

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

One-hundred-and-fifty delegates from fifty foreign countries of all corners of the world assembled in New Delhi last week to discuss the crucial question of the day — the question of preserving Peace on this earth. No more representative international gathering at the non-official level had ever been held in India's capital than this one.

The delegates gathered represented the cream of humanity who in their respective countries have undergone tremendous sacrifice and suffering in the cause of Peace and survival of humanity for years and even decades. the vulture Delhi who Grovels before every ha'penny tuppenny American or British official visitor treat these distinguished guests of India?

distinguished guests of India? They did their worst to work up hysteria against them and to surround them with hosti-lity. All accepted limits of decorum and decency were set aside and no device of calumny and misrepresenta-tion was left unused.

They would deny the delees assembled for a world

conference the right to dis-

conservence the right to dis-ouss the world's problems, pretending that there was no issue more important than one and everyone should treat it in the man-

ner prescribed by them. Paid and kept by foreign imperialists and the mono-

poly tycoons the capital's press was never at its worse

Still, their calumnies and slanders cannot hide the fact

alanders cannot hide the fact that for its maturity and seriouness, for its earnest-ness and determination to grapple with problems—not to succumb or surrender before them—the session of the World Council of Peace was one of the most unique that New Delhi had ever seen. The memorable addresses of Prof. Bernal and the contributions of delerates from the United

behaviour.

Maturity And

Earnestness

mory of those who heard Cuba and other burning issues. Following the adoption of the resolutions Prof. J. D.

Bernal, Chairman of the Presidential Committee, spoke of the session's work.

of containment and deterrent to which we cannot agree, he said.

have brought forth the policy

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Prof. Bernal said that more and more people everywhere, including his own country, Britain, were coming to rea-Britain, were coming to rea-lize that the idea of peace was the main idea of our time. He also emphasised that the peace champions must press for the conclusion of an agree-ment on the termination of

We must advance towards this congress with big strides, and work actively for it. Our and work actively for it. Our movement has existed for 11 years. The world has changed during this time. The forces of peace are growing and gaining in strength. After Prof. Bernal's speech, the Chairman, Rèv. James Endicott, declared the session clased

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closed

The Delhi session of the World. Peace Council. has made a big contribution to the peoples' struggle for peace, disarmament peace, disarmament national independent independence. It has demonstrated the grow-ing solidarity of peace cham-pions in every part of the world.

The important resolution adopted on the question of Laos is given below. Some other resolutions appear on Page 14 of this issue while extracts from Prof. Bernal's opening address will be found on Page 6. The remaining documents will be made avail-able in the next issue.

### RESOLUTION ON LAOS

HE Session of the World Council of Peace - holds that the present tension in Laos has been created primarily by the US imperialists whose advisers and armed forces are inter-vening there. This aggression, committed together with the committed sogemer with the leading forces of the SEATO military bloc and the armed forces of Thailand, South Viet-Nam, the Philippines and Chiang Kai-shek severely

endangers peace in South East Asia and the world. acclaims the efforts made by the Government of Prince Souvanna Phouma, the sole legitimate Government in Laos which unites

the entire people for gen-nine peace, neutrality, in-dependence and national amity. - declares its support to the valiant Laotian people in

the valiant Lactian people in their struggle. To solve the question of Laos, the Council urges: — that an end be immedia-tely put to the intervention of the US imperialists and their agents in Laos, that all foreign interventionist armedia-forces be withdrawn immediaforces be withdrawn immedia-tely and that all military and financial aid to the Phoumi-Boun Oum clique be

stopped. — that all problems relat-ing to the internal affairs of Laos should be left entirely to the Laotian people themselves

- the prompt re-convening of the 1954 Geneva Conference or of an enlarged Conference convened in the spirit of the Geneva agreements so as to bring about as soon as possi-ble the re-establishment of peace in Laos, thus meet-ing the just aspirations of the Laotian people for gen-uine peace, neutrality, inde-pendence and national amity.

Bernal and the contributions of delegates from the United States, Laos and many other countries both at the plenary sessions and at the Ramilia Grounds mass rally will re-main ever fresh in the metion of the NATO, SEATO and CENTO military Carrie

A view of the Mass Rally held in Delhi's Ramlila Grounds on March 26 to welcome delegates to the World Peace Council Session.

Messages

The session was honoured by messages from two of the world's most eminent living personalities—Albert Schweit-zer and Bertrand Russell. The

He declared, to warm applause, that the main topics warm at the session has been disnuclear tests.

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cruises

in our

### LAOTIAN LEADER EXPOSES U.S. GAME

are confirmed by mobilisa-tion of navy, air force, and

and intimidatory

airborne

following telegram was received from Princa Souphanouvong leader of the Neo Lao Haksat Party by Pheng Phongsavarn, President of the Laotian delegation to the World Council of Peace for transmission to the Council:

BEFORE the inflexible resistance of the Laotian people, united around the legal government of Prince Souvanna Phouma which has checked their military plans and political manoeuvres, the American imperialists are pressing their aggression against their aggression against Laos more desperately than ever before. Their threats

work carried out in the commissions was summed up in the documents of the Council that were adopted unanim-ously at the concluding ously at the concluding session on March 28. These consisted of a declaration on disarmament, a resolution on national liberation, resolu-tions on the Congo, Laos, Algeria, Goa, South Africa,

troops neighbourhood in the Sea neighbourhood in the Sea of China, in increased arrivals of weapons, planes American military person-nel, in concentration of Kuomintang troops in north Laos and of Thailand troops along the frontiers, in SEATO meeting in Bangkok to coordinate action. All this shows clearly the US desire to unleash imminent and massive aggression under the cover of the misleading propaganda that the USA desire neutrality of Lacs and reactivation of International Control Com-mission to stop hostilities.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* armament and the struggle against colonialism. The peace champions should above all demand general, complete and controlled disarmament, he said. This is the main task, and the peace movement would press for it to the end. We must demand the dissolumovement

blocs

which

peaceful solution of the Laotian problem. To pre-vent incalculable consequences of such action and to establish the sovereign rights of the Laotian people against the intrigues of American neo-colonialists, in the name of the Laotian people, we ask urgently that the World Peace Con-ference launch immediate and massive action to restrain the criminal adven-tures of the USA in Laos and demand calling of 14nation conference as the only possible way to the peaceful settlement of the Laotian problem.

These manoeuvres

the

for

intended to adjourn 14-nation conference

Our next task, Prof. Bernal said, is to put an end to colo-nialism. Colonialism is dying, but it is still a menace. It is but it is still a menace. It is fraught with a danger of war.

### Hotbeds Of Colonialism

Prof. Bernal emphasised that the hotbeds of colo-nialism, which might spark off the flames of war, must be stamped out. Therefore, he said, we are particularly indignant in conderming the bulwark of colonialism— the Union of South Africa where things inconceivable in our time are taking place. The United Nations Prof. Bernal went on to say, must be reorganized. This organi-zation must be truly representative of all the peopresentative of all the peo-ples of the earth. It must have a truly international structure. If executive autho-rity is in the hands of one group of Powers, this is a great wrong, and because of this the United Nations is incapable of representing all the peoples. The fact that the People's Republic of China is barred from its rightful seat on the United Nations is outrageous. The People's Republic of China must be represented at the United Nations.

In conclusion, Prof. Bernal expressed the hope that a World Congress for Disarma-ment and National Independwe would be convened soon. We want this, and we shall hold this congress, he said. hold this



that India occupies a pivo-tal position. The rapidly developing events of the key being events of the It is felt that India's prosweek, their very record in pects of obtaining massive aid the daily press, drives home commitments for the Third the reality of India's position

The world balance of forces is daily and very fast shifting against the forces of war and colonialism. Every country seeks India's support and top. statesmen of major nations come rushing to New Delhi for consultations. Quite a lot depends on India's stand.

Soon after his arrival from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, Pandit Nehru made an important policy statement before the Indian Parliament outlining Indian attitude towards various current issues.

It was very characteristic of his "middle way", very clearly against the forces of war and colonialism while not moving forward to the advanced positions of the Socialist and those Afro-Asian nations who are more indignant against colonialism, but suggesting alter-native approaches in the native approaches in the same direction. The World Peace Council is

in session in our capital city tains fine words about making earnestly debating the issues "a dramatic turning point in that endanger the common the troubled history of foreign humanity and outrage the dignity of the enslaved nations olemnly seeking common agreement to save peace for the world and ensure the liberty of all nations. Violat-ing the national tradition of hospitality. Indian reaction and its prize-hows in the monopoly press are breaking their past record in Commu-

and Washington to agree to a peaceful, solution of the Laotian crisis.

Indian troops have been rushed to the Congo, the Kasavubu-Mobutu - Tshombe gang is resentful while the Generalese patricits forces are Congolese patriotic forces are anxiously watching how they and help them rid the protect Congo of its enemies, murderers and imperialist stooges. Prime Minister Nehru right that the world situation will change for the better with the change in American policy. This is not only the de-sire of the people of the world threatened by US aggressive policies and exploited in the t of US monopoly It is also the desire of interest groups. It is also the desire of the American people them-selves and was reflected in the election of the new president who promised change. Presipromised change. Presi-Kennedy himself claims to recapture and implement words do not replace deeds.

In India's own national interest and also to make our foreign policy contribution effective it is necessary to have no illusions but analyse new American policy state-ments objectively and watch its practical steps carefully. There is material enough in the events of the week to the events of the week to think hard and not get caught.

### The Kennedy Statement

PAGE TWO

the Fe the Economic Times briefly reported that it has been "re-

The Hindustan Times. March 24, has editorially hailed it as a "push towards new frontiers." But the Birla vision is not the same as that of the thinking and self-res-pecting mass of the Indian people. Further comments of this Indian monopoly mouth-piece make this amply clear: "Taking shape in the former President Truman's

Point Four Programme and gathering zest and volume under Eisenhower Administration, American foreign economic assistance has now become one of the seminal forces in the fight against poverty in many parts of the world, including our

own". India desires a break with past US "aid" policies and not their continuity. The Times of India, March

23, has characterised it "as a statement of great promise." Let us have a closer look at

the statement itself. It con-"a dramatic turning point in the troubled history of foreign aid to the under-developed world", it calls for making the 1960s "the decade of de-velopment" and so on. First, Kennedy has consi-

dered it unneg ary to ask the Congress for any addition-al funds beyond the "rockbottom" already asked for by his predecessor. Thus there is no increase in quantity.

nist-baiting. The Prime Minister of Laos ganda point has been built up has been in our country and about reducing the military India's External Affairs Minis-try is linking up Moscow, conomic aid, for the amount of cut actually made in arms aid is symbolic and of no aid is symbolic practical or political significance. Thirdly, the change would

only be in the organisational form, existing aid institutions have earned a bad name for themselves. They will now be replaced by a centralised TISSR! agency.

Fourthly, the new loans would be low-interest or interest-free development loans but made repayable in dollars. Even the Hindustan Times special correspondent states that the change suggested needs "careful study. This will be in sharp contrast to the present practice of grants and soft loans repayable in local currencies."

Last, but not the least, the olitical aim is the same as before, US aid has been directly linked with the interests of "US security". The impel-ling fear is the developing economic cooperation of coun-tries like ours with the USSR and other Socialist countries. "The ability to make long

range commitments has en-abled the Soviet Union to use its aid programmes to making developing nations economically dependent on Russian support, thus ad-vancing the aims of world Communism." Kennedy has not yet realised that the rest of the world and especially our country does not view the world from the anti-Con unist US monopolist angle.

PRESIDENT' Kennedy on The Kennedy loans would March 22, outlined amidst be neither unconditional nor

free. He stressed that the dethe new TIS. veloping nations receiving US India, Prof. Galbraith, who is aid could be expected "to no stranger to India. Howundertake internal reform and self-help programmes. All who are familiar with US "advice" and can recall the campaign slogans of the Indian cha pions of American aid already know that "internal reform" means clearing the path for the private sector to dominate the national economy plus economy plus opening the door wide to foreign private capital, and that "self-help" means increasing the burdens of the common people and giving all the in-centives demanded by the monopolists, whether Indian or foreign, as in Morarjibhai's latest budget. The Kennedy Statement

implies no basic change in US aid policies and evidence has accummulated during the week itself to drive home this conclusion

The new US loans, 114 million dollars, granted to India after Kennedy's election mark no change for the better. They are tied to the "Buy Ameri-can" string and for India this makes the American goods 20-30 per cent more than the

"Aid for the private sector only" is slogan not of the only" is slogan not of the World Bank alone. Kennedy is on rocord as an ardent champion of direct US private investments in under-develop ed countries and very critical of loans on State-to-State basis. Most of these new American loans are for the private sector and also involve partnership with foreign monopoly groups.

Kennedy's trusted adviser and colleague Sherman Coo-per, one time US Ambassador to our country, visited India last December soon after the US Presidential election. Res-ponsible circles in New Delhi reported that he gave India's fficial world to under-stand that India can have all the US aid it seeks provided it takes a firm stand vis-a-vis the

#### Harriman Fails

KENNEDY'S spepcial repre-sentative Harriman was specially sent to size up India. He and other US publicity men tried their best to create the aura of the "changed atmos-phere" under the new US Pre-sident. It will be difficult to find a more vocal American enthusiast than Argus, the Eastern Economist diarist. Referring to the Harriman reception in India, he wrote: "It is difficult to say how much of the spotlight he actually

captured. In my (bold) oninion, not very much". The Week's Notes of the Eastern Economist, March 24, state that his policy state-ment failed to impress and contains the comment that he 'and conveyed the impression that was nearing the point of takethe amount desired would in fact, arrive. Perhaps, this is an overstatement from the assurance with which Mr. Harriman spoke. If, in fact this impression is justified, it would be better than another policy statement." The US Special Representative failed to click in our country.

The New U.S. Ambassador

T HE Friends of America are also busy building up NEW AGE

INDIA'S PIVOTAL ROLE T has become a cliche in great fanfare his Five Year NOTES OF THE WEEK Amhassador to

> public sector first, private sector next. The Galbraith than his present, leave no is private sector first and room for any doubt. public sector last i When he came earlier as a It is the opposite of India's

11-11-1

Justified that the commu-nal riots of Madhya Pradesh were not the last. This week we publish the story of the riots in Moradabad, UP. It-was science of the Indian ruling circles, "Some of the Indian objections to grants and the Jan Sangh again playing the devil's role.

loans are evidently moral." He summarily dismissed our The situation in Jabalpur, Saugor and other riot-devasnational experience and Saugor and other riot-devas-tated areas is not yet back to normal. "The goondas move about in gangs. The Muslim Id was not celebrated the normal principles as "copy book Independent India finds it hard to swallow the American way; Muslim houses were burnt on its eve to intensify medicine. The Galbraith brand of the US remedy is to the panic among the Muslim soften up with more US loans and aid. He fans our national holi also lacked its traditional hilarity. able with the argument, "It is

there and seen the havoc with their own eyes. Nothing has been done from the official side to bring the state of affairs to the stage where the Inquiry Coumit-tee can play any effective role in backwise tee can play any effective role in bringing the guilty to book and getting the truth.

cil of our Party on March 26 in its resolution has stated and demanded the following:

after the restoration of nor-mal conditions which has not yet been done.

one-man commission is not enough; the inquiry should be onducted by a commission of hree Judges

restore confidence and rescue the minority from the grip of

munal parties and their

officials who failed to discharge their duty during the riots should be transferre prevent them manufacturing evidence to get a clean bill for

The above are not the iews of the Communists alone. Congress President Sanjeeva Reddy spoke in the same vein when he went to same vein when he went to Madhya Pradesh. The Congress MPs have also raised the issue of hanning com-munal parties. Home Minis-ter Lal Bahadur Shastri has called for the unity of secular national forces against the gangster communal disruptors and provocateurs

agree with that theory be-cause he believed that India gressmen, Communists and other secular elements from would require a great deal of capital from foreign sources "for quite some time." getting together? It will help very much the restoration of "At another point he said the normal situation in Madhe would advocate private enterprise in India first wherever possible, but he would advocate private hya Pradesh and save the rest enterprise in India first of, the country from similar wherever possible, but shameful bloodbath. It is the rather than do nothing, I call of the hour. It will help dian Government take action in public enterprise'. (Statesman, March 28)

March 28.

APRIL 2, 1961

# Bihar Kisans March For Ceilings

### \* FROM ALI ASHRAF

Peasants and intellectuals, agricultural labourers and middle class employees and students rubbed shoulders with each other when more than ten thousands of them from distant corners of the State paraded the streets of Patna and demonstrated before the State Legislature on March 22.

On the 22nd the procession

dan and after parading the main streets of Patha reached

the gates of the State Legis-

bly, Communist leader Karya-nand Sharma had presented

to the Speaker a ten-point

Memorandum with the signatures of 50,000 kisans. A dele

gation on behalf of the de-

Minister and later the Chief

Minister broke tradition to

address the demonstrators.

The Chief Minister express-

farmers who in the proposed Ceiling Bill of the Govern-

hundreds of acres of land for

distribution among the land-less and the poor.

