working class, it becomes difficult to understand what he really wants to say.

Finally a word about Dr Palekar's self-styled 'authoritarian approach'. I fail to understand this, unless he is prepared to take the full consequences of this approach. Surely he does not desire that wages alone should be governed by the decrees of an authoritarian instrument and other areas of economic activities should have a different approach in our planning process, which is essentially democratic. To follow the logic of Dr Palekar's approach would be to jump from the firm constitutional pedestal on which we stand.

TWO BIOGRAPHIES OF THE SARDAR

The Indomitable Sardar by Kewal L. Panjabi (Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay), Rs. 15

The Maker of Modern India by C.M. Srinivasan (Aiyar and Co., Madras) Rs. 2

BIOGRAPHIES and autobiographies are a rarity in India. So any book of that nature is welcome. The pleasure is greater when the subject of any biography is a leader of men, respected and loved. Such a person was Sardar Patel, truly called a builder of free India.

The absence of the Sardar is felt most keenly now—a time of national crisis created by cold-blooded, aggressive and imperialist China. In the last few weeks, many people were heard saying, "If only the Sardar were here!" They do not mean by this that if Sardar had lived the Chinese would not have attacked India. It is only a tribute to his administrative ability, far-sighted vision and historic services in moulding what was known as British India and about 600 native States into a modern nation.

Two books have been recently released on the life and activities of the Sardar. The authors have expressed more or less the same idea with differing degrees of emphasis. Mr. Kewal L. Panjabi has this to say on the relationship between Mr. Nehru and the Sardar: "The fate of India depended upon the leadership of both Panditji and Sardar. When they kept in step with each other the problems presented little difficulty and the Government acted with firmness and strength. They formed an ideal combination for the contribution of one was complementary to that of the other. Each supplied what the other lacked. Pandit Nehru had a fire of idealism and Sardar

blew on it the strong breeze of realism". Perhaps nobody feels so keenly the Sardar's absence now as the Prime Minister.

Referring to "the gulf between them", Mr. Panjabi thinks that they were "due to the diversity of temperament, family traditions and upbringing... These differences of temperament and training were fomented by interested parties who wanted to keep them apart". Then he adds: "The Muslim politicians found a staunch supporter in Panditji, but could not hoodwink Sardar".

To the author of the other book the gulf between Sardar and Panditji appears to be much wider than to Mr. Panjabi. He writes: "Every inch a realist, the Sardar could not see eye to eye with a chief used to mere ideologies, too much given to sermonising and spend-thrift habits".

The aim of both the biographers is to put down their tributes to an outstanding hero of modern India. But what has impelled Mr. Panjabi to write a "political biography" is the need to clear the "mud" thrown at Sardar's memory "by presenting hard facts which had slipped the Maulana's selective memory" while writing certain events and facts in his autobiography *India Wins Freedom*. Lamenting that "in certain circles he (the Sardar) is treated as a *persona non grata*, and painted as a reactionary and communalist", Mr. Panjabi says: "My sole object in writing it is to present his personality to the reader in its proper colours—as one who left his mark not only on the map of India but also on the minds of the people. Mr. Srinivasan only desires to give "a full, true and concise account of this great patriot of our times". Both books have been written in a simple language.

Many authors of books of this kind in our country fail to bring to bear a critical mind on their work. Mr. Panjabi and Mr. Srinivasan cannot be excluded from this general rule. But then the Sardar is too near the present generation for writers totally to overcome emotions and "tints of view".

R. P. RAO

SOME STATISTICAL

India : Pocket Book of Economic Information (Ministry of Finance. Distributed by the Publications Division), Rs 3.

Statistical Abstract of the Indian Union 1961 (Central Statistical Organisation. Published by Manager of Publications, pp. 840. Price not stated.

Statistical Outline of India 1961 (Tata Industries, Vora).

Basic Statistics, Rajasthan (Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Jaipur) pp 184, Rs. 1.50.

With the growth in the number of legislators, analysts and research workers since freedom, the need for reference books has also increased. This need is being met by the Government and private publishers. *The India Reference Annual*, compiled by the Research and Reference Division of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, has developed into one of the most useful books on India for the layman and the serious student. Besides basic statistics, it

KHADI GRAMODYOG

Ninth Anniversary Number, 1962, (Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay-56), Pp 126; Rs. 2

KHADI Gramodyog combines simplicity and austerity with excellence of craftsmanship. Its chaste layout and neat printing on hand-made paper are a good commentary on what Khadi and village industries can do.

Most of the articles in the anniversary number discuss the principles and practical problems of rural industrialisation. Dr. P.S. Lokanathan stresses the part rural industries can play in rapid economic growth. Mr. M. Sadashiva Rao gives useful plan of action as to how rural industries should be organised. Some other articles of note are 'Intensive Development of Rural Industries' (Dr D. K. Malhotra) 'Future Growth of Village Industries' (Mr T. N. Singh) and 'Application of Power to Rural Industries' (Mr J. G. Shrikhande). Specific industries have been dealt with such as the Khadi Carpentry and Blacksmithy, and Hand-pounding.

BOOKS RECEIVED

India's Balance of Payments by Arun Kumar Banerji, (Asia), pages 255, Rs. 22.50.

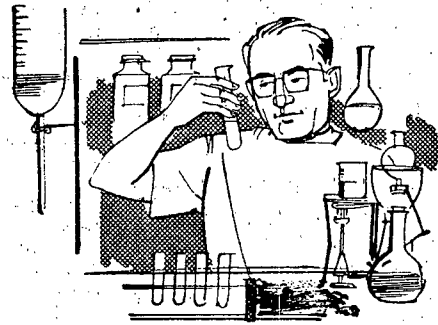
Measurement and Analysis of Saving, pages 172, Rs. 12.00, \$ 3.00, Sh. 21; *Urban Income And Saving* pages 116, Rs. 9.00, \$ 2.50, Sh. 18; *Traffic Survey of Karwar, Honavar and Coondapur Ports*, pages 276, Rs. 16.50; *Techno-Economic Survey of Assam* pages 277, Rs. 20.00; *Techno-Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh* pages 333, Rs. 20.00. All published by National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi.