Krishna Ballabh Sahaya,

the leader of that faction of

with the then Chief Minister

the late S. K. Sinha, arose over the question of land cell-ings when the Bill piloted by K. B. Sahaya as recom-

One would have expected

that with the assumption of

that with the assumption of. power by the group led by K. B. Sahaya, the latter would press at least for a ceiling bill as recommended by the Select Committee piloted by him. The Chief Minister Binodanand Jha,

dictribut

gress.

This was a welcome departure

Chief

monstrators met the

lature Earlier in the As

THEIR demand was a wari. The Patna Troupe of the Lings on landholdings and the of Premchand's KAFAN distribution of land above cei- (Shroud) in the open air. distribution of land above cei-lings among the landless and poor peasants. Just as last year on March 18, peasants year on March 18, peasants had come to demonstrate for the demands of townfolk, so this year the town poor, wor-kers, employees and students came out in support of the peasants' demand for land.

The Gandhi maidan in the centre of the city wore a gala appearance with thousands of red flags and festoons all around. In Patna the demonstrators had been pouring in for a day earlier, from early hours of March 21.

from earlier practice. Most of them were padya-tris who bad walked to Patna from long distances of hundreds of miles. The Jatha led by Comrade Yo-gindra Sharma had travers-**Chief Minister's** Talk ed more than 218 miles, the one led by Comrade Chan-dra Shekhar Singh more than 250 miles and the one ed his Government's desire to see the peasants prosperous. But it was clear that those whom his Government led by Comrade Bhogendra Jha, the General Secretary of the Bihar State Kisan Sabha, more than 200 miles. wanted to make prosperous were not the poor peasants and agricultural labourers who had come there to demons-trate, but landlords and rich

Innumerable small jathas joined them on the way. Through the districts of Bhagal-pur, Monghyr, Darbhanga, Purnea, Saharsa, Champaran, ment of Bibar, had been al lowed under various heads and on various pleas to retain Saran, Muzaffarpur, Shaha-bad, Gaya and Patna, they walked a total distance of each family while there would not be left any land for more than a thousand miles. passed through four thousand hamlets and villages and add-ressed 500 meetings. More than a million persons heard their message.

in power in the State, had stated that his differences From March 8 to 22, the whole of Binar was astr with these marchers. Whole villa-ges turned out to welcome them, and each peasant family vied with the other to play host to the padyatris. While the Provincial press, both English and Hindi, controlled mended by the Legislature Select Committee was scut-tled in order to placate the landlord interests in the Conby the Birlas and the Maharaja of Darbhanga, turned a blind eye to the whole move-ment, and blacked out its news, the Government could not but take note of it. It had assumed proportions that could not be ignored.

The Chief Minister considered it necessary to come out with an attack on the out with an attack on the Communist Party which, in his words, was "out to gain cheap popularity by these padayatras." The Chief Min-ister got his retort in the statement that it was open to his Government to earn this cheap popularity by enacting the ceiling measures demanded by the peasant masses.

On the other hand, the Chief Minister's efforts to belittle the padyatras bore no fruit. And this was evident when the State capital, Patna received the arriving padavaris with open arms. Every s tion of people contributed to arrange for the stay and to feed the padayatris. On the evening of the 21st, torchlight processions paraded the streets next day. of Patna. Danapur and Phul-

however, gave no such assu-rance. He only promised that the bill in its present form will be presented in the next session of the Legislature, this year. In the evening the twenty thousand strong rally in the Gandhi Maidan passed resoluions demanding genuine ceil-

Mazdoar Union, was on hun-ger strike since the March 20. S. A. Dange and Z. A. Ahmad who were to address the rally could not arrive. They, however. addressed the mass meeting at the same place

APRIL 2, 1961

Indian planning is based (

When he came earlier as a US specialist to the Indian Planning Commission, he ran down Indian public sector projects as 'post-office socia-lism.'

After The Madhya His panacea for speeding Pardesh Riots

easier for the troubled con-

vanity and looks very reason

true in the past some small countries have been taken in

hand for their debts, but this is not the fate of great nations."

China was not a small na-

tion and what was its fate under Chiang Kai-shek? Be-sides, who does not know that

the whole aim of US policy is

Galbraith has become more

vocal. In a much publicised

rent issue of Foreign Affairs

Quarterly he has compliment-ed India as "of all the econo-

slow down

industries and if India is keen

on keeping up industrial ex-pansion, the best course is to

This is not an imaginary fear but the bitter truth is revealed by Prof. Galbraith

himself. Appearing before the

Senate Foreign Relations Committee to get his clearance for the Indian post he was

asked about reports that India

off for a self-generating eco-

nomy. He said that he did not

welcome US private capital!

article published in the ou

maxims."

this process.

development.

up Indian economic deve-lopment was that we seek loans and more loans abroad. He tried to make it O UR worst fears are getting

The Congress Parliamen-tary delegation as well as the Communist have been

the whole aim of US policy is to ensure that an Indan Chiang succeeds Pandit Nehru? All that we need to stress is that US aid is so de-signed by US rulers as to help The Madhya Pradesh Coun-

The Judicial Inquiry should begin its work only After being appointed the US Ambassador to India, Prof.

In the communally-sur-charged atmosphere a 0

ed India as "of all the econo-mically distressed countries (making) the best use of its aid", only to add the signi-ficant rider. "It too fails in the part of its economy where the other requirements for advance are lacking." The neglected work of re-habilitation should be seriously taken in hand to

The above is again clarified with the statement that while Indian industrial progress has tension and insecurity. The activities of the com-

been considerable, agricultu-ral progress has been "far less press should be banned.

impressive." The conclusion is left for face to face discussions with Finance Minister Morarji De-sai and Prime Minister Nehru! Concentrate upon agricultural

themselves.

What then prevents Con-

strati

Expresses its deep sense I of disappointment at the failure of the State Government to enact the legislation on land ceilings despite repeated promise made by the Central Govt., the Planning Commission, the State Government and last but not the least, the Nagpur Session of the Congress itesif;

2 Records its emphatic protest against the anti-peasant anti-people, 'anti-democratic pro-landlord, reactionary and suicidal provisions of the Bill which by taking each individual sharer and not the family as the basis of land ceilings, by fixing a very high scale of ceilings even for such individuals, by making fur-ther liberal allowances in the ther liberal allowances in the name of homesteads, gardens, etc., by exempting sugarcane farms of the millowners and lands under courts of ward, as well as those under temples to the lines of the fol-lowing popular demands subs-

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The resolution adopted by and religious trusts, etc., from the meeting held after the de- ceilings, by allowing the right of resumption practically upto the level of this ceiling; by fixing very high rates of com-pensation for the land that may be acquired and finally by not providing for distribution of even the small sur-plus land that may be available despite all the other visions, is sure to defeat the very purpose of land ceilings and make a mockery of such legislation:

3 Condemns the reaction ary propaganda being conducted by the Swatahtra and the Jana Sangha as well as by the spokesmen of the landlords occupying key positions inside the Congr ess to scuttle all attempts at agra-rian reforms and to push the land ceiling Bill in a still more blatantly pro-landlord direc

cribed to by tens of thousands of peasants and agricultural labourers in their mass peti-tion submitted to the State tion submitted to the egislature:

i) A family consisting of the landowner, his wife, his unmarried sister, his sons and unmarried daughters, the sons and daughters of his sons as well as depensons and daughters of dent aunts and parents, should be taken as the basis of land ceilings.

ii) Such a family of five nersons should be allowed to hold upto 15 acres of land in the perennially irrigated areas. 30 acres in the non-irrigated areas of the plains and 45 acres in the hilly areas;

iii) Extra land may be allowed for each additional member of a family but the maximum ceiling area, should in no case be more than twice ne basic ceiling;

iv) Not more than one acre of land should be allowed for

\* SEE PAGE 14

### **JAMSHEDPUR LEADER ON HUNGER-STRIKE** \* FROM BARIN DEY

KEDAR DAS, Godavari sara, Vice-President and Organising Secretary of the Jamshedpur Mazdoor Union and both dismissed TISCO workers, completed seven days, four days and three days respectively of their uays respectively of their hunger-strike on March 27. Mobilisation of workers of different factories here, parti-cularly in that of TISCO re-ceived impetus as days wore on and specially after the dis-missed worker formed Vector missed workers joined Kedar Das commenced his fast on March 23 and 24. Since Kedar Das commenced his fast on March 20, thousands of workers kept on visiting the place from six in the morning right upto midnight. Organised jathas with slogans came also from the factory gates of

TELCO and Tinplate Co. A huge one-mile long procession that was organised on March 23 evening, the day when dismissed worker Godavari Appal Narasaiya joined Kedar Das in his hunger strike, was a powerful factor to stir the TISCO workers into organised activity. Since then TISCO workers also visiting the venue menced in his hunger-strike in jathas with Red Flag straight from their factory gate after duty hours. The movement unleashed by

the hunger-strike of Jamshed-pur's most popular and res-pected figure Kedar Das on the demands of reinstatement bector non-the demands of reinstatement and 2001 events of the 360 dismissed TISCO workers and vindication of basic trade union rights has maved other sections of peo-trade and urging immediate tions demanding gentuine ings, opposing tax increase workers and vincential and calling for the reinstate-basic trade union rights has basic trade union rights has moved other sections of peo-ple here into sympathetic activity. Businessmen, law-work doctors and other sections, besides students also are visiting the venue of the hunger-strike in large numbers.

NEW AGR

womanhood moves or reacts. Appal Narasaiya (aged The most significant factor in 60 years) and Jehangir Balthis movement is the manner in which women from almost all nationalities are visiting. the place of the hunger-strike They come in hundreds-old and young with their bables, and offer pranams with flowers and garlands to the hunger-strikers and are also organising collections in their monallas on their own as in Shidgora and Cable Town. Muslim women too in burgas are visiting the hunger-strikers.

Cable Town women set an inspiring example by pre-senting three Red Flags, presenting three new Place, pic-pared and woven by them, with the inscription "Lai Jhanda Zindabad", in a cere-mony on the 26th to the three hunger-strikers.

Another manifestation of the mass mobilisation is the presenting of garlands of currency notes to the hun-ger-strikers after collect-ing from different mohallas and bustees. So far gar-lands of currency notes have come from Jugsalai, Mango Sakchi, Kadma, Shidgora, Bbalubasa, Tinplate, Gol-muri, Telco, etc.

Another, feature in this movement is the meetings that are held daily in the venue of the hunger-strike from morning till night and addressed, among others by leaders of the Jamshedpu Mazdoor Union, by Sun Union, by Suni Mukherjee, Vice-President of Bihar State TUC. 10,000-strong meetings were held on 15th and 26th evening.

intervention. Numerous telegrams have also been sent from different departments of all factories.

unger-strike in large num-Many trade unions, includ-ing Bihar Bank Employees The extent and sweep of the Federation, Coordination Commobilisation behind a parti-cular issue is gauged by how Associations in Jamshedpur



### Kedar Das, MLA President JMU.

and West Bengal State TUC and General Secretary, Bihar UTUC have similarly sent telegrams to the Chief Minis-ter for intervention.

Talks

In Patna

Meanwhile, one round of negotiations to solve the issues arising from the hunger-strike was held at Patna on March 23, when S. A. Dange, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress met Chief Minister Binoda-nand Jha along with Sund nand Jha along with Sunil Mukherjee and Pandit Karyanand Sharma.

Earlier in Patna a 25,000 strong kisan rally on March 22 in a resolution passed supported the demands of the hunger-strike and urged the Chief Minister of Bihar to intervene. Jamshedpur Dav is being observed all over Bihar State on March

A special bulletin on the health of the hunger-strikers is issued daily by a group of doctors attending on the hunger-strikers. On the 27th it stated that Kedar Das had vari Appal Narasaiya had lost 5 lbs. in four days and Jehangir Balsara had lost four bs. in three days of hunger-strike. The bulletin also stated that Kedar Das suffered from sleeplessness or disturbed sleep and that he had become disturbed extremely weak. Kedar Das continues to remain cheerful and his condition otherwise is satisfactory. The hunger-strikers also are doing well.

PAGE THREE

## WHAT MADE SOUTH AFRICA QUIT?

There was a sense of satisfaction and gratefulness too, in Parliament when the Prime Minister made his statement on South Africa and its having to leave the Commonwealth.

the issue, as it came up there, was not an issue supported on the one side by Asian and African members only but it was supported really by all the Secretary-General is not members in varying degrees prepared to sanction even ....."

circumstances were The more in the line with his des-that he put India's point of cription in the Rajya Sabha view before the Commonwealwhere he said:

question, king, of hecame a practically speaking, of whether South African Union Government should for the tragedy there. "This is continue in the Common- what the Security Council wealth or whether a num-ber of other countries should first paragraph", he told the continue in the Common- Lok Sabha. "There certainly

all of them deciding—some of ference, Nehru said. Our own them reluctantly, with tears approach was that Belgian flowing down their cheeks and withdrawal was the most imwith lot of reservations and resentment in their s-to let South Africa go so that the rest might rego so that the result of main. It was as the result of the strong stand taken main-ly by the African and Asian Allies members of the Commonwealth that South Africa was forced to quit.

It was a blow to the racialist South African Government and a blow to racialism all over the world and th ment of triumph for the suppressed black and indigenous people of bitterl South Africa. It would have -reaching consequences, Prime Minister pointed far-reaching



In what sense and in what direction these far-reaching consequences would take was however not elaborated in all its many-sidedness dian forces being used against by the Prime Minister. A the Stanleyville Government, mber in the Raiva Sabha. Jaswant Singh, got up to point out after Nehru's statement, that the majority of the non-Afro-Asian members of the Commonwealth headed of course, by Her Britannic Majesty's Government — had pledged all help and 'rela- having put' across this view-tions-as-before' to the Union point unambiguously at the tions-as-before' to the Union of South Africa. Bhupesh Gupta raised the question of to the US Government the Australian Prime Minister assailing India's position and his sentiments being shared by Macmillan. The Australian more than express the hope view was not a "personal that "these great Powers, the view" but the view of "a cer- allies of Belgium will exercise by Macmillan. The Australian tain group of members in their authority and will bring the Commonwealth," Bhupesh pressure on the Belgian Gov-Gunta said.

along with the multi-racial body which is now emerging to be regarded by the world as the Commonwealth, there is another grouping coming out more clearly than be--a hard core inside, an invisible grouping, more de-terminedly than before a White brotherhood of impeialists. It is the same lineup with Menzies and Mac-millan in the lead that was seen at the U.N. General bly last autumn

er issue Nehru dealt with was that of the Congo. He explained that it was to bring about the implen

PAGE FOUR

THE circumstances were tion of the Security Council not exactly as the Prime Resolution of February 21 that Minister set them out in the India had felt obliged to send Lok Sabha when he said: its troops. The Prime Minister it is well known that declared in strong terms that the Port of Matadi had to be freed even by using force, from the occupation of the Mobutu gangs. Apparently,

The Prime Minister said th Conference that it was the presence of the Belgian per-sonnel, military and mer-cenary, that was responsible wealth." were differences of approach The question was settled by to this problem" at the conportant step because "until that withdrawal takes place.

### Congo. Belgium's

there will be no peace in the

"But", said the Prime Minister, "Belgium is the Miniet Minister, "Belgium is the ally of many countries like the United States and the United Kingdom and other countries. And I am quite sure, if these great powers wanted to and were keen about it, they could bring adequate pressure on Bel-gium to withdraw its people from there." The attempt that had been carried on for the last six months "to con-solidate these people, Kasa-vubu, Mobutu and Tshombe etc." had "failed simply because they have really no popular backing."

Replying to a question re-garding the possibility of In-dian forces being used against Nehru reiterated that "one among the various factors on which we laid stress when we sent our forces was that they should not be employed aga-inst any popular movement in the Congo.

It was clear despite Nehru's

London Conference and also that neither the UK nor the USA is willing to fall in line. The Prime Minister could do no and on the Belgians Thus it would seem that to withdraw from the Congo. As for the allegations of Soviet intervention in the Congo, Nehru said it very clearly that for the last six months-since the Mobutu coup which sent back the five-six hundred Russians (mostly technicians) that had come there at the invitation of the legal Government of Lumum

ba-the Soviet Union and its allies had done nothing inside the Congo because they were "simply not there." "But those who were there," he said. "have a cer-tain responsibility". "Even though their Governments

their representatives in the Congo have worked with different aims, which is, very surprising and even in-dulged in some campaign against India. And it is real-the the teal-munist countries had come, we countries had come, the teal-the ly this that encouraged those elements like Mobutu, Mr. Tshombe others to take up these strong attitudes."

It is thus clear that it is neither the Commonwealth, nor the UN Executive machinery which would bring about a change in the Con igo situation in the desired direction Coordinated action more with the Afro-Asian countries and the Soviet Union alone can produce some results. That is where the need to press har der for UN reorganisation comes.

#### Crisis Over Lacs

On Laos, in the Lok Sabha, the Prime Minister unfortu-nately started with a reference to "one leader of Laos Prince Souvanna Pho who was recently here. Phouma

It was as recently as De-cember that the Govern-ment of India regarded him

Humayun Kabir not only said that Tagore, if he had been alive today, would have condemned "China's aggres-sion against India". He claimas the legal Premier of Laos The Prin ne Miniser at his press conference then had deprecated the practice followed by certain powers of turning rebels into govern-ments and governments into rebels. Nebru had said then that it was only under Souvanna Phouma that the neutrality of Laos could be assured.

And now by withdrawing recognition from Souvanna Phouma, India walks straight into the trap of those who have worked all these years to destroy Laotian neutrality. Of course, there is no ground for the American claim that India's views are identical with theirs. The US pretends that Boun Oum's is the legal Government and expects the world to accept its puppet as the apostle of neutrality. Still the Government of India's position brings grist to their mill. Moreover, one cannot believe that it is necessary to adopt this position becaus is the Chairman of the

### has yet to play its part in the settlement PEACE COUVCIL AND KABIR

Internatio

THE demonstration that members of the non-Communist Opposition and some even from the Congress hen ches gave in the Lok Sabha raising the question . of the grant visas to the members of the World Peace Council and more particularly to those from China was surely a very sad one from any democratic standards. It was a sad re-flection on the wisdom and elementary sense of decency

of its sponsors. The Prime Minister's differences with the World Peace Council are well known and neither has ever claimed to approve of everything the other does Th the other does. The Frinte from incompany in Minister still had to say that and unprovoked, remarks, while there had been "no which do not square up with great basic change", "some of Government's stand its (Peace consider, Council's) very, I consider, objectionable fea- have by now stolen the thun tures have been dropped off." der from all his leaders ar He also said that, "the or- colleagues of the anti-Con support the United Nations, ganisation has quite a num-

NEW AGE



list of some 50 countries

about the work of the Chinese

delegation too were absolutely false. Hem Barua, for instan-

presentative at the Tagore Centenary function had said

were in favour of whatever they stood for." These and

absolutely no basis in fact and

In fact what one has

every right to ask is how far all that the Minister | for

Scientific and Cultural Affairs said at the function

he was invited to inaugu-rate was in consonance with the declared policies of the

ed further to interpret Tagore

on the question of Tibet, claiming that the poet if alive

"would have condemned in

the clearest terms China's

unusual, it is one way of ex-

pressing one's own feelings by

dragging in a hallowed name. Ironically enough the Prime Minister had answered

question on that issue in

along considered that Tibet was in the past an autono-

Further, in reply to a sup-

plementary from Hiren Muk-herjee the Prime Minister in-

dicated that the Government

With this as the considered

policy of the Government, one wonders why a Minister

should not restrain his en-

from indulging in uncalled for

Hèm Barua who seems to have by now stolen the thun-

der from all his leaders and

munist, anti-public sector group in the Lok Sabha, took

thusiasm a hit and

munie

refrair

suppression personality."

matter.'

of the T "Though a

Tibetan

little

Government of India

S. A. Dange firmly denied the

such

innuendoe

other assertions had

which had sent them.

Some of the things

# India." In reply to the charge that delegates only from Com. munist countries had come, he read out the impressive **Malaviya**

The entire basis for the said privilege motion that was ninese brought lay in the fact that slutely the Director of Geology of the Oil and Natural Gas Commisfalse. Hem Barua, for instan-ce, said they had carried sion, L. P. Mathur, had given "Chou En-lai's campaign of a talk to pressmen and MPs slander and calumny against in the background of the India to the very heart of our country" and Asoka Menta asserted that the Chinese re-dustan Times about the Rudrasagar well having caved in operations having been given that "the overwhelming majo-rity of the people of India were in favour of whatever inefficiency of the Oil Minis-

try. Mathur's talk fully subs tantiated Minister Malaviya's description of the Hndustan Times' story and es' story and corroborated his claim of the Rudrasagar drilling being a hig success. Mathur said that with the perfora-tion of the fourth horizon on December 27, 1960, oil had come up in satisfactory quantity and it was estab-lished that we had made a discovery.

Having made the Mathur explained the first priority always was to ascertain the areal extent of deposit. Hence the bored well where oil had already been discovered was temporarily closed and operations shifted. In plugging the hole sometimes some leak remains let-ting out sand and water and this can be, and is, subsequently closed. That was the maximum that could have happened, and that too at a certain stage and only for some time, at Rudrasagar. "A leaking cement plug is a A question on that liste in Parliament the same morning. Asked by Hem Barua about India's stand on Tibet, Nehru very minor difficulty and is India's stand on Tibet, Nehru not unusual in practice," ex-had said: plained Mathur. "This minor "Government has all difficulty will also be rectified very easily when the over rig is erected."

"So far as Rudrasagar well is concerned." he went on to explain "the presently perforated horizon produced clean oil through small bean. This is the position of the well today." Later, in contradicting a

was in the past an automoto-mous part of the Chinese State. It was a part of it. It had autonomy, but inter-nationally speaking it is part of the Chinese State. That is the basic position. At some period that autono-move part even had the mous part even had the right and exercised the distorted version of his talk right to make treatles. Nevertheless it was a part of the larger Chinese State. that appeared in the Indian Mathur in a letter to that paper made the position From that the various poli-cles of the Government of India flow in relation to this still more clear.

Hem Barna's contention was that in saying that the Hindustan Times' story was baseless, the Minister had with-held information. For wasn't there a basis-a poss in the plug for sometime at

bit activities outside al-though it found it genuinely One can only say that prejudice makes some people so utterly blind sometimes that sense of proportion is comdifficult "to draw the line "between making a statement ....and between making (In-dia) a base for activities." pletely lost and to defame certain policies and sons connected with them. they can stoop to the lowest mendacity.

### -Ziaul Haa

Order Now : ALL-INDIA KISAN SABHA Silver Jubilee Souvenir From Manager DAILY NAVAJEEVAN Trichur

APRIL 2, 1961

# HIGHER ALLOCATIONS DEMANDED FOR EDUCATION

Education was the first to be taken up in the encouraged is curbed and discussion of demands for grants in the Lok Sabha. It damped at every step. reflected a sad state of suffering from lack of funds. One reflection of this is the The Minister himself in course of his reply repeatency referred to the fact and tried to take the opportunity to once again extend his "begging bowl," as he said, to the Finance Minister. The latter, it sems, felt so it to the fact and tried to take the preferred to leave

which says for instance: "Under Article 45 of the

sibility of the State (which expression also includes the Government of India) to pro-

education up to 14 years by

mic reasons, it was not possible

to implement this programme

"The Panel of Education

appointed by the Planning

Commission, therefore, sug-gested at its meeting held in Poona in 1957 that an inten-

sive effort should be made to

for children in the age group of 6-11 by 1965-66. This re-

by the Government of India and since 1958-59, continuous efforts are being made to im-

plement this revised program-

Minister Shrimali bewalled

the failure to carry out the Constitutional directives add-

ing, "Nobody is more unhappy than I that these targets had

Parliament that a firm decl-sion had now been taken to provide free and compulsory.

education all over the country

during the Third Plan and

vigorous efforts would be

However, it is not only the

past failures but-next to paitry allocations-the con-tinuance of the old bureau-

cratic attitude towards ex-pansion of education, that fails to inspire confidence in

these renewed assurances. The enthusiasm of the peo-ple which is very much there and which was recognised by

the Minister ("immense inter-

made.

provide universal education

1960. For several socio-econ

within the time specified.

vide free and comp

COMMUNIST member Nevertheless, the failure is chitamani Panigrahi, who opened the debate referred to ted in the Ministry's report, disquieting reports that the ulting reports that in "Under Article 45 of the cation for education in "Under Article 45 of the Third Plan was likely to Constitution, it is the respos-tion of the state (which allocation be reduced. It had been reported that the central schenes, particularly those relating to research and new projects were likely to suffer the most. They were expected to be allocated only Rs. 35 crores as against the Ministry's demand for Rs. 83 crores

Panigrahl complained that during the last ten years only per cent of the national income had gone towards the expansion of education. In the Central Budget, the allocation for education had been falling. While in 1955-56 it was Rs. 17 crores in the current udget for 1961-62 it had come down to Rs. 16,79,35,000. . For primary education, for years, the Union Government had not allocated any funds at all. Only in 1959-60 they allocat-Only in 1959-60 they allocat-ed Rs. 1,62,900 and now in 1961-62 they proposed to spend Rs. 5,99,000. A very large per-Rs. 5,99,000. A very large per-centage, as much as forty, Panigrahi said, of the Central funds for education went for building and construction pur-Doses.

Thanks to the tremendous urge among the people, des pite the limited support and funds available from the Government, there had been a great expansion of education. Enrolment in primary classes (I to V) had risen

from some 1.75 crore child-ren in 1949-50 to some 3.40 crore children in 1960-61. Similarly in the middle section (Classes VI to VIII) it had gone up from some 31 lakh children to above 60 lakhs; in High School Classes (IX and X) from above ten lakhs to above 30 lakhs and at the University est" in "the rural communi-ties". "In several States.... they have given their support stage (excluding technica

### EMPLOYEES VICTORY INSURANCE

A PROVISIONAL agreement has recently been entered into between the Life Insurance Corporation and its employees repre-sented by the All India Insurance Employees' Association (AIIEA) and All India Life Insurance Employees' Association (AILIEA) which has resulted in an ad hoc increase in the Dearness Allowance to the tune of Rs. 15 per month to be payable retrospective effect from April 1, 1960.

This agreement will cover all clerical, supervisory and subordinate staff of the LIC numbering nearly 31,000 throughout India. Employees who were receiving additional cularly on some immediate D.A. over and above the sche- relief. On this basis negotiaduled rates of the LIC rang- tions were held several times ing from Rs. 45 to Rs. 75 and eventually the aboveper month and those who settlement was arrived at.

APRTI. 2. 1961

opted for Company's grade It is also a nart of the and many of whom received higher D.A. would also get benefits of this rise. settlement that the issues of pay-scale, D.A. and other con-It need be recalled that that of merger of D.A. with he AIIEA submitted a com- the basic pay will be taken and ons of service including the basic pay will be taken up for negotiation in the early. prehensive Charter of Depart of 1962. mands containing pay-scales A welcome development during the struggle for achievement of the charter is according to the need-based minimum wage, provision of merger of the major part of D.A. with the basic pay, the joint movement by linking of Dear Allowance with cost of living, and de-mocratic staff regulations two employees' organisations which culminated in placing joint demands to the LIC and and participation of the this partial settlement and signing the agreement jointly. employees in the manage-ment of the nationalised It is also heartening to LIC, in the month of April,

1960. The AIIEA while holding that the Charter will have to be considered agreed to come to a partial settlement on some items of the Charter partiabove

X

teachers as a whole is very un-satisfactory" and further that the increases in salaries given had been offset by the rise in prices. (Will the Finance Min-ister please note these words his worthy colleague What the teachers gained by the increase in their salaries is being lost by the continuous rise in the cost of living"?)

The Education Minister had also to admit that pri-many school teachers "in some States" were even today getting less than what a chaprasi in the Central Government received.

There is a lot of confused thinking on the question of higher education and a complete failure to break even after two Plans, from the legacy of British imperialist rule of one-sided emphasis on humanities and arts. The needs of new emerging India for scientific and technical education and practical traineducation and practical stam-ing are recognised in words, the steps taken are halting, inhibited and alarmingly inadequate.

### Dangerous Argument

Similar confused thinking prevails over the alleged fall in standards and the need to improve the quality of educa-tion and the way it is counterposed to expansion. The fears and inhibitions from which the Government suffers were reflected in the Minister's remark:

"Thus we have been con-"Thus we have been con-tinuously faced by the great dilemma caused by the quanti-tative growth and qualitative improvement. In a democratic society we cannot is not the legitimate claims of people for more education. At the society we cannot ignore the for more education. At the same time, for the survival of education) from about 3.75 they have given their support democracy it is necessary to lakhs to ten lakhs. Literacy, to the programmes of cons- improve the quality of educa-according to the census truction and maintenance of tion so that right leadership just concluded, has risen school buildings", etc., far may be available for the con-from 16.6 to 23.7 per cent. from being harnessed and tinuous growth of society."

> note that talks are going on between the leadership of the two organisations to bring about organisational unification in the insurance ees' trade union ent. There is no doubt employees' that this unity in action of the insurance employees ha stregthened their position in relation to the authori-

> > NEW AGE

One shudders to think out all the implications of such a statement. Why should the continuous effort to improve quality be counter-posed to the impelling need and pressi nand fol continuous and rapid expansion? Must expansion-i.e., provision of literacy and down elementary knowledge — be direct inhibited and that too by tion?



raising hogevs like this fal. sely invoked fear about the survival of democracy" and want of "right leadership"

With such fears lurking in responsible minds, how can the targets be achieved even after they have been scaled down despite the specific directives of the Constitu-



THE first speaker on fact that they have been re-peatedly advertised since 1958. grants. Communist member "The doctors are reluctant P. K. Kodiyan, drew attention to the inadequacy of the allocation for health in the Third Plan and the falling percentage of the allocation in the total outlay in successive run. The same criticism was pointedly made by Congress member Sushila Navar.

While in the First Five-While in the First Five-Year Plan, health had been allotted 5.9 per cent of the total outlay, in the Second if was given 5.7 per cent and now in the Third it is pro-posed to be given only 4.3 per-cent of the total outlay. The Health Ministric demond in Health Ministry's demand in the Third Plan period for Rs. 700 crores had been cut down by the Planning Commission to Rs. 300 crores.

"Can we frankly say", asked P. K. Kodiyan," that we have reached a stage of health where we can afford to give the health program-mes a lower priority? And Dr. Sushila Nayar referring to the same fact said. "It seems that health is considered a very secondary matter."

The Draft Outline had correctly set the objective of placing "greater emphasis on preventive public health services and on the eradication and control of communicable diseases." Citing this Kodiyan said that if this was really sought to be done, then more funds will have to be pro-vided for the purpose.

Provision of protected water supply as the first necessary step in this context was emphasised by a large number of speakers. It had been estimated. Kodiyan said. "that we would require about Rs. 1,500 crores to make available to our people protected water both in the urban and village areas." The Second Plan had provided Rs. 73 crores and the-Draft Outline of the Third proposed Rs. 80 crores. This vas far too inadequate

"In asswer to many ques-tions in this very House, the Health Minister has replied that shortage of pipes and other materials, public health engineers and other health personnel are the obstacles in the way of the speedy im-plementation of this scheme." A far more ambitious pro-gramme than at present visualised was, therefore, necessary.

Referring to the problem of shortage of medical personnel

to go to the villages because there is no survey and dation, no facilities for educating their children and so on." Practical steps to re-these difficulties and there is no suitable accommo provision of additional incentives was necessary.

Kodivan referred to the proposal to revive the Licen-tiate Medical Course to meet the shortage of per-sonnel and the various objections that had been raised on the ground that it would bring down the quality of medical educa-tion. He said that this vacuum created by the anxiety to maintain the quality of education should not be allowed to continue and practical steps must be taken to meet the requirements. Deprecating the search for

miraculous cures by Hakims, Vaids and even sadhus and rebutting the charges that enough attention was not paid to the indigenous systems of medicine, Dr. Sushila Nayar medicine, Dr. Susmus res, emphasised the need to deve-lop a scientific outlook. She said: "When we take the pre-ventive aspect the most imventive aspect the most im-portant thing is environ-mental sanitation-provison of good water and adequate arrangements for the Dosal of human and animal waste, drainage of industria waste and so on. low the total provision made in the budget for water supply, as a matter of fact in the Third Plan, will not even solve a fraction of the prob-lem that we are faced with."

She suggested that we con-centrate on one or two prob-lems at a time. In the Third Plan, for instance, it could be on the problem of water a the problem of sanitation.

Subiman Ghose dwelt on the shortcomings of the Contributory Health Sche-me in Delhi. A rosy picture had been painted of it. The reality. however. was long delays and circumlocution due to bureaucracy and even ultimate frustration in securing medical attention through the CHS, especially in the case of Class IV and Class III employees. (A committee has subsequently been announced to review the working of the CHS in Delhi.)

The Health Minister who The Health Multice the has a very high opinion of his own great wit and humour and Parliamentary skill, revealed in his reply a singular smugness and imperviousness to construcserious it was. In Madhya prove with such attitudes and Pradesh, 200 posts of Assistant whether it is any use batter Pradesh, 200 posts of Assistant whether it is any use having Surgeons (Gazetted) have this annual ritual of discus-been lying vacant despite the slons on demands for grants.

PAGE FIVE

### World Peace Council

## PEACE WILL WIN NEW VICTORIES!

THE ceremony in which we have all taken part is more than the remembrance of Patrice Lumumba, a brave and devoted man. He was betrayed, persecuted, tortured and murdered for no crime, but only for his tortured and murder supporting his oppressed people in their demand for liberty, which is still being denied them. That death shocked the whole world, but it did more—it brought home to all the need to put an end to the whole system of colonialism with its millions of victims and far more of stunted and wasted lives.

disarmament

to see.

of the mere absence of war.

shchoy at the United Nations

Assembly in 1960 is having some limited response. Sum-

mit meetings and disarma-ment conferences are in the

air, though still far away. It is the task of public opinion

to bring them closer and ensure their success.