REFERENCE BOOKS

also gives a wealth of information on constitutional, administrative and cultural matters.

The most formidable of the specialist publications, however, is the *Statistical Abstract*. Those who aren't familiar with it ought to see it to realise the range and thoroughness of the statistical information we have in the country—an activity which has made remarkable progress in the planned years. But the *Abstract* is a big book. The cream of the economic data about India is contained in the elegantly produced *India—Pocket Book of Economic Information*. We would say it is a 'must' for all officials and for business men and scholars going abroad. The need for this was evidently realised by Tatas even earlier, for they have been bringing out the *Statistical Outline of India* every two years for almost a decade. That there is demand for similar publications at the State level is proved by *Basic Statistics—Rajasthan*, now in the seventh year of publication.

'Magic' Plant from India



*From the fibres of an ancient plant
science wrests a pure and
potent crystal to ease the
anxieties and ills of mankind*

A SNAKE CHARMER does not always lead a charmed life. Sometimes the spell caused by the rhythmic and regular movement of the pipe is broken, and then the swaying head attacks with sudden fury. As a remedy for snakebite, the ancient Indians had faith in the root of a pink-blossomed plant from the Himalayan foothills.

People who lived there called it *Sarpagandha* (snakeroot plant), and attributed magic properties to it. Their confidence in its healing powers caused them to use it for an amazing array of ailments, including insanity, insomnia and even blindness.

The plant remained veiled in mystery for 3000 years, and the eventual uplifting of this veil to reveal a powerful new drug for modern use makes a fascinating tale.

In the 16th century a German physician named Rauwolf set out to explore the medical wisdom of the Orient. It is doubted whether Rauwolf actually did see the magic plant, but when it reached Europe a few years later, it was called *Rauwolfia* in his honour.

The *Rauwolfia* legend soon trickled into European countries, but scientists were sceptical about its alleged powers.

And so another 300 years went by. Then in 1931, Dr. Rustom Jal Vakil, a leading Indian physician

from Bombay, wrote a report in the British Heart Journal, claiming that *Rauwolfia* had lowered blood pressure in 50 patients more successfully than barbiturates. This attracted the attention of Dr. Robert Wilkins of Boston, U.S.A., who decided to use it, too, and so paved the way for the acceptance of *Rauwolfia* therapy by the West.

Dr. Vakil's tests showed that different batches of *Rauwolfia* produced different results. This led a group of scientists from Basle, Switzerland, to thinking whether it could be that a yet unknown component of the root might be the essential active ingredient.

Under the guidance of Dr. Emil Schlittler, they analysed the various components, and finally isolated Reserpine. What a moment of triumph when they saw the first crystals—the alkaloid which had defied detection for 3000 years, and was to prove 1000 times as potent, weight for weight, as the crude root!

CIBA scientists set out to confirm the exact formula for Reserpine, and to prove its vast potential as a beneficial drug. It was necessary to fly large consignments of *Rauwolfia* to Switzerland from India, to keep them supplied throughout their experiments. After exhaustive tests on animals and then on human volunteers, the scientists were convinced of the drug's great value. So began the mass production of

crystals into uniform, quality-tested tablets, which were despatched to doctors and chemists across the world under the brand name Serpasil.

Soon the exciting report came pouring in—Serpasil was a success! The very first trials had produced striking results—Serpasil had relieved hypertension among a large number of sufferers, had a tranquillising effect on the mentally ill, and its response in the treatment of behaviour problems was encouraging. Now, at last, the CIBA research chemists and other scientists could feel justly proud of their long, arduous years of experiment and research. Their disappointments, failures, and tremendous hopes, had been rewarded by this new medical triumph: the transformation of a 'magic' root from India into a modern drug for the benefit of humanity.

Another chapter in the CIBA story of research has recently opened with the completion of its new fundamental biological and chemical research centre near Bombay. CIBA is now exploring vaster fields of natural and synthetic substances in India, since the remarkable *Rauwolfia* story, in a determined search for new and better medicines for India's particular needs.

The new CIBA Research Centre is the first of its kind sponsored by private industry in India.

CIBA of India Limited, Bombay

SIX ECONOMISTS ON NEED TO RAISE LARGER RESOURCES FOR DEFENCE

Statement from Dr B.N. Ganguli (Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University), Dr K.N. Raj (Director, Delhi School of Economics), Dr A.K. Das Gupta (of the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi), Dr A.M. Khusro and Dr Raj Krishna (both of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi) and Professor Jagdish Bhagwati (Indian Statistical Institute)

THE border conflict has important economic implications. The vital steps required to meet the new situation have not been taken so far. We think it necessary, therefore, to express ourselves clearly and emphatically in favour of certain policy measures.

Regardless of a cease-fire, the army will have to be expanded up to twice its current size, at the minimum. The pay and allowances, arms and ammunition, construction of roads and air-fields, civilian defence etc. will add considerably to the defence budget. The defence expenditure, on the most conservative estimates, can be expected to double its present level. This implies an increased annual expenditure of the order of Rs. 400 crore.

The physical demands created by such expenditure will have direct consequences for the availability of consumption. Making full allowance for lend-lease and other arrangements which are being made for military purchases from other countries, we will nonetheless have to divert resources from civil to military use. The extent of switch-over of existing capacity to military use is, in fact, very limited. This is true also of the diversion of imported raw materials to current military use. However, the extent of possible switch-over is much larger and inevitable, when we think of new capacity creation (and its utilisation) with the aid of imports. In any realistic assessment, the extent of such draft on foreign exchange will not fall below Rs. 100 crore per annum for the next few years.

The switch-over must necessarily take place, in the bulk, at the expense of consumer goods. Not merely will the supply of imported materials to consumer goods industries have to be curtailed; capacity creation in these industries will also have to be slowed down. This must be so because we cannot afford to cut into our investment programmes. The necessity to adhere to investment projects hardly needs to be emphasised. No doubt there will be some readjustments and certain projects will even have to be expedited, requiring further resources. In the main, the investment goods projects, which constitute the hard core of the Plan, will have to be retained or enlarged and expedited. Our long-term prospects for economic expansion, and hence also viable defence, rest upon the determined and successful implementation of these projects.

The resulting, inevitable diminution in the availability of consumption below the level assured in the Third Plan is coupled with the addition to the demand for consumer goods which springs from the expenditure on the defence effort. These two factors, therefore, reinforce each other in creating a problem of excess demand for available consumption.

It cannot be argued that sizeable resources may be freed by economy in public expenditure. Austerity in administrative and building expenditure will be essential.

Some projects which are really relief measures may be shelved. Economies may be effected in spheres like education by reducing the teacher-pupils ratio, for instance. These cannot add up to more than 15-20 per cent of the required resources. Further, they cannot reach these levels without impinging eventually on long-term objectives (as, for instance, when deterioration in educational standards affects efficiency).

Nor can an effort of this magnitude be managed on the basis of donations and borrowings. The size of the donations, as also their spread, are encouraging as an index of national response to the crisis. But they cannot provide more than a tiny fraction of what is necessary. A good part of the donations now being made come from accumulated savings of the past, not from cuts in present consumption, and so what is made available is, to that extent, only finance, *not* the real resources required for current production. Borrowings also are inadequate. The fact that interest is paid on them adds to the future burden of the exchequer; the terms offered on the bonds issued already are much too good to make the problem of interest payments at all easy. Further, borrowings also represent, in varying degrees, a diversion of savings from one form to another whereas the increase in defence expenditure demands that there should be *extra* saving of a matching amount. Unless, therefore, both donations and borrowings exceed *many* times over even the most optimistic estimates, there will be inflation if additional taxation is not brought into effect.

The conclusion concerning additional taxation is both obvious and inescapable. It clearly calls for an immediate Supplementary Budget. With the defence expenditure increasing from the outbreak of the crisis, the Supplementary Budget should have come some weeks ago. But it has not.

The longer the Budget is put off, the greater are the dangers to the stability of the economy and to the success of the defence effort. When prices start rising, key projects will be put under the heavy pressure of unthinking, ad hoc cuts. What has to be avoided, at all costs, is an unplanned price rise whose incidence is indiscriminating; such price rise will affect adversely the willingness to save and the welfare of the lowest income groups.

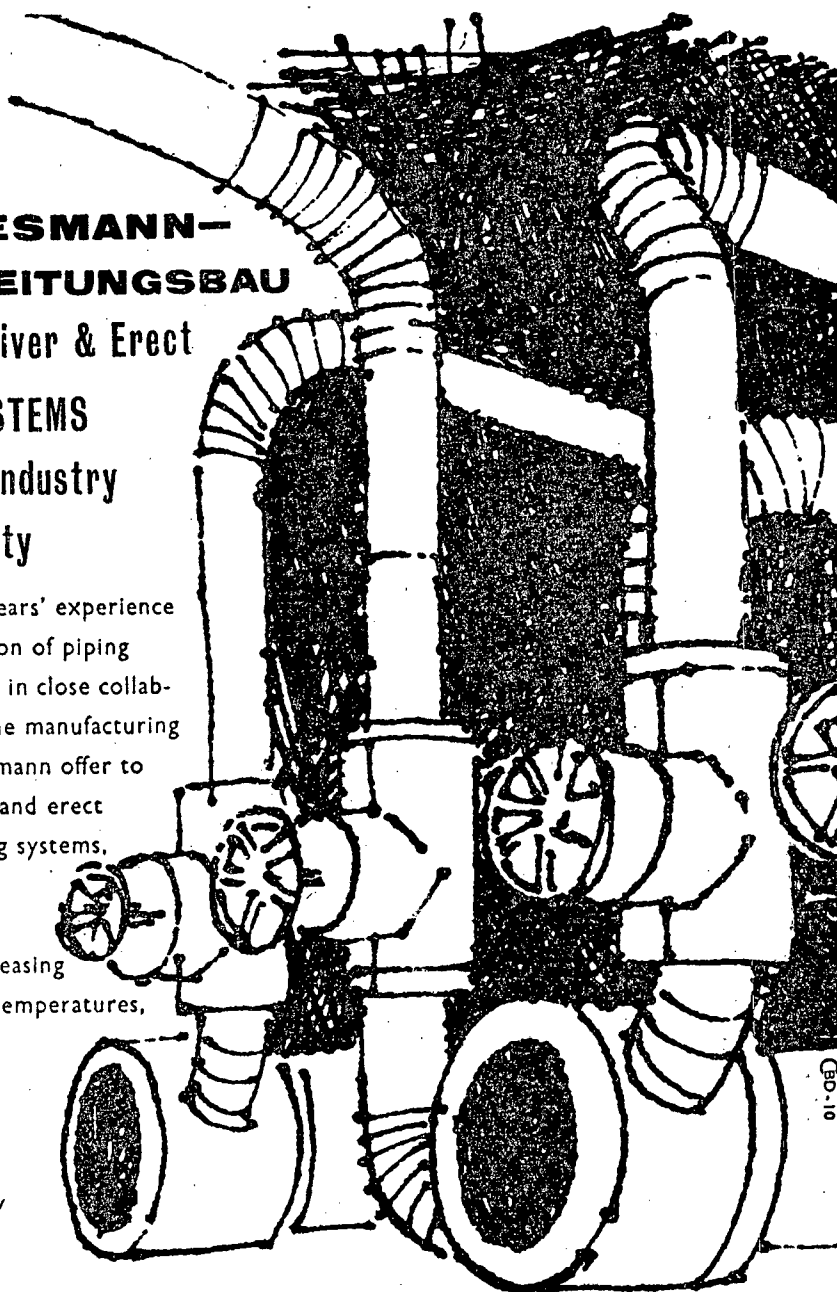
There is no doubt that, at the height of the Chinese aggression, a Budget would have been not merely tolerated but even welcomed. It would have fulfilled a visible need and made concrete, for many, the conception of "sacrifice". The psychological opportunity for a Supplementary Budget still exists. A very large number feel that the Government have failed in matching their actions with their professions of national honour and sacrifice. The opportunity to tax must be seized before it is too late.