The crucial test for the new policy of President Kennedy

is in its actions over disarma-

The threats of war have

not ceased, but they are, now balanced by a much clearer and more vocal claim

for peace. If armaments are

bigger than ever, so is the demand for disarmament.

It is here that lies the im-

portance of our movement in rousing public opinion and of making it effective.

We have now far more

allies against the drive to

war and to imperial domi-nation than we had even a

year ago. We must try to have enough to secure their

final victory.

of disar

More

are in the

The initiative of Mr. Khru-

We also feel and have --gives that body a power in reason to feel that we move forward now in a greater hope than we have ever felt before And though that power can -a hope based on the consof an awakening of peoples and a new unity of purpose throughout the world. This has been shown in these recent weeks by such acts as the beginning of acts as the beginning of negotiations to end the brutal and futile attempt to crush the Algerian people, and the forced withdrawal of the Union of South Africa, with its shameful apartheid laws, from the Comm nweolth

The choice of New Delhi as the place of our meeting is a particularly apt one, for the problems with which it will have to deal will be problems that cover the whole world and are not limited sections of Western limited to the which have been the focus of nflict in the last few years. It is a specially happy because India, itself a former imperialist colony, has in these latter years become the largest of the neutral States and has, under Premier Nehru's guidance, played a great part in preserving and furthering the peace independence of peoples

### Disarmament **Central Problem**

The main objectives remain the same as those the World Council of Peace has sought for years to achieve, namely: disarmament, the end of colonialism. the assurance of independence both national political and econor nic, and the building of a world on the principles of peaceful co-existence. These are all problems which in one degree or another interest every country of the world.

We are convinced-it has Allies been our policy ever since we were formed-that disarmait, is, and remains, the central DI

But we have to show how that problem relates to the others: now the cold war is one of the major factors which preserve and sharpen the struggle of the imperialists to deny independence to form colonial countries and to pu vent the total abolition dence to former colonialism, which is an intrinsic necessity for the establishment of a peaceful world

The supporters of peace throughout the world have helped, and are helping, the efforts of the peoples of There is a serious danger that the new sophisticated and pseudo-scientific military these countries to achieve independence. But now that thinking which is now domiso many people have achiev-ed that independence, we are beginning to appreciate nant in the Kennedy ad-ministration, may contain dangers greater even than the old brutal threats of the enormous support they can give to the cause of massive retallation of the days of Dulles. In this new can give to the peace throughout the world. The great increase in the style of thinking, the killing of hundreds of millions of

numerical strength of the United Nations, with the addition of so many countries-particularly from Africa out a policy of "pre-emptive

PAGE SIX

and America have denounced these attitudes and shown them to be fundamentally unsound, notably Prof. Blac-kett in the recent number of "Encounter". Nevertheless, these are the theories that are being used in the acceleare being used in the accele-rated drive to armaments that has been going on since Mr. Kennedy came to power. It is indeed characteristic that the new emphasis is being put mainly on arms centrol (which may include And though that power can be, for the time being, abused control (which may include increased armaments) rather and turned against its original purpose by imperialist deceit and pressure, the United Nations duly reformed than on disarmament,

#### may still become a means by Fundamental which the peoples can exert their will to secure peace and Difference

The fundamental difference In the United States itself between such policies and those we are advocating and have advocated since the Stockholm Appeal, is on the issue of "deterrence". We the old Dulles-Elsenhower policy has proved itself futile. It was partly in recognition of this that Kennedy was elected—the people of Ame-rica wanted a new policy. How have consistently supported the view that "deterrence", which means the retention of far that new policy is really a change for the better is not something we must just wait nuclear weapons, must be eliminated at , the very be-ginning of the process of dis-It depends on the actions of armament.

the peoples and not least on that of the peoples of the United States themselves. It is already evident that there Against that, the advocates of colonialism in every con-structure of the globe. Not only is this an act of integration. The Portuguese colonies, the colonies are left in the world Union of South Africa, the end that the threat of nuclear war will always remain. Here to compromise is possible, the post for war be to war be to war be to war be the source of the United States in the source of the United States in is a renewal of diplomatic exchanges with at least the appearance of wanting to reach agreed solutions and to move to a period of openly admitted coexistence from one

ment treaty. Another preliminary would be the conclusion of an agree-ment to ban nuclear weapon testing, so nearly concluded but which the proponents of nuclear warfare are still doing their best to prevent. At first the discussions on

the questions of disarmament. have been the concern mainly of the countries possessing nuclear weapons. These have been the only governments represented at disarmament conferences; and the move-ment specifically against nuclear armaments, such as SANE in the United States and CND, in Britain, have largely developed in those countries.

The second great question that is the object of our debates is that of national independence and colonial-

The speed of attainment of The speed of attainment of independence has been so great and its range has stretched so far over the world that we can now see as a definite and immediate goal the ending of all vestiges of colonialism in every con-tinent of the globe.

excuses for re-

Nevertheless. so little is this understood not only in Europe and the US but in parts of Africa itself, that these poli-Africa itself, that these poli-cles are allowed to continue and others even the relatively mild proposals of Ghana -fail to obtain sufficient support at the United Nations

It is clearly our business here to conduct a campaign of education of public opinion, not only on the events of the Congo but also on the constitution and internal operation of the United Nation

Before we can get a re-presentative United Nations. a drastic reform of its ap-paratus is required, so as to bring it more into line with the representation of the peoples of the world

### Liberation Struggle

Besides the question of the Congo, we will have to deal with other critical points of present-day conflict-all examples of the colonial system at various stages of its dis-

Algeria, the armed interven-tion of the United States in Laos and their threats to Cuba, are all questions which will concern us, and with which, on account of the width of our representation, we are well equipped to deal. But armed conflict and the threat of world war that are involved are not the only, if they are the most immediate, of our concerns. Political of our concerns. Political independence is only the first Algeria, Portuguese Africa, South and Central Africa and East Africa remain as to the enslavement of these regions which are demand-ing and which should

countries—the factors of economic exploitation — still largely persist, in some degree in most of them. However, the peoples are learning from the experience of the last few years, and are resisting more and more efficiently. But in this they need each other's help, to ensure that a national economic development can occur without relansing into

topics of the discussions at this Council session. But this is not intended to be any kind of academic debating society. We discuss only because only because we wish to prepare for action. And we must not relegate, as perhaps we have done too much in the past, the ques-tion of action to some sub-sidiary part of our major disens

Every discussion, whether it be on disarmament, or colonialism, or economic development, must carry with it the corresponding plan of the corresponding plan of action of the peoples throughout the world

These actions all tending to a common end of peace, must reflect at the same time the special interests and possibilities of the people possibilities of the people who will be undertaking them. We are looking forward in this year of 1961 to renewed efforts efforts for international dis-

# **STRUGGLE OF THE WORKERS**

We publish below extracts from the concluding portion grades of pay as yet in the on an issue embracing all the al and international class of S. A. Dange's report to the Coimbatore Session of the steel plants. The excuse is that they are there have been even interests of the class. We must conscious-the class.

for our just demands. And in these struggles, work-ing class unity advanced further, both from below and from the top.

not lagging behind in lead-ing the workers' struggles in a determined way.

And the second conclusion

would be that the INTUC

unions also have to resort

to strike struggles, though

with what results one doe

happy enough to have their disputes more quickly set-

The most outstanding struggle of the last year, one which was unprecedented in the history of our TU move-

ment was the General Strike of the Government emplo-

yees, arising out of their main demand for sliding

organisations wanted the sub-

ject of the strike and all that it involved to be discussed in the Tripartite Conference.

If this were not allowed on the agenda, we had decided to boycott the conference. It was feared that the very institution of the Tripartite

was going to crack in this

crisis, such was the mood of

But the Labour Minister,

G. L. Nanda, resolved the

deadlock by putting the sub-ject on the agenda and, in fact, this Tripartite discussed

almost nothing else but the

question of the strike, the pub-

as an employer, in relation to labour laws and conven-

tions, the question of the right to strike and ban on 'out-siders' in unions.

As a result, the legislation

the

banning strikes has not yet

is not likely to be in the

been brought before

Parliament and it seen

near future.

lic sector, Governm

the unions.

tled than the AITUC.

Employees'

There were united strike struggles in several industries and trades.

The State Bank employe fought a strike and the other bank employees had a sympathetic one-day strike

There were cashewnut workers in action in Kerala, all organisations uniting in one common action for secur-ing minimum wages. There was a united tram-

waymen's strike struggle in Calcutta. There was a fifty-day stay-

Strike in-strike in the big India Fan works as the quarrels among the partners deprived the workers of the wages due, until, the Government took over the factory.

### Wage Board

The Textile Wage Board award was given last year and the millowners started delay-ing tactics and tinkering with the question of giving the awarded wage increase. The AITUC called a consultation of its leading comrades in the textiles and decided on notice and then strike action throughout India.

This had its quick effect in Bombay and there the award was applied. In other places, workers had to struggle in order to secure agreements. In Bengal, there was a protest action and also in Tamilnad and Rajasthan.

The plantation workers of West Bengal and the jute workers had united protest strikes. When the Benga Government wanted to intro Bengal duce an obnoxious law against the trade unions, there was a ted protest action and the Bill was withdrawn.

The Indian Labour Journal. published by Government, has constructed an interesting table regarding strike struggles and disputes and the leadership of these struggles by each of the central TU ganisations.

that 46.2 per cent of the disputes were led by unions of the AITUC, while the INTUC Government led 26.9 and HMS 18.3 and Attitude UTUC 8.6 per cent respective-While on one side, the

But according to the num-Government intended to imber of workers involved, the INTUC disputes covered a lar-ger number, namely 1,98,371 and the AITUC covered pose Draconian laws on their employees in public services, it refuses to observe even the ordinary labour laws in many 1 54 100 But the disputes in of their public sector conwhich the AITUC unions were involved were more prolonged and cost 20.86.758 mandays. while the INTUC cost 9,51,563 mandays. These figures require further study and could give useful conclusions if the lts of the disputes were

also known.

APRIL 2, 1961

Struggle Statistics It appears from the table

The vital plants like those of Bhilai and Rourkela witnessed serious strikes and demonstrations last year. Apart from the question of retrenchment of construction workers. it was found that in Rourkela

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A ON FACING PAGE

### APRIL 2. 1961

this year. The continued existence of Portuguese enclaves on the Indian subcontinent is an anachron-ism which must be speedily ended. Challenge Of Congo the old form

All over this hangs the shadow and the challenge of the Congo. This is still lite-rally a battle ground between the desire for freedom of a long and bitterly oppressed people and imperialist interests using as tools African traitors and their deluded or terrorised followers. The murder of Lumumba removed some of the hypocritical mask hut unceas efforts are being made to restore it.

achieve full independence

But the Congo is much more than a local issue: it touches the fundamentals of international action and especially the role of the United Nations. This is evidently not sufficiently understood

Mr. Hammarskjoeld and his backers among the imperialist countries are clearly responsible for the partiality of world peace. and in favour of Belgian The creation of nuclear- interests. He can also not of hundreds of minimums of a the creation of nuclear-interests. He can also how people is considered as an acceptable risk in carrying free zones in Europe, Africa escape blame for the persecu-acceptable risk in carrying and Eastern Asia should be tion and murder of Lumumba;

to world per



disarmament proposals in detail, but we have the right to discuss and decide on its general principles, on the ments and for resisting dispriority of the destruction of

the means of delivery of nuclear weapons, on the abolition of bases, the rement. So far, words in favour of disarmament have been balanced by further increases duction of conventional an and acceleration of actual and ments, and the destruction at the earliest feasible stage of potential armaments, such as Polaris and Minuteman. nuclear weapons and all other forms of arms

We must also consider the more immediate steps that could be taken to open the way to disarmament, such as the signing of an agreement to ban nuclear tests and the creation of

nuclear-free zones. To achieve such ends we must push forward towards really effective disarmament conferences, in which the voice of the neutral nations can be made effective, and let

us hope decisive, in favour of total disarmament. Disarmament goes further than the prohibition and destruction of weapons. It includes also the whole stra-

tegic and political build-up around the idea of nuclear war. It means the dissolution of military pacts such as NATO, CENTO and SEATO and the

dismantling of their associated bases. Here a central place is taken by the nuclear rearm-ing of Western Germany, which becomes once again one of the greatest menaces

no compromise is possible. Will provide excuses for re-It is not for us to go into taining and spreading arma-

(Extracts from Presidential address on March 24)

is no reason to pay miserable rates to those who are work-ing and in those departments which are running. Incomplete plants surely cannot set aside labour laws, when thousands of workers are daily in employment.

### Public

Sector

Our unions there have tried to reason with the authorities and failing to convince them, have had to take to strike action. However, much we may dislike such a step in the vital public sector undertaking vital we have to take that step, after exhausting other means of settlement. The situation in iron and

steel and coal in the public sector is not very happy. We have already referred to this subject before.

Unless the Government and

whole towns and regions in sympathy with some partial demands. Industrial and trade union solidarity has advanced to such an extent, that work ers are paying money and dues to the unions as never before

But, all this has one weakness. There is as yet not that deep general class con-sciousness which can move the workers as a class on a **Role Of** general issue affecting the whole class. Class cor ness and solidarity on a national and international level is a prime necessity, if we have to move still fur-ther.

#### Industrial Links

The road to that solidarity is shown by the World Fede-ration of Trade Unions, the mighty organisation of the Unless the Government and international working class. management on the spot Our trade unions, State Com-

ly fight caste and communal prejudices and division. The way to do that is to take the worker to a hig ier level of class consciousness.

While keeping legitimate linguistic and cultural pride of his language or State, the worker must fight the narrow anti-national, anti-class deve-

### AITUO

Trade union unity must not be disrupted by non-class attitudes. It is a hard battle. It has to be fought with skill and care and not

with mechanical positions of mere statement of abstract principles. Only experience in action will teach us to take the right road. The AITUC has grown in

strength and infl these years. It is proud to have been in the forefront of the workers' struggles. It



legislation to ban all strikes in the essential services. The problem of wage-fixation, un-Tripartite Conference (18th problem of wage-fixation, un-ILC) was due to meet on less elected Works Committees September 24-25, 1960 in are set up and allowed to Delhi. All the trade union given recognition, the work-ers will find it hard to fulfil their duty to the public sector because, to discharge that duty itself, demands must be shilled multiplied multiplied be fulfilled quickly.

> At the same time, the Public Sector cannot be allowed to be sabotaged due to the incompetence of the ministries or their policies The working class and peo-ple of India must cons-ciously intervene to preserve and develop further what belongs to the nation, built out of their money and their taxes and so vitally necessary for our future.

With the beginning of the with the beginning of the new Plan and the new year, we shall be confronted with the same problems but with new emphasis and intensity. The Third Plan itself speaks two dangerous featu the situation-one, the rising prices, and two, unemploy ment.

In spite of some growth in employment, the growth in unemployment is assuming serious proportions. Concen-tration of wealth, power and money in the hands of the few rich is growing to the detriment of the people

No doubt, there are forces outside the working class, who also view these developments with disapproval. But to move all into action it is necessary for the work ers to have political consciousness, class conscio along with trade unio loyalties and organisation.

### Industrial Solidarity

NEW AGE

### S. A. DANGE

b y

mittees and the AITUO centre some very fine has to take steps to move our workers on a class basis, on issues which are beyond trade industry, wages and the like.

Can we not demonstrate for Hands Off Congo or Cuba or Algeria? Can we call a powerful action on a countrywide scale against a reaction-ary law, a bill to ban strikes? Can we move whole factorie and trades in defence mocratic rights, against mani-festations of dictatorship or any obvious atrocity on the people?

We have been speaking of such things. But we must educate the worker better in class-consciousness, in nation-

collective agreements and achievements to its credit. It has built up strong, functioning, unions and federat and federations in industries and trades. various industries and trades. It has helped to advance unity in the TU movement and working class solidarity.

Though not free from errors, the AITUC has fol-lowed a correct policy in relation to our country's interests and in relation to the interests of our class.

Guided by the best sone of the working class, the AITUC will always be in the vanguard of the struggles of the working class for neace free

### WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

#### **\*FROM FACING PAGE**

cussions at the governmental level. We expect to see this time the summit meetings and disarmament conferences taking place in a better atmosphere and with grea-ter determination for their

We shall need the full support of the peace movement: throughout the world to ensure this. But I do not feel that this will be enough. I We should now be looking think we should ourselves to the possibility of moving take action in parallel and in support of government the possibility of moving take action in parallel and in support of government

multiplying, Bilateral meet. ings of peace forces, for inst-ance between those of the US and the USSR are occurring more frequently; so are re-gional meetings, such as those on European problems.

There is now every possibi-lity that an extremely widely representative meeting, for which many of our members, for have long worked, will take place in September. We should now be looking

great popular disarmament esuits of the disputes were it was found that in Hourkein, iso known. It was found that in Hourkein, the Government or the Hin-we have advanced well in the Government or the Hin-ever, show one thing clearly observing any of the factory trades and industries go into national popular activities for inter-that the AITUC unions are laws. There are no proper action on a nationwide scale disarmament and peace are secure.

# INDIA'S INDUSTRIALISATION-PERSPECTIVES AND DANGERS

AFTER the winning of Indian independence, the industrial scene through the large-scale industrialisation of the country, des- eyes of Knushchov. Referring pite all its limitations, has been a major national to the striking changes that pite all its limitations, has been a major national hievement of great significance, both internal and international. The extent and pattern of Indian indus-trialisation has the historic significance of changing the basic character of Indian economy.

By P. C. Joshi

towards the achievement of conomic independence, if the Indian people remain vigilant against their enemies and intervene more determinedly to mould the Third Plan in ational and popular interest No one can function in India today without facing the new reality of expan industrialisation. The Wes Western imperialist powers did their best in every way open to them to deny the wherewithal and, thus, keep Indian economy primarily agricultural and a market for their industrial goods. Now they seek to con-Indian industrialisation ler the guise of "aid".

### ATTITUDE OF CLASSES

The national bourgeoisi has been the biggest single gainer from this industrialisation. Its own class intererts demand industrialisa tion. But its narrow selfish interests lead the top Indian monopoly groups to resist the leading role of the public sector, which is the only way to rapidly industrialise our country, break the remnant fetters of semicolonialism and achieve iomic inder The mass of the working neople are not enthused by existing industrialisation cause they have gained the least out of it.

The Communist Party of India takes a positive attitude to the problem of industrialisation and in its coming Congress a live issue of debate would be to assess its character and direction and how to shape it nearer the people's desire and in the interests of national independence. Even the statistical chart of

the rise in industrial production is enough to highlight the immense quantitative growth already achieved:

Year

1952

1953

1954

1956

1057

1958

1959

1960

(January-June)

titative growth can also be

seen in the recent study, fub-lished by the Department of Company Law Administration.

1955

Trends in Industrial Production

General Index

of Industrial

Production

(Base: 1951-100)

103.6

105.5

112.9

122.4

132.6

137.3

139.7 151.9

167.7

Source: (Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected

The immensity of this quan- public sector and more are

the basic enargener. It is the industrialisation achieved during the last two number of joint stock com-Plans that makes the colonial panies at work in the country are happy to see that the economy of the British days a was 26,291. Their total net thing of the past. It has assets and paid-up capital aggregated to Rs. 3,650 and Re 1.593 crores respectively. increased about twenty times since the beginning of the century and the total of their paid-up capital about 45 times the 1900 figure

> Since independence, the paid-up capital has increased by more than 100 per cent. According to the above study, the total paid-up capital of all companies at work-both government and 1-government -- increas ed from 775 crores at the end of March 1951 to Rs. 1.024 crores at the end of March 1956 (i.e., at the end of the First Plan) and further to Rs. 1,593 crores at the end of March 1960

While such has been the over-all growth of the indus-trial sector, the share of the public sector in it has also progressively increased. The number of government com-panies was 61 in 1955-56 and they had paid-up capital of Rs. 66 crores. Their number at the end of 1959-60 grew to 125, while their paid-up capital increased to Rs. 468.4 crores

The public sector, thus, accounted for more than 30 per cent of the total paidcanital of the industrial sector as against a mere 6 per cent five years back. The Indian state thus controis about a third of the inductrial sector while two thirds remain in the private sector

### PUBLIC SECTOR MAKES ADVANCE

This significant growth of public sector constitutes the new catalytic agency which has given this vast quantitative growth a new qualitative character, especially, because new and heavy industries which alone can lay the foundations and produc the wherewithal for India's independent industrialisation have already been built in the

Percentage Variation

over the previous

year

í 1.9

+ 6.9+ 8.4 + 8.3 + 3.5

+ 3.3 + 1.7 + 8.7 +10.4

due to be built during the

than one, to view the Indian

course of the Third Plan. It is useful, in more ways

he noticed between his two visits, in his Bhilai in February 1950 he said:

"It gives us immense pleaand new railway lines are being laid in yesterday's wilderness and you are setting up agricultural farms in th desert. Modern India is ad-vancing with firm tread.

"Large scale industrial enterprises are tangible sprouts of the economic progress of your country, which has rid itself of colonial dependence. How hard struggle is still to be fought before the painful heritage of the colonial nast can be eliminated and better life ensured.

"The winning of freedom by the peoples of the former colonies and semi-colonies is only the first step to genuine independence. In order to win independence. In order to win full independence it is necessary to have a highly deveped national economy. "Now the successful deve-

lopment of the economy of any country is possible only through industrialisation

"The creation by each country of its own industry is the basis of its political and economic independence, the foundation for the advance of economic inde the whole country's economy and for the rise of the culture and living standards of its people. Iron and steel, machine-building and other heavy industry-enterprises are the foundation of foundations. the heart, to put it figuretively, of a country. Without them there can be no genuine independence and no country can hold its own; it will be crushed by competitors.

"To live in peace and not to be exploited by countries whose economy is more developed, each country must create its own industry. This is a difficult thing, but after all everybody knows that it is hard to go uphill. But when you reach the summit, the horizons become wider, you see further and find it easier to carry on towards the target you have set yourself." It is very necessary to cor-

rectly assess the present posi-tion of the new industries on which the future of the coun try depends.

### IRON AND STEEL

The greatest single achieve-

ment of the Second Plan was the big push given to iron and steel production in the coun-try by starting three big plants in the public sector.

Steel Minister Swaran Singh, however, is confident that the target would be reached after

the private sector plants would remain three million tons as at present. By the end of Third Plan, the publid sector would get 2 to 1 lead over private sector, with total production of about

The fourth steel plant at Boxaro, again in the public sector, will get started. sector, will get started. Against the much publicised Tata House fear of surplus steel there is now the fear of likely shortage.

### MACHINE BUILDING

10 million tons.

With the firm foundation of our own national steel, the next obvious step is to make the machines to make machines but so far India has been completely depen-dent on the foreign sup-pliers for heavy engineer-ing. This major lag would disappear during the Third Flan. After the completion of the two motivals even of the two mutually com plementary giant plants being built in Ranchi the country will be able to rely in a big way on its own pro

The heavy machine building plant will have a capacity of 45,000 tons in the first and 80,000 tons in the second stage. It is intended primarily to produce machinery and emin cent for a complete iron and steel complex, as at Bhilai. It will also have the capacity to

meet the requirements of the mining, mineral oil and gene-ral engineering industries. The Foundry Forge will have a capacity of 185,000 tons in its second stage. It will feed the heavy machine will feed the heavy machine building plant, defence, ship-building and other projects.

Both the above being established in the public sector, the Foundry Forge with the assistance of Czechosla vakia and the Heavy Machi Building Plant with that of the USSR. They will play : blg role in speeding up Indian industrialisation.

The progress of Indian tools industry has been phenomenal, ten times the progress in industry in general. According to the Managing Director of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. the index of machine tools manufacture, with 1951 as 100, shot up to 1.163 in 1960 while the general index of industrial production was 163.

In the above rise, the public sector plant contributed 802 points while the private tor made up the remaining 361 points.

The present Rs. six crores value production meets only 20 per cent of the total machine tool requirements of the country which come to about Rs. 30 crores.

The Third Plan target for in the public sector. machine tools is RS. SU crores There has, however, been a as against the expected re-lag primarily because of West quirements of about RS. 60 German and British failings or worse in Rourkela and that period. A major part of machine tools is Rs. 30 crores the new production will be undertaken in the public sector itself.

however, is consident that the sector resear. arget would be reached after Two new units with the an ultimate capacity of 4.009 It is likely to be news to serve as the model for more plants built and run by the HMT in India has already been pro-

would produce seven million itself without any foreign ducing some heavy electrical tons while the capacity of collaboration. A third unit to equipment though the new the private sector plants manufacture heavy machine state plants will make the trade will be set up in additional to be added and the set up in additional to be added and the set up in additional to be added and the set up in additional to be added and the set up in additional to be added and the set up in additional to be added and the set up in additional to be added and the set up in a set to be a tools will be set up in collabo ration with Czechoslovakia Another unit again in the public sector will be set up with East German assistance

The production of indus trial machinery has also grown and still more production is planned for the Third Plan Indigenous production under the following categories saves foreign exchange and enables India to produce industria goods and satisfy other ne machinery and plants with built in the country.

The figures below are crores. The first figure crores. about production in 1955-5 the second of estimated pro duction by 1960-61 third production targets by 1965-65.

The production of mach nery for cotton textile units increased from 4.0 to 9.0 and the target is 20 0.

@ The manufacture of m chinery for cement units rose from 0.34 to 0.8 and the target is 4.5 to 5.0.

The machinery for sug units rose from 0.19 to 4.

the target being 10.0. Machinery for paper m

nufacturing plants will b manufactured for the firs time, the target being 6.5

7.0. The industrial boilers wi 0.6 in 1960-61 have the targe of 25.0 in 1965-66. Similarly cranes (in 1.000 tons) w

advance from 1.5 in 1960-61 60.0 in 1965-66. The progress of agricultur machinery industries is all striking:

> 1959-51 1955-56 Power driven Pumps Diesel Engines 34 0 37 86 33 2.0 5.5 10

trical

DRUG

INDUSTRY

At one stage Sindri was the prize baby of Indian plan-

Among the new and basic

industries, the Chendcal in-dustry ranks high. Most of it,

however, has been in the pri-vate sector and been built up in partnership with foreign private capital. Its growth

can be read in the fol

### ELECTRICAL GOODS

Tractors

The heavy electrical equip-ment, especially, generators and transformers, are a sine una non for the develo of power. So far India had ta depend on foreign supplies ta set up its power houses. The situation will stand tranformed during the Third Plan table

The British assisted Bhood Plant was put in cold storage with the "pruning" of the Second Plan. The successful negotiations with the socialist countries for similar plan:s brought Bhopal HEL to Lis again, the same as Bhilai had erated a chain reaction

The Bhopal Plant will produce Rs. 50 crores worth of equipment as its peak. The two other plants, one with Soviet and another with Czech assistance, with an initial production capa-city of Rs. 25 crores each are to be set up during the Third Plan. These three plants together would pro-duce annually Rs. 100 crores worth of electrical equipment and make India vir-

equipment though the new State plants will make the of their "aiding" the ferti-lizer production in the Third Plan that it must be opened public sector dominant.

Electrical motors have been figuring of late in India's ex-What is more port trade. their export has steadily gon up from 13 motors in 316 motors valued ied at Rs 110,000. Equally noteworthy is the drop in India's import motors from Rs. 4.5 lakhs worth in 1957 to Rs. 1.77 lakhs worth in the first 9 months of 1960.

pharmaceuticals in India amounted to Rs. 100-120 mil-The light industries covered lion in 1958. By the end of the Second Plan it is expected to go up to Rs. 700-750 million. under this head include items like fans, electric lamps, electronic equipment, hou se-hold By 1963 the output is planned to go up to Rs. 1,750 million which will make the country practically self-sufficient in appliances, storage batteries, dry, cells, telephones and tele-graphic equipment, wireless and communication appratus, her requirements. radio-receivers, tele-printers, refrigrators, etc., most of which were till recently im-The pioneering work in this industry was done by Indian. Foreign capital, however Foreign capital, however creeping in with th scientists and entrepreneurs. ported from foreign countries. the bulk of them are increasingly manufacbegan creeping in with the label of India Limiteds. Most being increasingly manufac-tured in India, most of it in of the expansion has taken place in partnership with foreign monopoly groups. During the Second Plan

the private sector The production targets for the Third Plan compared to the second are given below:

Industry

Electrical fans Nos Radio Receivers Nos. Electricity Meters: A.C. Single Phase Meters Nos **Polyphase Meters** Storage Batteries: Motor Vehicle B Motor Vehicle Batter Train Lighting Cells Batteries Nos Nos. Dry Batteries Million cells

A good many of the elecapproached the USSR for products. aid to enable India produce cheap and effective medicines trical products, especially, fans now command a wide for her suffering millions. The Soviet Mission submitted an export market abroad integrated Project which (Figures in 1.000 Nos.) would have made the public 1960-61 1965-66 150

sector dominant in this industry and produced really cheap drugs and compelled 66 20.0 the private sector to reduce its prices as well.

### **INTERMEDIATE** CHEMICALS

Patrons of the Private tor like Industries Minister Manubhai Shah and the horde of officials lin hoth with Indian big business and the New Delhi con-tactmen of the Western monopoly groups managed to disrupt it. Despite their

to the private sector with

tion. The Indian Govern-

pressure and has already

ment succumbed to this

sanctioned three private sector schemes and more are in the offing.

The production of drugs and

itself the Indian Government

1965-66

2.500.000

1.000.000

1.500.000

150,000

100.006

350

vital

1360-61

1,000,000

1.000.000

115,000

600,000

205/210

84,000

350.000

Units.

foreign

capital participa-

	- ULIS AL	a assortio		
	(Figures	in Metri	etric Tons)	
1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	- I
		3 × .		. C
9,000	79.000	210,000	1.000.000	
9,000	12,000	70,000	400,000	s
09,000	164,000	400,000	1,250,000	
45,000	81,000	240,000	450,000	Ĩ
11,000	35,000	125,000	340,000	· . e
	3,000	20,000	60,000	, e T
	·	3,500	10,000	
	· · _	2,000	8,000	A
-	700	11,500	74,000	FI
:		,	•	
160			63,500	
. —	6,350	19,000	34,000	<u></u>
	—	· _ ·	90,000	der
2,700,000	3,000,000	3,550,000	5,400,000	the
	9,000 9,000 45,000 11,000 	1950-51 1955-56 9,000 79,000 09,000 12,000 12,000 45,000 81,000 11,000 35,000 	1950-51         1955-56         1960-61           9,000         79,000         210,000           9,000         12,000         70,000           09,000         164,000         400,000           45,000         81,000         240,000           11,000         35,000         125,000	9,000         79,000         210,000         1,000,000           9,000         12,000         70,000         400,000           09,000         164,000         400,000         1,250,000           45,000         81,000         240,000         450,000           11,000         35,000         125,000         340,000            3,500         10,000         60,000            -         3,500         10,000            -         2,000         80,000            -         2,000         8,000            700         11,500         74,000           :         180         7,200         22,000         63,500            6,350         19,000         34,000            -         -         90,000

four Soviet-aided Projects

nts in the public sector. are essential both for the The Western powers and drugs industry as well as the

city. it is the

Tons)	Tr
1965-66	' ha
. :	
• • •	du
1,000,000	m
400,000	su
	re
1,250,000	OW
450,000	ha
340.000	et
60.000	
10.000	
8.000	
74,000	FIG
•	
63,500	
	1965-66 1,000,000 400,000 1,250,000 450,000 340,000 60,000 10,000 8,000 74,000

India is rich in bauxite slow and its present develop-ment has taken place in the four Soviet-aided Projects private sector and along wrong forced the foreign refineries that have given the big lift-up to this industry. with giant foreign combines prices. They are, however The Intermediate Chemicals like the Kaisers (USA), Monte exerting their pressure their pressure their Catini (Italy) and America

monopoly interests made it dyestuffs, supplying the base been allowed to get into the a hardly velled precondition materials. The Government new ventures. of their "aiding" the ferti-lizer production in the Third Plant for their manufacture the industry during the decade in collaboratiin with a West German Consortium headed by Bayers. It will go into pro-Plan. Its, programme covers the manufacture of 40 organic intermediates with an aggre-gate output of 25,160 tons, to expanded by anoth 10,000 tons.

> In the last issue of the New Age, we exposed the atrocious terms conceded to these West German. monopoly firms themselves linked with international monopoly in this sector. One could not expect West German Rourkela to control and check the Tata Steel Plant. The danger from Bayers would be of intrigues with the private sector to keep the prices of drugs and dyes high, and so run the show as to bring discredit to the very idea of public sector enterprises.

### DYESTUFF MANUFACTURE

The dyestuffs are an important item in textile manufac-ture and other industries. But they were imported. The real beginning was made only in 1952 when the Atul Products set up its factory at Bulsar. At present, however there are nearly 50 manufacturers both large and small. The industry is in the private sector set up in collaboration with foreign private capital and they are fully exploiting the protected Indian market. The produc-tion output of the industry has risen from 1.57 to 10 3 million tins. The existing capacity (in thousand pounds) is 15,200 and the target for the Third Plan is 25,000. million

### **PROGRESS IN** CEMENT

Cement is vital for indus trialisation and modernisa-tion. Its production has risen from 2.7 million tons in 1950-51 to 8.8 million tons 1960-61. The Third Plan target is 13 million tons.

The industry is highly centralised with one group, the A.C.C., controlling more than 0 per cent of the total capa-

The distribution of cement is handled by the State Trading Corporation. This as been done to avoid the oss-movement of the proict and to ensure a comnon price for the con-umer. This is deeply esented by the greedy nam who demand a free nd to manipulate prices,

### UMINIUM GURES

are (in thousand tons) 1950-51, 3.68; 1955-56, 7.3; 1960-61, 17.76. The production target STATISTICS duction during the Third for the Third Plan is 75.0.

### OIL-VITAL SECTOR

The most shameful deals in independent India were the anti-national agreements with the three Western oil com-panies. The situation was only redeemed after bitter experience and the pioneerir efforts of the Oil and Natur Gas Commission. One of the most successful public sector ventures in independent India has been her successful quest for oil and active steps to set up a national oil and gas industry with the assistance of Socialist countries.