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YOU ASK US

Readers' queries on aspects of the Plan and development are answered in this feature.

FUNCTIONS OF GRAM SABHA

QUESTIONS from Mr G. Venkatesan, Rural Institute, Coimbatore (Madras).

1. What is a Gram Sabha? How is it composed?
2. Are the Gram Sabhas set up by legislation in any State? What are their functions?

ANSWERS: 1. A Gram Sabha is a body of villagers formed to assist the Gram Panchayat of the village. Generally all adult persons in the Panchayat area who are voters for the Gram Panchayat become members of the Gram Sabha. Where the Gram Panchayat is one for a group of villages, the Gram Sabha also covers the villages.

2. Gram Sabhas have been set up in all States except Madras and Kerala under the Panchayat Act of the respective State. They have been set up also in the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur and the Andamans and Nicobar Islands.

As the set-up of Panchayati Raj differs from State to State, the functions of Gram Sabha are not uniform. Generally it functions as the general body of the Gram Panchayat. Reviewing the progress of work done and drawing development plan for the village are its main functions. It also considers annual statement of accounts and audit report, administration report and taxation proposals and passes the annual budget. Electing the members of the Panchayat is another important function of the Gram Sabha.

Firka Scheme and C. D.

QUESTION from Mr T. V. Swamy, Guntur (Andhra Pradesh)

What were the features of the Firka Development Scheme in the Madras State? When was it closed and why?

ANSWER: The Intensive Rural Reconstruction Scheme, popularly known as the Firka Development

Scheme, was launched by the Government of Madras towards the end of 1946. It was based on the idea of concentrated development and involved the co-ordination of work of the various departments. It aimed at reviving and revitalising the village and was the outcome of the recognition that an all-round improvement of rural life demanded the highest priority among the activities of a modern welfare State. It was to improve the living conditions in the villages and create in the villages an active and intelligent interest in their problems to make them self-sufficient and self-reliant.

The scheme was initiated in 34 selected firkas and was extended to 108 firkas by the end of September 1953 in the composite State. (A firka is a unit of 25—30 villages formed for revenue administration.) District Collectors were primarily responsible for the successful implementation of the scheme. They worked through Firka Development Committees in their respective districts. Each firka was in charge of a Rural Welfare Officer who was assisted by four or five Gramsevakhs, each for a group of five to ten villages. He was also assisted by a Public Works Supervisor, Agricultural Fieldman and Maistries.

The development programme included village communications, rural water supply, formation of Panchayats, co-operation, electrification, sanitation, irrigation, agriculture, livestock improvement and poultry, adult and basic education, and khadi and cottage industries.

In October 1953, the Firka Development Scheme was merged with the Community Development Scheme which is a synthesis of the ideas underlying the Firka Development Scheme. The C.D. programme has a larger financial outlay and its personnel pattern is more comprehensive providing for the inclusion of three Extension Officers, one each for agriculture, animal husbandry and co-operation and Panchayats and two

Social Education Organisers for each Block which is generally double the size of a revenue firka.

SUGARCANE OUTPUT

QUESTION from Mr. Pankaj Kapur, Bareilly.

What are the targets and achievements of sugarcane under the Five Year Plans?

ANSWER: The target fixed for sugarcane (in terms of *gur* that it will yield) in the First Plan was 63.2 lakh tons and the production in 1955-56 was 59.8 lakh tons. At the end of the Second Plan, however, production increased to 104.5 lakh tons, or 26 lakh tons more than the target. While formulating the Third Plan, 80 lakh tons was taken as the base and the target was fixed at 100 lakh tons. In 1961-62 the production was 97.3 lakh tons.

BHILAI'S FOURTH BLAST FURNACE

At Bhilai, the foundation stone of the fourth blast furnace of the steel works was laid on December 10. This will be the largest furnace in Asia. It is part of the expansion under way of the steel works to increase its present capacity of one million tons of steel ingots to 2.5 million tons per year.

SNIPPETS

The Nitrolime Unit of the Hindustan Steel's fertiliser plant at Rourkela produced 400 tonnes of nitrolime on the first day of operation...Forward trading has been banned in shares through stock exchanges, as well as in cotton, copper, zinc, lead and tin in the country...An agreement has been signed with Poland for supply of shaft-sinking machinery worth Rs 50 lakh for another deep-shaft coal mine of the NCDC...Two units to manufacture MIG-jet aircraft with Soviet help will be set up, one in Maharashtra and the other in Orissa...Cement has been declared an essential commodity. The production capacity for cement, which is 9.4 million tons at present, will be increased to 16 million tons (The original Third Plan target was 15 million tons capacity and 13 million tons production)...Woollen mills have been allowed to import spare parts and accessories needed for stepping up production...

The Plan Is Needed To Build Our Strength

S. SUMATHY

THE slogan "Plan or Perish", has exercised a great influence on the world economy today. Planning is a means to an end. The end is to increase production against the background of elimination of wastage by the best utilisation of resources and reduction of inequalities both among the individuals and the States.

Economically, planning leads to increased national strength by effective distribution of wealth, full employment opportunities, increased rate of capital accumulation and control of internal and external markets. Economic strength leads to social strength. Better wages, better working conditions and strong trade unions give the labourers psychological, economic and social security.