The successes achieved in oil exploration at Cambay, Ankleshwar have electrified the country and unnerved the foreign oil interests and their lobbymen in India.

The USSR and Rumania are cent successes. also helping to set up three public sector refineries which when completed will take the share of the public sector to 47 per cent.

The progress of the oil industry has been as follows, from 3.6 million tons in 1955-56 to 4.6 million tons in 1960-61. The target for 1965-65 is capacity 8.0, with production 7.4 million tons.

The Third Plan production when achieved will meet only about half the national demand anticipated at that time Hence the need to find more oil and create new capacity to refine it within the country and above all in the public sector during the next five OTHER vears.

During the last National Development Council, the Prime Minister confidently declared that India would achieve self-sufficiency in oil during the Third Plan. of the Kosygin Mission, Indian official circles expect

slandering Oil Minister Malaviya to sabotaging State dis ution of oil

## COAL

Coal continues to be the most important industrial fuel in our country. Its production has increased though it has failed to keep pace with the demand and even reach the allotted target which, how ever, underlines the rapid growth of Indian industrial-isation as also the weakness of Indian planners.

India produced 32 million tons of c of the F f coal at the beginning First Plan and by its end 38 million tons.

Second Plan target was 60 million tons, 12 million tons to be added by increase in the public sector and 10 million tons from the privately owned collieries. The actual achieve ment at the end of the Second Plan period is widely expect-ed to fall short of the target because for various reason the public sector failed to rise to the occasion despite its re-

The Third Plan target is 97 million tons, the increase is allotted as between the public and the private sectors in the ratio 20:17.

While the government has succeeded in increasing the relative share of the public sector, it has also been under terrific pressure from the private sector and has faltered and succumbed to some extent. A ding-dong battle is on in the coal sector, the private sector deding the lion's share and the government partly wholly relenting bu surrendering. not

## MINERALS

One of the impressive achievements of the Second Plan has been the discovery. as also the development, of A little earlier the Tass minerals other than coal. Vast from Moscow in its Republic exploratory and pioneering Day greetings to India had work has been done which, expressed Soviet willingness even in its early stage, has to help India realise its raised the general index of national aim. After the visit the mineral production (with of the Kosygin Mission, 1951-100) to 142.0 in 1959 and India realise the state of Indian official circles expect it has gone up to 154.0 in the growing aid from the USSR. first 9 months of 1960. Below Simultaneously under West- are given the production ern pressure, the Government figures at the end of the first is negotiating with foreign and the Second Plans and the private companies for the ex-ploration and production of these minerals:

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66
Iron Ore (Mill. tons) Lead ('000 tons) Zinc ('000 tons)	3.0	4.7 2.2	12 3.5	32 8,0
				15

Hard and complicated negotiations are on and so far no Western foreign monopoly oup has been able to secure a licence.

The rapid advent of the USSR as an oil exporter and posits. Yet the progress of India's readiness to enter e industry has been rather into a deal for the import of Soviet oil and distribute it through the State agency has other hardest and doing their worst who have in all the ways they can from

The increase in the production of minerals like manganese ore, chromite nite and gypsum has also been noteworthy.

This increasing record of and it acquires added signi-ficance when it is realised that behind it lies the determined initiative of the Minis-try of Mines to implement the declared national policy despite the opposition of the

\* SEE PAGE 13

### **EDITORS** ALL

THERE are editors and editors. There are som whose papers don't see the light of the day and yet for all practical purposes they are editors. Nobody, however, grudges them their bit of fun in the election-eve meetings of the All-India Newsnana ors Conference if are members of that body -at least at the time of elections

Then there are editors who are actually proprie-tors, but their names are mentioned as Chief Editors nes are in the newspapers There are yet others who themselves enrolled as members of the AINEC for the sole purpose of narticipating in the elections.

But is it at all necessary to be an editor for the pur pose of the AINEC meet-ings? Perhaps not, if one can manage to be shown as an Editor on the list of the AINEC. A friend or. two can help you.

The case. I am referring to, is that of one K. B. Dutta who was not at all an editor, at least not known to be so, at the time of the elections to the Standing Committee of the AINEC. Yet he got himself elected a member of this Committee and later also orary treasurer of that body.

Let me briefly mention some revealing facts about this strange gentleman and "newspaper" his stranger

The paper in question is Hariyana Kesari, a Hindi weekly, published from Hissar. At the time of the 15th Annual Session of the AINEC Prem Swarup Shar He had ma was its editor. ma was its curor. been working in that capa-November 15, city since November

This issue of the Harivana Kesari which was displayed in the exhibition held at the time of the Session also mentioned Sharma as its editor. Not only that, he also attended the inaugural session of the AINEC in that capacity.

Sharma, however, did not care to attend other pro-ceedings of the Conferceedings ence. He was busy in bringing out the February 23 issue of his paper.

But then something happened. His absence from the proceedings was utilis-ed. K. B. Dutta contested elections for the Stand ing Committee of the AINEC as editor of the Hariyana Kesari. Fortu-nate fellow, he was elected

The following day Shar-ma came to know about this. How could Dutta, who was only a contributor to the Hariyana Kesari, get himself recognised as its editor. He wrote à letter to the office Secretary of the AINEC pointing out this 'grieyous mistake".

That, however, was only the first shock for him. The second shock came on March 11 when a paper shock came on Haryana Kesari (mind you not Hariyana Kesari, came ut with Dutta as editor but with the same registered number and under the same management

Sharma has already written a letter to the proprietor Banarsi Das Gunta seeking clarification "if this issue has been brought out by Datta under your instructions". The proprietor did not even inform. Sharma about the termi-nation of his services nor did they clear his accounts.

The latest Sharma had to see was a statement in the next issue of the paper Haryana Kesari by the publisher-proprietor stat-ing that Dutta was fixed as Editor of the paper from December 1960 and that "he had been appointed Chief Editor of this paper from 1st January 1961' Sharma is baffled and

yet determined to obtain redress. But what about the bosses of the AINEC? Will they look into the baffling story equally Dutta's election or is it the way the AINEC works? It still remains to be seen



### HOOLIGANS PROTEST

AST Friday when the World Peace Council meeting was going to start a few dozen hooligans with the banners of the "Na-tionalist Marxist Association" (!) came to Vigyan Bhavan and wanted force their entry into the hall. I also witnessed what was termed as a "demons-tration" by the monopoly

Press the next day. What surprised me at Vigyan Bhavan was not this hooligan protest but a number of very active photographers and some of them unmistakably work-ing for the American News Agency, Associated Press and others. Colleagues of the profession, I recognised some of them.

Naturally the question arose: Was this "protest" not a stage-managed show for providing propaganda pictures to the American and reactionary press? My assumption was not wrong Next day (25 March) not a single monopoly newspaper printed a picture of the assembly of the peace par-tisans from the world over but of the hoofigans rais-ing their arms.

What was police doing all this time? When the demonstration came I did not see more than two lonely policemen near about. But when the pur-pose was fulfilled (i.e., the pictures taken) came on the spot two dozen nolice guard the entrance! That is how the capital's police works when stagemanaged demonstrations are organised.

In this connection I am reminded of the Lumumba day procession in February last. A big police force armed with teargas were already posted near the

President, Aslatic Society, Dr. A. K. Bose, MB (Cal.), MRCS (Eng.), MRCP (Lond.), Presi-dent, Students Health Home,

Belgian Ambassador's house on that day. And, of course, all the active photograp-ers working for the American news agencies were conspicuous by their ab-

sence then. As regards the "National ist Marxists" they have proved, if anybody had doubt about them, that they have become renegades in the service of imperialism.

In a cyclostyled leafiet "Appeal from An Unknown Indian" these renegade equated recognition Gizenga to recognition of "fissiparous tendencies"!

### ANATOMY OF IMPERIALISM

SELF - EXPULSION of South Africa from the Commonwealth has been followed by the adoption of a resolution in the TiN General Assembly urgi South Africa to negotiate with India and Pakistan. The resolution was carried by 71 votes to nil, with six

The attitude of the British Government even on such a mild resolution was different from that of the civilised world. Britain with five other countries chose to abstain.

That is how the British Government reacts to their kith and kin, the rulers of South Africa, in their hour of trouble. After all, Ver-woerd and Macmillan have so many things common!

Angola in Africa is another sporting ground of imperialism which is in the news these days. The Portuguese colony of Angola, reports a West German paper Welt der Arbeit ha become "a huge concen-tration camp" for the indigenous Africans. Let the imperialists note

their own deeds. The name said in an article the Portuguese colonialists had instituted large-scale forced labour among the Africans in agriculture, road huild-

ing and other heavy work. As a result, the mortality rate among the virtual slave labourers reached forty per cent, the inhabi-tants of Angola lived in poverty and starvation, infantile mortality rate about sixty per cent. Many inhabitants of Angola were compelled to leave their homes and seek a living abroad. In the past 15 years, one-third of the inhabitants had fied from the Colony!

That is how the savage exploitation of imperial-ism is reducing human beings to the level of cattle in resurgent Africa. But the days of imperialism are numbered now. Resurgent Africa and Asia are forcing one debacle after another on imperialism. Here is a report of the shaky and desperate imperialist ing troops by air to Angola "According to Lisbon re-

ports, the Salazar Government has ordered the rush ing by air of troop re-inforcements rcements to Angola following largescale attacks by African neonle on mili tary posts and plantations of Portuguese".

According to the Por-tuguese Governor-General's announcement of March 20 in Luanda, all security forces and militia of the Portuguese colonialists were eing placed under military command for the suppres-sion of Angola patriots sion of Angola patriots. That is how, faced with growing oppopsition and relentless struggles of en slaved people, the imperial-ists are becoming desperate and committing more heinous crimes.

-AGRADOOT

### Students' Health Home

## FUND APPEAL

pul

WE endorse the appeals for Wassistance to the Students Health Home, Calcutta, issued Vice-Chancellors of Universities in West Bengal in the year 1957-58 and by over fifty Principals of Colleges in West Bengal in 1958-59.

We note with great pleasure that this Institution which is engaged in extending medical aid to sick and distressed aid to sick and distressed six lakhs of rupees and we, students of our land, is re-therefore, appeal to all men ceiving annual recurring and women to contribute grants from the University of their mite for the successful Calcutta and Corporation of and early materialisation of Calcutta and has also obtain-this scheme of Student-ed an ad hoc grant from the Hospital, the first of its kind Government of West Bengal, in India.

PAGE TEN

cular Road, Calcutta-14, for the construction of a Hospital exclusively for the use of Student-patients

We understand that a project for an eight-storeyed building has been proposed, the construction of which has already begun.

We learn that the proposed building would cost nearly six lakhs of rupees and we,

Signed by: Dr. Naliniranjan Sengupta, MD (Cal.), Dr. We are really glad to find Scngupta, MD (Cal.), Dr. that the Corporation of Cal. cent plots of land situated at 142/1 and 142/2, Lower Cir- (USA), FNI, FAS, FSMFB, Ex-Deputy Mayor, Calcutta

Cal.), General Scretary, (Cal.), General Scretary, (Cal.), General Scretary, (Cal.), General Sceretary, Students Health Home, Dr. M. L. Biswas, MB (Cal.), M. L. Biswas, MB (Cal.), MRCS (Eng.), MRCP (Lond.), DCH (Eng.), Treasurer, Stud ents Health Home, K. K. Birla, Sheriff of Calcutta U. C. Mahatab, Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan, Ex-Sheriff of Calcutta, S. C. Roy Ex-Sheriff of Calcutta, S. C. Lahiri, Hon'ble Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, J. P. Mitter, Hon'ble Justice, High Court, Calcutta, P. B. Chakravarti, Ex-Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, P. C. Mahalanobis. Director. Indian Statistical Institute, Sunifi K.

NEW AGE

# Gwalior Demonstration Against Morarji Desai The Gwalor unit of the three days strenuous efforts CPI staged a demonstration to bring out this proces-on March 19 on the arrival sion as in the factories

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

CPI staged a demonstration on March 19 on the arrival f Morarji Desai at . C. Mill's Manoranjnalaya, Birla Nagar, Gwallor where a "Welcome" gramme was arranged by the J. C. Mill's management, to demonstrate the people's anger over the intolerable and heavy burden of taxes imposed in the recent budgets of Central and State Governments.

Hundreds of citizens hed the procession with staunch supporters of the CPI who had to undergo

workers were threatened and asked not to join this demonstration. The police was no less a barrier, but despite all this, hundreds of people gathered to form a procession raising slogans

Later on, the District Secretary of the CPI Harnarayan Upadhyaya and veteran leader Balkrishna Sharma presented a memorandum to the Union Finance Minister.

APRIL 2, 1961

## **Delhi Workers' Conference**

Next day, March 18, the dele

the All-India Trade Uni Congress. The agenda for the day was Peace Movement and Workers' Role.

by B. D. Joshi, Pre-

Honoured guests at the

session were representa-tives from Spain, West Ger-many and Australia who

many and Australia who had come to attend the World Peace Council Ses-sion. Y. D. Sharma on behalf of the Conference

welcomed them. In short

speeches the guests empha-

the peace movement and enumerated the state of

affairs in their own countr and how the movement gaining ground.

After the session was over

there was a cultural program-me organised by the workers themselves. All the partici-

pants were from amo

vigour.

delegates

pants were from among the workers. There were folk dan-ces, songs and music of East-ern U.P., Hariana, Punjab and

Rajasthan, Every piece was presented skilfully and with

On the 19th Conference con-

After passing resolutions in solidarity with freedom fight-ers in Congo, Cuba, Algeria, South Africa and Goa and a

resolution demanding Peace in the world, the resolutions affecting the working class

locally were placed before the

The resolutions enumerated

present conditions of the workers: the victimisation policy of the capitalists, in-

tors or other Government

Committees dealing with the

Industry and Labour of the

The unsatisfactory arrange ment in ESI dispensaries due

to lack of proper medicines

and unsympathetic behaviour of the medical staff, the hous-ing difficulties felt in the Government built colony due

also resolutions against the

A resolution condeming ac

ministration's policy in de-

laying and refusing to allow permisison for meetings and use of loud-speakers by the workers was also passed.

That the resolutions were

not mere words but aspira-tions and collective will of

the workers was seen when

delegate after delegate spoke up. There was resolve in their speeches, anger against the injustice and will to unify and

fight. Every worker explained the state of affairs in his own

vation wages.

difference to trade union

putes by the Conciliation

ised the need to strengthen

sident of State Committee of

### From Balkrishna

The banner of unity in inaugurate the Conference. every factory and working place has been raised place has been raised right in the capital's humming industrial centre situated at Najafgarh Road.

For long the need to forge greater unity has been felt by every worker and every trade unionist. Conscious of the existing lack of coordination and realising the need to overcome it a meeting of the leading worker-trade unionists from every industry of the Industrial Area was convened in early February on the in-itiative of AITUC affiliated unions. Though the agenda as stated in the invitation was to take stock of the work-ing class demands and diffi-culties experienced in the area, every worker present in the preliminary meeting al-ready knew what was in the other's mind because it was same story all over, with lighter shades here and dar-

Workers' Grievances

Penalising for trade union activities, not enforcing the Factory Act, not giving even the minimum wage, pending cases in conciliation departmenta of the Government for months and even years to-gether, bureaucratic attitude attitude of the officers of the Government departments dealing with the labour disputes, lack of medical attention and facilities in E.S.I. dispensaries due to shortage of medicines and careless doctors, etc., were some of the issues which came

up for discussi The worker-trade unionists chinery of the Government, partiality by the Government officers in favour of the capivent back to their respective industries with a new mess-age—a united front of all the genuine trade unions of the talists and against the work-ers whether by Conciliation officers, or by Factory Inspecarea. The message was well received. A programme was chalked out and handbills were distributed publicising gate-meeting programme for each day and for each factory area. in turn.

On March 17, from 5 p.m. Health workers from every fac-Services tory started marching in small batches towards Indus-

trial Area Dispensary from where the bigger procession was to start. The small batches with red flags were emerging from each factory towards the centre to form a bigger procession. A stormy to bureaucratic machinery of the Government which allots the quarters were also stated in the resolutions. There were river could be seen forming out of small rivulets. There was enthusiasm writ on every face. At exactly 5-30 p.m., the bigger procession consisting Government's anti-labour tax policy, rising prices and starof more than 3,000 workers with red happers all over with red banners all over, emerged on the main road.

The procession wended its way through the Industrial Area with slogans: "Workers of all countries unite, Capi "Workers talism is doomed", and at the end of the journey there was a new spontaneous slogan, which thundered, "The Gov-ernment which taxes the toiler more is a bad Govern-ment and the bad Government should be changed."

The procession ended at the Conference place situated in the centre of the workers' colony. Prem Sagar Gupta, the corporator of the constiand old trade union unfurled the flag to

APRIL 2, 1961

factory. Again and again it was stated that the present con-



## and carrying red flags.



ciliation machinery of the Government had proved in-effective. The disputes have been kept pending too long whereby the management gained more time and thus tired out the worker finan-cially into submission. Many a time open partiality to-wards the management is shown by the Conciliation Officers of the Government.

The delegates also inform ed how the system of contract labour and temporary labour operated as the most ontiabour and labour or device. Almost in all the in-dustries, the managements are using this device.

### "Temporary" Labour

Though Government spokes-Though Government spokes-men have been stating that these systems were used for temporary nature of work but in fact these systems were permanently in vogue in every factory. The management hence works temporary for keeps a worker temporary for years together so that he may not draw the benefits of per-

same working conditions as regular worker but has no rights. It is true that of late, some of the Supreme Court decisions have con-demned this system but there is no law to stop its operation operation.

There were also animated discussions on rising prices and falling real wages.

All the resolutions were passed unanimously with many suggestions incorporat-ed in them. A Committee of 26 members representing all types of factories and working places of the area was formed with Prem Sagar Gupta as Chairman and Amrit Lal Sharma as Secrehrie tary.

It was also resolved to function the committee as the regional body of the State Com-

### **TEN THOUSAND** WORKERS' MARCH

MARCH 15 was a historic first mighty and militant demonstration agar workers. For the first The INTUC Union tried to time since the establishment hold a public meeting at the of this industrial town, the same time, But it was totally workers who had been ruthlessly suppressed till recently joined a huge demonstration lémanding immediate im-plementation of Central Sugar

In Walchandnagar

The demonstration was jointly organised by the "Indapur Sakhar Kamgar Union", the Union of sugar workers and by "Walchand-nagar Industries Kamgar Union", a Union of the other ndustrial establishments in Walchandnagar such as en-gineering, oli mill and oli pro-ducts, plastic, etc., who also lemanded immediate rise in basic wages and dearness

The demonstration which was ten thousand strong started at 7 p.m. and marched not us. manency. In many later these workers are discharged before they complete three months and after a few days' gap they are re-employed. I- Sometimes a go-between as ty. contractor (who is in most in cases a relative of the factory nt- owner or officer) is appointed ria, to escape any obligation. d a wits ironical that a worker d a manency. In many later a mineration the main road to the work Manager's office. The police the demonstration at trators squatted for an hour, on the increase and soon it on the road shouting slogans. The whole fown of Walchand-and children assembled at that point to 'witness this Relations Act. and the state of the source and so the source of the so with slogans and placards, in a mile-long procession along the main road to the Works'

out day to day struggles from one centre. To ensure unified functioning, the Conference also decided to issue periodical bulleting

At the end one could see A new and stronger weapon of multi-industry union has been forged".

In the evening the workers' theatrical group staged a drama called "Wakat Ki .Pukar" (Call of the Time) depicting the same determination.

### Open

Session

On March 20, an open session was held to place before the mass of workers gional body of the State Com-mittee of the All-India Trade session was held to place Union Congress. A call to before the mass of workers donate half-a-day's pay was the resolutions. As on the first given to every worker. It was day, the workers came in pro-also resolved to have a single cessions from the factory office well equipped to carry gates up to the pandal. By



demonstration. The INTUC Union tried to bycotted by the workers. Only a few of the supervisory staff, numbering less then dred attended the meeting. Thus in practice, the Board recommendations and representative character of the application of the same the Unions, led by ATTUC has to the sugar farm workers.

A LMOST all the workers of Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Cooperative Sugar Factory at Sansar have joined "Dandapur Sakhar Kamgar Union". 2.500 of these workers ing to harvesting an carting section, struck work from February 14, for certain pressing demands bringing the feetory to standstill. The ada-mant management was on the night of February 17 compelled to enter into negotia-tions and some important concessions including bonus for two years were won.

Amrit Lal Sharma and Prem Sagar Gupta explained a new determination among the worker-delegates. Every-body said, "It is a new day. the workers on their new re-Banerji, MP, congratulated the workers on their new re-solve and explained in detail Banerji, MP, the workers on how in spite of rising production, the profits were being mopped up by a handful of capitalists while the actual poducers, the workers go on living on starvation wages:

Everyday in the mass programmes of the Conference, more than 5,000 workers and their families used to assem ble. This was a clear indica-tion of the workers getting conscious of their rights.



made payable to T. MADHAVAN and not to NEW AGE.

PAGE FLEVEN.

### From Our Correspondent

# AFTER JABALPUR-MORADABAD

C OMMUNALISM like a cobra again and again raises its head striking its poisoned fangs at people wherever it gets the opportunity. It is a canker that is endangering the very health and vitality of the body politic of our country. Our very best traditions of secularism, unity and democratic move-ment are threatened by it today.

Suraj Prakash received seri-

case. Next morning (March

18), Jan Sangh workers and

about the market asking the

shopkeepers to close their

Seeing that the Jan Sangh

was out to poison the atmos-phere the Secretary of the Moradabad City Committee

of the Communist Party, Ratan Lal, tried to contact

the District Magistrate. Having failed to get him on the telephone he, along with Mohammad Ahmad, went to the Kotwali, where some

Congress leaders had also arrived.

The District Magistrate

came to the Kotwali at 10-30 a.m. and told these repre-sentatives to mind their own business. In his own bureau-

cratic way he assured them that he had enough force to control the situation. Ratan

Lal took some time to per-suade these officials to make

arrangements for appealing

to the people through a public

announcement to open their

shops and for the police to

Communists and some Con

gress workers went to the market asking the traders to

open their shops. Jan Sangh workers and RSS volunteers had by this time carried on

enough propaganda and when the Communist and Congress

workers were able to get the shops opened, the Jan Sanghis once again coerced the traders to close them. The

police did not take any action

It was as a result of this

bate campaign against the Muslims that in a refugee

locality on Station Road tw

persons were stabbed, one of whom later died in hospital.

In the evening local re-

presentatives of the Commu-nist Party, PSP, Congress and

Sarvodaya movement met in the office of the Sarvodaya-

March 19 was Id-ul-Fitr.

ites. They criticised the

against these Jan Sanghis.

patrol the city.

shops.

While the tears of mothers (March 17 evening) the Haji and sisters in Jabalpur and had called Suraj Prakash to Saugor had yet to be wiped his house to settle an account off, communal passions once of Rs. 1,000. It was there that again gripped our people in an ugly incident took place. Thanks to the alterness and positive action Democrats by the democratic forces—the Communists, secular Con-gressmen, PSP workers and Vigilant Sarvoyadaites — the disaster Suraj Prakash received seri-there did not take place on a ous injuries and was admitted big scale. But what has hap- to the district hospital. The police duly arrested some per-sons connected with the case. pened there is enough to put as to shame.

The forces of communalism. This was all that happened. in Moradabad; too, were the Incidents like this take place same as in Jabalpur. Their, every now and then between people when money is involved. But Jan Sangh and RS technique and plans were also similar. The same Jan Sangh was the villain of the piece. volunteers think the other way. They needed an opportu-nity and they seized upon thi rtunately, the police and the district authorities were also complacent.

Môradabad is a small but RSS volunteers gave it a communal colour. They moved busy industrial town of Western U.P. Its population is over two lakhs out of which 52 per cent are the Muslims. Ťħe majority of the people are in one way or other connected with the brassware industry.

Muslim artisans, work in small factories or depend on small traders for the disposal of their goods. The Hindus, among whom are a large proportion of refugees, are mostly settled in business. Hindu-Muslim riots never took place in Moradabad before 1947.

Nationalist ideas had been so strong that even during the worst days of communalism, the Muslim League could not defeat the Congress there, though Morada-bad is a Muslim majority town. But of late the Congress has lost its influence among the Muslim masses.

The communal elements in 1950 used the dissatisfaction among the refugees to fan communalism. Even some Hindu Congress leaders were by the propaganda. In 1950 passions were roused during the agitation against a book entitled Muslim Leaders. Hindu and Musli have both gained some strength.

### Ordinary Incident

The weakening of democratic consciousness among the people has been used day in and day out by the Jan Sangh to carry on its hate-campaign against the Muslims—especially in the brass-ware trade against the Muslim traders. What happened recently in Morada bad was also connected with two brass-ware traders be-longing to different commu-

A refugee trader, Suraj Prakash, had trade dealings with one Haji Abdul Shakoor, ites. They criticised the com-placency of the police and decided to make one more attempt to get the shops opened after their efforts. owner of a small brass-ware factory. Some time back there was some business misunderstanding between them. They even went to court but later on Since early morning the Comeven went to court but later on Since early morning the com-through the intervention of munists in cooperation with fellow-shopkeepers, they re-sumed their dealings. Recently persuaded the people to open

PAGE TWEINE

the market. But at 9 a.m. the news of the death of Suraj Prakash gave another chance to the Jan Sanghis to get the market closed. It was at this stage that the police became

Jan Sangh workers worked up the refugees and demanded permission to take out the funeral procession of the deceased. Some Congress leaisison to' take out the ders also supported their plan and ultimately permission was granted

The funeral procession consisted of four to five thousand people, accompanied by a heavy police guard. Its leaderheavy police guard. Its leader-, ship was in the hands of the Jan Sangh workers who shout-ed very provocative slogans-"Blood for Blood", "Martyr Suraj Prakash Zindabad", etc.

While one end of the procession was passing through Muslim localities and the bulk of the mourners had reached the cremation stabbed a Muslim boy. Some huts of the Muslim workers were set on fire. The above some 25-30 yards from a police post.

As a result of this the situation became very tense. Some other incidents of stabbing also took place in other parts of the city.

These incidents worried the district authorities and they asked the funeral proces-sionists not to return through the Muslim localities. They, however, did not accept the advice of the police—even a Congress leader, Dau Dayal Khanna, did not cooperate with the police.

At this stage the authorities clamped curfew on the town from 10 pm. to 6 a.m. In the night.no incident took place. The police also started arresting criminal offenders.

bulk of the mourners had Next day, March 20, reached the cremation the Communists, Congressmen, ground, news came that PSP workers and Sarvodaya-some processionists had ites in cooperation with the Next day, March 20,

authorities successfully nersuaded the people to open-their shops. But the Jan Sangh again came out with a logan asking the shopkeer not to open their shops till their "Hindu brothers" were released.

But by this time the Jan Sangh had become somewhat unpopular and their slogan was not heeded. The district called authorities also communal leaders to the kotwali and gave them the task of maintaining peace.

Although 200 persons have been arrested in connection with these disturbances the real communal leaders — abetters of the crime-are still free. They are still having their way. U.P.'s Rome Minister, too, has corroborated the responsibi-lity of the Jan Sangh for its part in Moradahad riots and yet its leaders are free-ly carrying on communal propaganda.

Though there is peace on the surface a real danger of revival of communal frenzy remains. After Jabalpur, the orkers and Sarvodaya- Jan Sangh has done it again, cooperation with the this time in Moradabad.

London, March 25.

# **Tagore Centenary In Britain**

ed contemporary poets in the English language, in collaboration with Bengali

scholars, for a new transla-

tion of Rabindranath Tagore.

The Tagore Centenary Cele-

men and women as members.

Its patron is the Prime Minis-

### From Omeo Gupta

N May, 1961, India will the Committee feels, "the Tagore with the participation celebrate the birthday problems and urgencies of of well-known names in art great sons, Rabindranath plicated; much of the poetry 6 at the Mahatma Gandhi Tagore. The significance of this occasion has not been Bengali to the English of a second second lost in the countries far beyond the borders of India, including Great Britain.

For Rabindranath's message was intended not only for India but for mankind as a whole. Though art and poetry were his chosen media, he rose to equally great heights when the country and humanity at large required his identification on another important level. The poet and the playwright also became the poli-tical leader.

It is true that in certain literary quarters in London, as opposed to most other capi-tals in Europe, there remains a degree of coolness and in-difference towards the Poet and his works. Beyond doubt, a good deal of the current prejudice is due to the poli-tical expressions of the Poet which were from the very be-ginning too much for these gentlemen

. D. Bernal, Yehudi Menuhin, The Countess of Harewood, The Countess of Harewood, and the fact that Tagore Paul Robeson, Dr. K. S. Shel-is not read in England as vankar and many other not-widely as, for instance, in able personalities. the '20s and '30s is because of the English translations of his works which of his works which, accordof his works which, accord-ing to some progressive-minded poets and writers, are "quite preposterous" Moreover, many of his extraordinarily p o w e r ful writings have never been translated at all.

One of the main ambitions the Tagore Centenary Committee Great Britain is to make an <u>A public meeting at the</u> earnest attempt to tackle historic Royal Albert Hall to this problem in a permanent pay homage to the Poet on and constructive manner. May 8. Great Britain is to make an and constructive manner. Rabindranath Tagore lives — A week-end Conference ratio in his work. "Yet in his day", on the various works of lovir

are:

NEW AGE

countries far borders of ng Greet Dei

- A Tagore Play, The Sacrifice, at the Old Vic on May 7, with Dame Sybil Thorn-dike and Sir Lewis Casson. The Committee hopes to commission, if sufficient fund is raised, distinguish-

- An Exhibition of Tagore's paintings arranged by Mr. W. G. Archer for three weeks starting on May 4

- The European Premiere of a film, based on three of Tagore's stories, which is now in the process of being combration Committee in Great pleted by Satyajit Ray. Britain has in it distinguished

Uday Shankar's production of "Shamanya Kshati", which is still under negotiation.

Its patron is the Prime Minis-ter, Harold Macmillan. Vijáya Laksmi Pandit and Reginald Sorensen, MP, are its Presi-dent and Chairman respecti-vely. Also in the Committee are Prof. A. L. Basham, Dr. Arnold Bake, James Cameron, R. Palme Dutt, Dr. Arthur Geddes, Lord Listowel, Kings-ley Martin, Earl Mountbatten, Miss Kathleen Nott, D. N. Pritt, John Platt-Mills; Prof. J. D. Bernal, Yehudi Menuhin, The Countess of Harewood, Moreover, if the target of £20,000, which the Con has set out to raise, is achiev-ed and if the right momentum of interest is generated, the following programme will also be undertaken: a. The f a lecture-the British establishment of a course at one of universities on the various aspects on Tagore's works; b. periodic conferences between British and Indian scholars and men of letters; c. scholarships for British boys and girls to visit India The Committee intends to honour the Poet's memory in a varlety of ways. It proposes to carry out a programme of activities which will revive in Britain, "the hugely versatile character of Tagore's contri-bution to the humanities of his time in poetry, painting, education, philosophy." Among particular Santiniketan. (The Government of India has particular Santiniketan. (The, Government of India has agreed, for a start, to provide six of these in the current year for the 16-18 year olds in the form of a month's trip to India, as prizes in an essay competition.)

education, philosophy." Among the programmes already fixed If all these programmes are carried out successfully ther no doubt, the impact on the people of this country will be Substantial

> They will, above all, do honour to the man whose writ-ings symbolise the basic aspi-rations of the whole of peace-loving humanity.

## **INDUSTRIALISATION**:

Lignite per annum for use in the generation of 2.5 million K.W. as electricity and the production of 3.8 lakh tons of carbonised lignite briquettes for domestic and industrial use, and 1.52 lakh tons of Urea fertilizer is one example of this initiative.

The National Mineral Development Corporation, set up in November 1958 to under-take the exploitation of minerals other than oil and coal is another example.

Still another significant development during the Second Plan has been the nationalisation of hitherto British-owned Kolar Gold Mines in Mysore.

It also demands that the pattern of investment should not be determined by "any The Third Plan projects in this field include: (i) Exploration and exploitation of the copper deposits at Khetri and the Daribo for a producdoctrinaire division between the public sector and the pri-vate sector." The current session of the FICCI that has been held in Delhi this week has passed a tion of 10.000 tons annually: (ii) development of the dia-mond deposits in Panna; (iii) exploitation of the pyrite resolution on the Third Plan which constitutes an insolent and bold challenge of the prideposits at Anior for the manufacture of sulphur for the first time in our country and of sulphric acid as well. vate sector to the basic poll-

We have recorded above the

achievements of the new In-dian industries which high-light the growth of industria-

lisation and create the foun-

dations for its further expansion. There has been general increase in production in the

old consumer industries as

well as in power and trans-port to sustain this many-sided growth.

These achievements, how-

well. In some sectors the plan targets have not been

reached. Among the common

reached. Among the containing people, the feeling of frustra-tion prevails. The progress achieved has been the result of carrying out the progressive

policies of the Second Plan

and the failures due to weak-

nesses shown in carrying out those policies unswervingly and also its inherent contra-

The Draft Outline of the

Third Plan, again, reiterates

the national policy of the de-

velopment of basic and heavy industries. In very clear terms it speaks of the "lead-

ing role of the public sector which is expected to grow both absolutely and relative-ly to the organised private

It also proclaims the aim of

the State Policy as control-ling the private sector. "The State is to plan its own in-

vestments and to influence and regulate economic acti

vity within the private sec-

dictions

The Policy

Struggle

cles, pattern and targets of the Third Plan. It demands that priority

to heavy industris go and industries be consume riven at least 50 per cent of given at least 50 per cent of the investments. It demands the further development and expansion of the public sector held up and instead private sector allowed to en-ter the fields hitherto reserved for the prblic sector. It demands all round reactionary changes in Plan policies to ensure that na-tional resources and State authority serve their narrow selfish interests.

the Plan, not to get on the wrong side of national opinion and build up its own streng-th and political lobby, Having

become stronger they are now

In the "Tentative Outline"

of the Third Plan of its con-

ception, the FICCI states that

be such as to guarantee that

by arbitrary restriction of entry to private entrepreneurs from industires or services which they have sedulously

developed or are actively de veloping."