The Plan seeks to keep the various States at par in the field of economic development by giving special aid to the less resourceful ones. This economic equality among the States is essential for the political unity of the federation. Thus the Plan leads to the ultimate goal of national strength.

AN 'ESSENTIAL MENU'

H. MAMATHA

A PLAN is said to be the greatest architect in the task of nation-building. A nation can achieve a quick and accelerated economic growth only through planning. A plan abolishes capitalism, fights inflation, mitigates the evils of trade cycle and thus enables people to build the nation on a strong foundation. A plan with all its past achievements and future prospects ensures that a country's resources are utilised to the best advantage of its development. The national income, the per capita income and the standard of living of the citizens of a country are raised considerably by plans.

A plan changes the outlook of the people who shoulder the responsibility voluntarily and march forward on the path of prosperity and plenty. Hence planning is no longer the 'forbidden fruit' but an 'essential menu' for a country in the building up of national strength.

GREAT FUTURE LIES AHEAD

C. V. KUMUDHINI

FOR economic development and prosperity, planning, in modern days, has become a necessity. More so has it been felt necessary in an underdeveloped economy like ours.

Five Year Plans have proved that even an under-developed country like ours can make remarkable strides on the road to economic development. In the First Five Year Plan the emphasis was on agriculture, and due consideration was given to irrigation facilities and land reforms which led to greater agricultural production. In the Second Plan emphasis was laid on heavy industries for our machinery. The Third Plan is a march ahead for the realisation not only of the targets as they appear in financial terms but more significantly of the targets laid down in non-economic terms in the chapter on the Objectives of the Planned Development.

The steady advance the country is making in agriculture, industry and other fields of life should strengthen our belief in planning and the great future that awaits the country.

IT HAS ADDED TO OUR WEALTH

S. VANAJA

PLANNING plays an important role in raising the standard of living of the people and opens to them opportunities for a richer and varied life. So planning should aim both at utilising more effectively the resources—human and material—available to the community so as to obtain larger output of goods and services, and at the same time to eliminate inequalities.

People and the War

The ideal of a socialistic pattern of society can be achieved by preventing concentration of wealth in a few hands. Soon after Independence the country had to be revitalised economically. Planning has helped a great deal in making the country self-sufficient to an extent. Due priority given to agricultural production, transport and communication, industrial development etc., in the Plan, has built up the nation's strength to a great extent. Nationwide savings implemented through the Plans will add to the financial resources used for developmental activities in the fields of education, health and research.

RAISING THE STANDARD OF LIVING

R. MUTHULAKSHMI

BUILDING a nation is impossible without planning. To plan and execute it, expert skill and painstaking, combined with utmost sincerity and carefulness, will be necessary. Through planning will wealth and economic progress result, leading to an elaborate internal trade and foreign contacts. Such growing nations may have to face heavy defence expenditures for its protection against other nations.

The main object of planning in India is to raise the standard of living of the masses by stimulating the economic activities within the social and economic framework. Thus a rapid development in every field can be brought about through the successful execution of Plans.

Let us expect more and more development in future through such Plans.

BASE LAID FOR PROGRESS

V. N. GIRIJA KAMAKSHI

INDIA's approach to planning is based on her Constitution. "The Directive Principles of State Policy" charge the State with the duty of securing "a social order in which justice—social, economic and political—shall inform all the institutions of the national life". Citizens, men and women, are to have the equal rights to an adequate means of livelihood.

Our economy has gained considerably in strength as a result of planning and foundations have been successfully laid for further advance in the future. The Plans should not be thought of merely as a series of projects or programmes for the different sectors of the economy with specific financial allocations and targets. In the words of the Prime Minister, they are 'much vaster' and all of us are working together to make a new India, not abstractly for a nation, but for the four-hundred and forty-two million people.

PANACEA FOR ALL EVILS

R. DEVIKARANI

A country's strength lies in her capacity to produce the requirements for the civilian and military consumption. This means national prosperity and security. Industrial infants like India will have to undergo great sacrifices. Mighty efforts are needed for that. Our Plans are made to face this task.

Planning helps in regulating and expediting an all-round development. Wastage is avoided and resources are utilised to the maximum extent and the economy is made to become self-generating. Economic security leads to strong and well-balanced people who make a strong nation. By providing for the economy in production and equity in distribution, planning raises the living standards and the integrity of the people. A well-integrated nation means a nation prepared for any eventualities. Planning is the only panacea for all evils.

The seven correspondents whose letters are published in this column are students of Sri Aynashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore.

RAILWAYS SET UP A RECORD

THE general loading of Railways averaged 21,388 wagons a day in November, the previous best being 20,518 wagons in March this year. The daily average of coal loading was 6,880 wagons, highest so far.

A record quantity of 4.66 lakh tons of iron ore, valued at Rs. 2.5 crore, was exported by the State Trading Corporation in November (22.6 per cent higher than the previous record of 3.75 lakh tons in December 1961).

In the first eleven months of 1962 STC exported 30.63 lakh tons of iron ore, valued at Rs 16.23 crore.

The exports of India during the first seven months ending October this year were valued at Rs 385.43 crore as against Rs 379.8 crore in the first seven months of last year. The imports figure is Rs 590.56 crore as against Rs 621.57 crore.

MORE OIL SUPPLIES

The supply of oil from the Soviet Union is being stepped up every month according to schedule.

The production of oil from the Ankleshwar oil field is to be increased from the present rate of 1,500 tons a day to 2,250 tons a day by February next. Ankleshwar can yield 2.5 million tons of oil per year.

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has intensified exploratory work in Kalol, Sanand and areas around Ahmedabad and in the Cambay area. There are 14 potential oil fields in Gujarat.

With the increase in production of oil, the capacity of the Koyali refinery will be expanded to 3.5 million tons a year. The Barauni refinery is also to be expanded.

The average monthly output of petroleum products from the five refineries in the country increased by about 90,000 tons in the first seven months of 1962. It was 590,398 tons in July.

LIC BONUS TO 65 LAKH POLICY HOLDERS

The Life Insurance Corporation of India has declared bonus on policies for the two-year period 1960-61. Of the total profit, Rs 32.73 crore will be distributed to about 65 lakh policy holders and Rs 1.72 crore allocated to the Government.

The rate of bonus is Rs 16 per thousand rupees per annum for whole life assurance and Rs 12.80 per thousand rupees per annum for endowment policies.

LIC has prepared a scheme under which certain concessions will be given to Jawans fighting on the front.

TRANSFORMER FACTORY

A factory for manufacturing heavy transformers is to be set up at Ankamalai in Kerala with Japanese collaboration. An agreement was signed at Trivandrum on December 10.

The factory will manufacture transformers having a range from 1,000 KVA to 50,000 KVA. Production is expected to start in June, 1964.

The factory will be owned by the Kerala Heavy Electricals Limited, a public limited company with an authorised capital of Rs 2.2 crore.

The National Coal Development Corporation is to undertake its ninth project at Kathkona in Surguja district of Madhya Pradesh. At this place, 30 million tonnes of grade one coal could be mined over 50 years.

TRANSPORT TO ASSAM

A governmental organisation has been set up to arrange for the movement by road of essential commodities to Assam. For the present, 50 trucks would ply between Siliguri in West Bengal and Dhubri in Assam.

BRIGHT SPOT

THE FUND

The total contributions to the National Defence Fund (Central Account) till December 12, amounted to Rs. 17,73,00,000.

In addition gold and gold ornaments weighing 5,94,159 grammes equivalent to 50,257 tolas had been received as donation.

Since the declaration of Emergency up to the end of November, Rs 8.85 crore had been collected; as small savings from the people in Greater Bombay. Of this amount, Rs 3 crore were collected at a recent cricket match.

HOW U.S. FINANCED THE WAR

(Continued from page 12)

employed subsidy payments to hold down the prices of goods and still maintain their output.

War Production Board: Set up in 1942, the War Production Board directed the nation's productive energies towards projects related to defence and helped to check supplies of consumer goods.

War Labour Board: Labour and capital gave no strike, no lockout pledges. It was still felt that extra insurance would not be a miss. The Government, therefore, created a National War Labour Board to prevent labour disputes that would interfere with the war effort. Even so there was a strike threat in the coal mines in the middle of 1943. The strike, however, aroused the wrath of the public and the nation's response was the Smith-Connally War Labour Dispute Act, June 1943, which curtailed sharply labour's right to strike during the war period.

Other restrictive measures taken were consumer rationing, direct controls over goods and services, and export and import controls. They effectively reduced the demand for many commodities by limiting the amounts which each buyer could buy and ensured supplies to legitimate users so that there need be no resort to the black market.

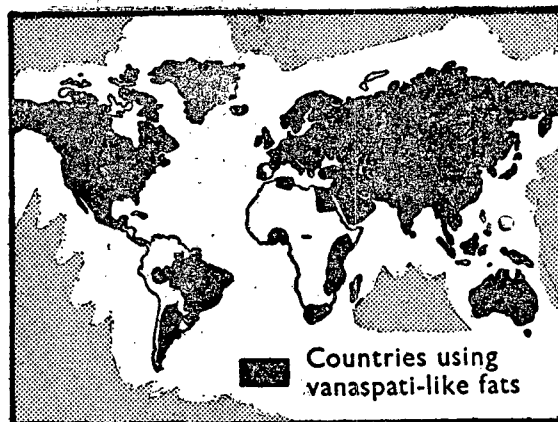
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THROUGHOUT
THE WORLD!**



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India House, Fort Street, Bombay

First-Level Courts for Villages

*Justice Without Fee, Dealt
By Amateur Judges*

BLUEBOOKS ordinarily do not make for cheerful reading; but the report of the study team on Nyaya Panchayats issued this year by the Union Ministry of Law should be regarded as essential reading for those who still think that legal administration should be decentralised soon and justice made cheaper and expeditious. The departmental committee's enquiry is prefaced by a notice of what is done abroad to bring justice closer to the people. If the team has a prejudice against People's Courts it does not disapprove of laymen finding a place in the courts of justice, the Law Commission itself having reached a finding about the need for Panchayat courts. High Court judges too have offered their views and officials in touch with local self-government have given evidence about the justice or expediency of creating a set of village courts to deal with small causes or simple offences.

The antiquity of Panchayats in India is a good reason for restoring some sort of judicial administration at the village level. Another is the shining record of J.P.s in Britain. The "shallows and silences of real life" even warrant a new view of the good citizen's place in the courts. Women too serve as J.P.s in Britain where the magistrates' courts are not limited to stipendiaries in cities. Of course, J.P.s depend on Stone's Manual and even more on the qualified clerk. But it may be noted that Prof. Courtney Kenny helped the Cambridge Court regularly and Lord Birkett, on retirement, adorned Quarter Sessions in his own county. Sir C.K. Allen, a critic of bureaucracy at all times, has upheld the work of the J.P.s and says errors are rare.

In the U.S.A. the J.P. has not performed well, even though Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence is the warp and woof of the judicial administration there. In our country the merits of Panchayats as a real curb on litigation are recognised, but safeguards are needed in practice. Many States have enacted laws and the only thing left to do is to create the agency which should not be nominated but elected indirectly. The insistence

Highlights of Nyaya Panchayat Report

on literacy or other qualifications is less important than the provision of a manual for the new courts which could provide training to supplement study.

Both civil and criminal cases can be tried by the Nyaya Panchayat even though experiments may appear desirable. But the transition towards decentralisation may be marked clearly by giving the Nyaya Panchayat power to deal with breaches of domestic relations. Matrimonial cases, too, are best left to be dealt with by village courts aware of the circumstances of domestic infelicity and able to reject false evidence. If Nyaya Panchayats are not fit to award any term in prison, they can at least help the police in dealing with trespass or gaming. It can be urged that careful compounding of offences will smoothen the ruffled feelings between parties and restore amity.

In asking officials to help the good cause of bringing justice to the people through village courts, the official committee has not concealed its own view that a competent staff is wanted even if the administration of justice does not yield revenue by way of court fees. Some discreet and occasional supervision by the judiciary is needed to keep the Nyaya Panchayat up to the mark and, if professional lawyers are excluded, the courts can do better than generally presumed.

These are suggestions of real value even if appeals are not allowed from the Nyaya Panchayats to the regular courts of law. And good work should be rewarded by prizes for the best Panchayat courts staffed by unpaid and amateur judges, to whom facts rather than law will provide the basis for decisions. Since judicial Panchayats are to be taken as one form of legal aid for the poor, the case presented is convincing enough. It is up to the States to act on the recommendations made by grouping villages for setting up courts that will not levy fees but administer justice—not too rough, it may be added, because this is not a local form of Lynch Law but something to bring

law within the scope of village life and create confidence in the good sense of elected persons who will put passion aside and think of forms as the mob in the fine American novel, *The Oxbow Incident*, was reminded. There is even a model Bill to help State Governments to introduce a reform that will cut the law's delay and give what may be viewed by some as a type of jury for dealing with disputes about property or violations of personal rights.

The evidence adduced in favour of Nyaya Panchayats as a true and vital experiment in line with the national genius should compel the Community Developers also to stand up for the people's participation in the administration of justice. The Panchayat can be an engine of reconciliation or reconstruction and curtail disputes over trifles that might go on indefinitely. The Nyaya Panchayat also might give local leaders a chance to wield power for the benefit of the people. In a Welfare State ready to make departures, all that needs to be done is to apply the proposals judiciously. —R.

SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN OF DEFENCE EMPLOYEES

One hundred secondary schools are to be started during the Third Plan period at different places in the country to provide educational facilities for the children of the Defence personnel, as also those of the Central Government employees liable to transfer on duty and other floating population.

In the first phase the schools will have an enrolment capacity of 36,000 children in classes VI-XI and the hostels will provide 12,000 seats. The boarding expenses of children of Defence personnel and Central Government employees drawing not more than Rs 349 per month will be subsidised. Seats in the hostels will also be available to children of other Central Government employees on payment of full boarding expenses.

Tanjore Package Programme

(Continued from page 15)

When I visited the village of Keelakoilpattu in Ammapet block, it was paddy, paddy as far as the eye could see. But noticing a slight change in the green of the tapestry I turned to Mr Dakshinamurthy.

"Oh, it is a sugarcane field", he said. He knew its full story—how it belonged to one Annamalai Thenkonder, and how he used to get 30 tons of cane per acre, but now expected 15 to 20 tons more.

"Do you grow much sugarcane in Tanjore?" "Some; but the main thing here is rice. We are now in the Kuruvai, the second crop. It will be ready for harvest in a month's time."

ONE of the causes of the success of the Package Programme in Tanjore was its co-operative marketing system. By what is known as the Intensive Procurement Scheme, introduced in 1961-62, the District Marketing Federation and the District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society bought the surplus produce of the ryots. The package loans due by the ryots were recovered from the value of the produce bought under the scheme. Thus, till September 30, 1962, some 1,12,903 bags of

paddy worth Rs. 22.9 lakh were bought by the two district co-operative organisations. Again, to hold the price line, production loans were given to those who were willing to hold over their production for a better market. For instance, in 1961-62 loans to the extent of Rs 34.45 lakh were issued by the primary societies to the members on the pledge of their production.

TANJORE has a great advantage. Irrigation facilities are to be had throughout the year. But it has scored in other spheres also. For instance, there is a chain of godowns which deliver fertilisers at the door of the farmers. Secondly, stress is being laid on composite demonstrations. Thirdly, the soil is tested and samples sent to all the villages. Fourthly, improved seeds are used. Seeds produced at the 18 State Seed Multiplication Farms are supplied to the Gram Sahayaks. The seeds multiplied in Gram Sahayaks' fields are distributed to other farmers on the recommendation of the Panchayats. Finally, as I noticed in Pandiyamoopanar, another village in the same block, improved tools are used.

EDITORIAL

(From page 1)

Second War, the U.S. Government spent more in five years than what it had spent in the previous 150 years. The British people likewise bore exceptional burdens. We might be less well-off than they, but our love of freedom is not any the less. We must come forward to do our maximum in both kinds of saving there are—voluntary and compulsory. The donations that have been made in the country from the poorest of poor men to the richest of poor men (like the Nizam) are heartening. But the value of these donations are more symbolic than monetary. Substantial amounts must come through the people buying the Defence Bonds and Certificates, the Gold Bonds and insurance. But, as the Finance Minister pointed out to the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta, "Voluntary savings, even when supported by extensive organisation and the spontaneous response of the people, cannot be counted upon safely to provide all the resources required for defence and development. If for no other reason, a measure of compulsion through taxation or otherwise is unavoidable in order to ensure a measure of equity

in distributing the burden among the different sections of the community; and taxation, unlike voluntary savings, can be designed to effect economy in the use of specific resources which are particularly likely to be in short supply."

The question thus is not "whether" but "how". The reservoirs of strength and unity of a democratic society and their willingness to sacrifice should not be underrated. Some of the most rapid advances in human history, not in the economic field alone, but also in social and cultural progress, have been achieved under stress of war.

The Finance Minister has done well to give a specific indication to the nation of the effort involved by declaring that the total rate of savings has to be doubled almost immediately—from 8 per cent to 15 per cent of the national income. Fifteen per cent was the target that had been set for the end of the Fourth Plan. But we do not have so much time to wait. The Chinese won't let us. We have to do it now, and do it through producing more, consuming less, investing more and not keeping stored at home things that the nation needs.

YET, as Mr Karuppan explained, the scheme introduced to hold the price line for the benefit of the farmers has now created a problem for the co-operatives. Mr Karuppan said, "Kuruvai commands a good market in Kerala and other dry areas. In fact it is sown on nearly one-third of the total cultivable area of our district because of this assured demand. But the price of this crop has fallen sharply this year."

"What is the reason? Over-production?"

"Yes, to a certain extent. The market has also been captured by Andhra Pradesh."

"What do you propose to do?"

"We have to fix a floor price, to guard the interest of the co-operatives."

FROM what I saw personally of the Package Programme in Tanjore and Raipur and from the accounts of its progress in the sixteen other districts, it can be confidently stated that the Programme has passed the experimental stage. The production plan is the core of the programme and farmers are coming forward to seek aid in having production plans drawn up. Its advantages have been established, and the task now is to have them drawn up, not in thousands, but lakhs. The "Package" experience is valuable in the nation's plans to step up food production especially because of the Emergency.

FARMING NOTES

FOLLOW 10 RULES AND GROW

OUR army is fighting a battle in the cold Himalayan terrain to preserve our hard-won Independence. What is the contribution of our farmers to help win the war? We have to gird up our loins and toil and sweat to produce more from the fields.

It is well known that armies march on their stomachs. To feed our brave soldiers engaged in the strenuous and arduous task of fighting we want food, more food and better food to keep their energy and sustain their enthusiasm to win the war.

Our Five Year Plans have all these years emphasised the need for growing more food, and several crores worth of facilities have been made available to achieve this aim. But we are passing through an emergency. We can no longer afford to be complacent. We want more action to produce more food and raw materials of industry to help us win the war. Farmers should immediately become soldiers to fight the food front.

How to Increase Yield

From time to time we have referred, in these columns, to several improved agricultural practices which help in increasing the yield. For the convenience of our farmers we have compiled them into what may be called "Ten Commandments" for increasing the food production. They are as follows:

1. Use modern implements, such as iron mouldboard ploughs, cultivators, harrows, inter-cultivators and other implements for preparatory and after-cultivation of the fields.

2. Use only improved seeds for sowing and choose the correct strains suitable to the area and the season. Pretreat them before sowing so as to



avoid seed-borne diseases. Seeds of some crops like paddy and cotton

MORE

can also be presoaked in nutrient solutions.

3. Preserve properly cattle manure and urine and make compost by conserving all farm wastes. Apply them to crops and grow green manure crops, wherever possible.

4. Test the soil for assessing fertiliser requirements of all plant nutrients including trace elements and apply liberal quantities of fertilisers based on the test recommendations.

5. Eradicate weeds. Wherever practicable, use labour saving inter-cultivating implements like rotary weeder, junior hoe or modern chemical weedicides.

6. Supply water to crops as and when required and ensure proper drainage, where needed.

7. Adopt all prophylactic measures to prevent the incidence of pests and diseases. Also adopt timely plant protection measures.

8. Observe proper crop rotations to maintain and build up soil fertility.

9. Apply soil conservation measures to prevent loss of soil and plant nutrients by erosion.

10. Make effective and efficient use of land and other resources at your disposal through planned management.

There are many who have adopted one or more of the methods suggested above but it is important that all of them are adopted. For instance, it is good to apply cattle manure and fertilisers and not depend only on fertilisers. In a fertile field where fertilising and manuring have been adopted, there is a likelihood of the appearance of pests or diseases,

FOOD

and plant protection measures may prove essential. Similarly, use of improved seeds might increase the yield but that has to be sustained by application of suitable doses of manures and fertilisers. When everything else is done, perhaps, the application of water, as and when required, becomes important. Thus all these methods are inter-related. It is imperative that during this emergency farmers should adopt all these improved methods of cultivation for increasing food production and help drive the enemy from our asacred soil.

*Bigger Yields
From Your Fields*

I.C.A.R. Information Service

PRIDE OF PLACE

Saris of Chinnallapatti

THE sari reproduced here is not as gorgeous as that of Conjeevaram of Banaras. Nor is it made of pure silk. Still it is lovely, colourful and durable. It comes from Chinnallapatti, a village about 25 miles from Madurai.

Chinnallapatti saris are made of rayon secured either from Travancore or from Italy. The yarn is dyed in various colours and woven on the loom.

The sound of the moving hand-loom reached my ear as I entered Chinnallapatti. In and around the place there are as many as 20,000 villagers who earn their livelihood from the loom. Almost each family has a loom on which the head of the family works, helped by his children.

In most cases I found the children passing the shuttle, the loom being operated by the elders.

If Chinnallapatti saris have proved popular it is because they last long and are inexpensive. One sari takes three days to complete.

Even though the village has a flourishing industry the weavers do not seem to get as much benefit as they should. This is because the weavers have not yet realised the value of co-operative organisation. Secondly, even though the village is electrified, yet no efforts appear to have been made to introduce powerlooms.

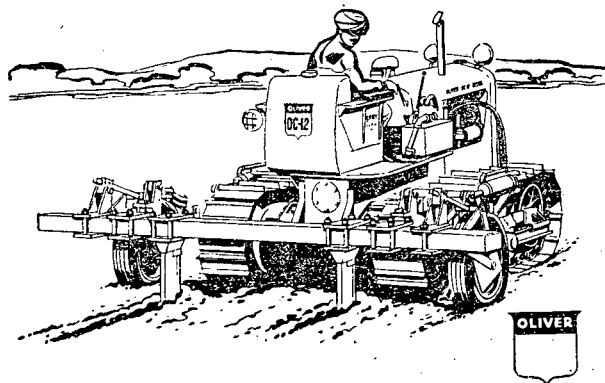
Chinnallapatti saris, the price range of which is between Rs 10 and Rs 20, are in great demand in all parts of the country and in Ceylon and Malaya as well.

Courtesy: South Indian Concern, Lady Hardinge Road, New Delhi

K. B.

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