"this situation is not vitiated

upper

if the need to ensure accele

rated development' is up most" then the Plan sh

showing their teeth.

FICCI's Draft and propo-sals so provoked the Prime Minister that in his inaugural speech as reported in the Economic Times, March 26, he "switched on to caustic re-marks and blunt words which stunned the packed auditorium

The companies with authorised capital of Rs. one crore and more hold 57 per cent of the total of autho-rised capital of all the com-He said, "Some people occupying important talk in terms of their places" r special rised capital and in 1957-58. it was 64 per cent. Every year their share has been well above half and this and group problems. He tho ught such people lived in the "past geological age" and were "hopelessly illiterate" and "absolutely ignorant" about what was happening in sharply brings out their growing weight inside the Indian economy. the social and the econom

which thought in terms of

New Giant-sized Government and non-Government Companies registered during 1957-60. (Authorised Capital in crores of Rs.) A11 Go

assigning of any important role to private enterprise is "based on the assumption that the private sector ac-cepts the broad discipline and values implicit in the national Plan and will fur ction is unison with the public sector."

Again it states that the

Let us now recall the attitude of the spokesmen and be controlled and related to leaders of the private sector. public purpose. Businessmen Let us now recall the atti- "Private enterprise has to cerns, both in terms of num-de of the spokesmen and be controlled and related to ber of concerns as also the aders of the private sector. public purpose. Businessmen authorised capital, the private meir most representative should realise that actual sector is far ahead of the pub-ganisation is the Federation field for them in planned de-Indian Chambers of Corn-velopment tended to become groups of the private sector rece and Industry (FICCI). much greater, and with the the cheek to dictate national raised a howl when the correct approach of partner-policies and think that if the leaders of the private sector. public purpose, Businessmen Their most representative should realise that actual organisation is the Federation field for them in planned deof Indian Chambers of Comraised a howl

APRTL 2, 1961

# fields "It was a vulgar outlook

		1959-60 1		958-59	1957-58	
	No.	Autho- rised Capital	No.	Autho- rised capital	No.	Autho- rised capital.
All Companies.	31	91.5	22	239.2	28	66.0
Government.	. 7	28.5	. 6	98.0	2	8.0
Others.	24	63.0	16	141.2	26	58.0

private wealth and public squalor." "Private enterprise has to

naugural speech to the annual session of the British-domi-nated Associated Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta stated that the Government looked

### Capital

The leaders of Indian private enterprise have grown so bold and insolent as to challenge traditional and passionately-held national policies because they have become imme stronger and more influen-tial in Indian life, the cap-tains of Indian industry have now become the heads of giant monopoly enterprises.

Finance Minister Morarji, answering the Communist criticism said that he was not for mountains growing up but a broad plateau to develop in the course of the country's planned development. He stands fiatly contradicted by stands fiatly contradicted by the Annual Report on the Company Law Administration for the year ending March 1960. It discloses that all sec-tions of the Indian capitalist class have grown as they never grew before, whether they are small below 5 lakhs capital, or middle between 10 to 15 lakhs middle between 10 to 15 lakhs capital, or big from 50 to one crore capital and that those that have grown the most are the giant concerns with the authorised capital of one crore and above.

Again, the table below shows how these giant con-cerns stand divided between the public and the private

The table discloses that ln the field of giant size concerns, both in terms of num-

NEW AGR

vested interests, both native new and progressive policy ship, and not master and Government has allowed them concessions. For example, it aims for the Second Plan were servant relationship—private to become so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to and policies it can be or- Iron Units. In the production dered about and even nation- of alloy, tool and special in go of 3.5 million tons of tamely accepted the aims of to national development." allowed to start production to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to allow to start Pig to allow to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to allow to start Pig to allow to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to allow to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to allow to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to allow to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to allow to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to allow to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to be come so big despite na- has been allowed to start Pig to be come so b

and reached Rs. 3,100 crores mark. The Third Plan has fixed private sector investment at Rs. 4000 crores. Emboldened by the success of their tricks and gains during that the Government looked upon the public, private and foreign sectors alike. Growth Of Monopoly the tricks and gains during the Second Plan period, they are demanding revision in their favour in the Draft of the Third Plan itself, formal-ly and openly.

During the Second Plan period, they succeeded in disrupting the basic pattern of the Plan, limited the lead of the public sector and weakened the controls over and got around limits set for the private sector. In the Third Plan, they want limitations to go, the very pattern of development to be changed in their favour, so that they can dominate the nation's economic life still more than they do now.

amazing piece is that the private sector has not grown so big and fast on its own re-sources, as the table below will show:

🗄 🚯 From Centre Pages

opportunity for contributing to national development." dered about and even nation-in striking contrast to the above can be massed ever-growing statements of other important Cabinet colleagues of the Prime Minister to the Finance Minister in his mark. The Thild Plan has proving the total colleagues of the Prime Minister in his and reached Rs. 3,100 crores mark. The Thild Plan has proving the total colleagues and reached Rs. 3,100 crores mark. The Thild Plan has proving the total colleagues and reached Rs. 3,100 crores mark. The thild Plan has proving the total colleagues and reached Rs. 3,100 crores mark. The total colleagues and reached Rs. 3,100 crores mark. The thild Plan has proving the total colleagues and reached Rs. 3,100 crores mark. The thild Plan has proving the total colleagues and reached Rs. 3,100 crores mark. The thild Plan has proving the total colleagues and reached Rs. 3,100 crores mark. The thild Plan has proving the total colleagues and reached Rs. 3,100 crores the total corres the total colleagues and reached Rs. 3,100 crores total total total corres and total colleagues and total co been allowed to enter the fer-tilizers sector and is likely to dominate it. New big aluminium concerns are all in the private sector and with foreign collaboration. The real picture is not

only one of conce only one of concessions to the private sector but also of resistance to its major de-mands. For example, the national slogan of a big Third Plan has been stuck to. The private sector has not been sanctioned its steel expansion programmes, The fourth steel plant at Bokaro would remain in the public sector. Existing public sector. Existing Western Oil companies have been denied the demand of expansion. Oil and natural gas is being rapidly develop-ed in the public sector though negotiations with the foreign monopolies are also simulataneously going on. What the situation most de-

mands is to stop the rot of any The outrageous part of this more concessions to the private sector and strer vate sector and strengthen na-tional resistance to the basic aims and the concrete demands of the selfish leaders of the private sector

Sources of Supply of funds the private sector:	for industria (Rupees in c	l programmes of rores)
	Second Plan Period.	Third Plan Period.
From institutional agencies	. 85	130
Direct Loan participation by Central and State Govern		
ments.	20	10
New issues.	120	200
Internal resources (Net o repayment liabilities)	f 400	610
Direct Foreign credit	· · ·	
participation in Capital.	200	300
Total.	825	1250

The table shows that a lit- Foreign panies formed during the teless than half of the funds year 1959-60. During 1958-59, they accounted for 84 from their own internal re-per cent of the total autho-sources, a little more than from their own internal re-sources, a little more than ¼ came from public or State resources, a little less than ¼ from foreign resources. The picture for the Third Plan is picture for the Third Plan is virtually the same. Thus the private sector has grown fat from public and State resources and has deepened foreign dependence or brought in the foreigners as partners. The private sector has also

won concrete and seriou

### Capital

If the growth of industria-lisation is the biggest single achievement of Indian planning, the big use of foreign capital investments is the most dangerous menace which threatens the future of Answer national economy ing Bhupesh Gupta, Morar-ji's Deputy stated in the Rajya Sabha, "There has been a progressive increase

\* SEE BACK PAGE

### **JUST OUT** JUST OUT SOME ASPECTS OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE Ajit Roy In some respects a continuation of the author's earlier work, *INDIAN MONOPOLY CAPITAL*, the present study particularly deals with the questions of: Concentration of economic power, Penetration of foreign capital, and the Role of the State senter

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PAGE THIRTEEN

# DOCUMENTS OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL



Indian Children Greet World Peace Council. On Extreme left is the delegate from the Congo, with Prof. J. D. Bernal next to him.

## DECLARATION ON DISARMAMENT undermine the unity and independence of the Congo.

T HE Declaration of Disarmament adopted by the peoples hold the key. It is for World Council of Peace in New Delhi on March 28

Despite the ever growing demand of the peoples for fruitful, peaceful coexistence and a lasting peace, and in spite of changes in the world situation, the arms race continues. . It overshadows mankind with the threat of a nuclear war.

increase of grave danger and nudermining national sove-reignty. Such bases are still being imposed on countries which have recently attained where The conference now taking place in Geneva must quickly reach an agreement to put an end to all nuclear weapon immediately nuclear tests. being imposed on countries which have recently attained independence, Fleets equipped marines carrying bombs and rockets patrol day and night. A sliph mistake, or a rash act. , in a moment of time, lead to the annihilation of the lot of mankind

total disarmament, there can be no real guarantee of

It is imperative that new disarmament negotiations begin with the least possi-ble delay. To be effective, they must not involve the exclusion of any country. It is essential that each con try participating should enter these discussions with the real and publicly expressed intention of disarming, and if they are to succeed, each stage of dis-armament must be accompanied by appropriate con-trols; but there can be no control without real dis-armament. The policy of armament. The policy of "arms control" is no substitute for disarmament. We reject utterly the policy of the balance of terror and the policy of so-called "deterrence" "deterren

PAGE FOURTEEN

peoples' need for abundant life, to remove war from the Those whose interests are the postponement of the negotiations shall not be war do not relax their efforts. Vast sums are swallowed up in military budgets. The lead in this acceleration of arms production, creating ever more terrible weapons. Fore-ign military bases are or the states are super terrible weapons. Forelife, to remove war from the life of humanity, to replace armament by disarmament, to replace cold war, by inter-national cooperation and peaceful coexistence in a world without war.

T HE World Council of on the Congo says that it which have recently attained whether in the Sanara or elsc-independence, Fleets equipped where. There must be no fur-with nuclear weapons roam ther tests anywhere in the the seas, Aircraft and sub-marines carrying bombs and piling and use of nuclear weawas profoundly shocked by the brutal murder of Patrice Lumumba, Prime Minister of the legal government of the Congo, and his companions, which gave rise to great indignation pons must be unconditional-ly banned by international agreement.

companions, rise to great indignation throughout the world. It considers that the solu-tion of the Congo crisis is a readlem that concerns all which the It is of crucial importance lot of mankind. Without complete and to halt the plans to put nuction of the Congo crisis is a problem that concerns all peoples and on which the maintenance and consolida-tion of world peace depend. The chaotic situation creat-ed by the imperialist powers and their agents in the Congo, headed by the United States, constitutes a threat to peace and a grave violation of lear weapons into the hands of military commands, such as NATO, and to supply nuclear arms to countries such as Federal Germany and Japan, where the very forces which bear responsibility for the Second World War are in positions of power. Instead, we must act to

and a grave violation of national sovereignty. The tragedy of the Congo Instead, we must act to limit the danger spots, by establishing nuclear - free zones—zones of disengage-ment in Central Europe and in other areas of potential In other areas of potential danger. Foreign troops must be withdrawn from the countries where they are stationed, military bases abolished, military pacts dissolved.

The manufacture of arms cannot solve any economic problems; on the contrary, it increases want. The vast su ncreases want. The vast sums of money devoted to the pro-duction of destructive wea-pons must be used to improve the lot of mnkind. Disarmament is the hope. "deterrence". The peoples who are insist-ing on the first steps to dis-armament also demand that the countries responsible for

NEW AGE

is largely due to the activi-ties of the UN Secretariat

which made use of the troops under its command to bring about the overthrow of the

elected government and can-

not escape responsibility for the murder of Patrice

Lumumba. These actions have seriously weakened the

authority and damaged the

reputation of the UN in Africa and throughout the

world. The UN military command

them to impose disarmament by immediate and widespread

Peace solemnly appeals to men and women of the whole world to act now to fulfill the

**RESOLUTION ON** 

CONGO

Peace in its resolution

ion. The World Council of

ON SOUTH

AFRICA

over the majority of the pop lation. 'Apartheid' denies to the majority the most elemen-

tary human rights, treats it as inferior and has led to brutal

oppression and even mass-acre. Discrimination on gro-

unds of race is not only evil in itself and a means of in-

tensified exploitation of cheap labour, but a source of ten-sion between peoples which can lead to war.

Moreover the South African Government is building military forces which stitute a threat to all

constitute a threat to an the African states. It is per-

petuating this system in South-West Africa which it

has illegally annexed. Condemning this hateful

necessary action to support their struggle for legitimate rights. In particular it urges

support to the boycott of South African goods called

ing free play to the Belgian and other imperialists and their Congolese tools, Kasa-vubu, Mobutu, Kalonji and Tshombe, to partition the Congo. It calls on all throughout the world who and other imperialists and their Congolese tools, Kasa-vubu, Mobutu, Kalonji and mbe, who served to divide favour peace to support these the country and open the way colonial to restoration of creating conditions prevented the legal which government, headed by Patrice Lumumba, from exercising its power

The World Peace Movement supports only the legal Gov-remment of Antoine Gizenga system and an insult to the supports only the legal Govdignity of man. This form of national and racial oppresnd in order to put an end to the aggression, safeguard sion constitutes a monstrous domination of the minority the independence and unity of the Congo and secure peace, the World Council of Peace demands:

Recognition and support 1 for the legitimate Central Government headed by Anine Gizenga, and the creation of conditions assuring its normal functioning over the entire territory.

2. Immediate punishment of those responsible for the ital murder of Patrice brutal murder of Patrice Lumumba and his compa-

3. Disarming of the armed gangs of Mobutu, Tshombe and Kalonjt, equipped and officered by agents seeking to

system without reserve, the World Council of Peace accl-**4** Immediate evacuation of all Belgian troops and civil personnel and of all aims all those in South Africa, of whatever race or colour, who oppose 'apartheid' and foreign troops that serve the interests of the colonialists. through the world, in the name of friendship between the nations to take every

5. Withdrawal of all UN • troops if they fail to carry out without delay the above-mentioned demands.

6. Non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Congolese people, who must be sole masters of their own destiny.

denounces the conspiracy of the imperialists headed by the USA, Great Britain and Belgium with the complicity

\* FROM PAGE THREE

pted from ceilings except Go-vernment farms and tea and

each:

### for by the oppressed South Africa thems South Africa themselves, and for the continuation of active solidarity with them until the hateful apartheid' policy is brought to an end. The World Counil of Peace

### BIHAR KISAN MARCH

committees of peasants and agricultural labourers should homesteads and gardens, be associated with the task of

each; v) No land should be exem-pted from cellings except Go-vernment farms and tea and lac plantations; Implementing tills to be the person of the person transport. S. This meeting calls upon S. all parties, organisations and groups interested is the well being of the person transport. The person of the person transport. in the increase in the agri-cultural production rapid development of the State and strengthening of democracy in our social, political and economic life, to whole-heartedly support the above-mentioned demands and units their forces to force the Gov-ernment to concede them ernment to concede them.

6 the peasants and agricul-tural labourers of the State to intensify their agitation to intensify their agitation for a just and proper ceiling and for immediate distrib tion of the surplus land, for immediate distribution of all cultivable waste land held by the Government, and for

The meeting assured the peasants and the agricultural labourers of the full support The UN military command disarmed and paralysed the Congolese forces that were defending the country's unity rent prevalent in the locality; and solidarily of the other sections of the people of the State in their just and heroic struggle for land, food, demoand solidarily of the other sections of the people of the State in their just and heroic

### APRIL 2, 1961

### From Our Correspondent

T HE anti-tax campaign reached a new height in the Punjab on March 22 when several thousands of demonstrators braving merciless lathi blows and tear-gas shells of the Police demonstrated before the As-

Earlier public meetings had been held in all the districts of the Punjab. On January 1 and February 25 demonstraand repruary 25 demonstra-tions were organised at the call of the Party and mass organisations all over the  $\bigstar$  From Jnan Bikash Moitra Punjab to protest against the tax enhancement proposals of the State Government. In In these demonstrations more than one lakh people had participated.

But what happened on March 22 in the State capi-. tal of the Puniab, has no parallel to it. The number of the demonstrators, their determination and disci-pline created a deep im-pression on this predomi-nantly middle class city of peasant masses through the State People of Chan-the issue of certificates for the State. People of Chan-digarh had never seen such a demonstration earlier in of rent and loans. a demonstration their city.

Chandigarh is not a central place of the Punjab. Yet demonstrators from all parts of the State came here. March 22 from early morning itself peasants, workers and agricultural labourers started coming to the city with flags and banners in their hands. Some came there beating the drums, others shouting sla-gans. Hundreds had come walking long distances. Many jathas came on cycles from as far a distance as 200-miles.

All the demonstrators gath-ered in Sector 22 from where they had to march to the Assembly Chamber at 1 p.m. Usually the Session starts at 2 p.m. But on 22nd the Government changed the timings of the Assembly Session. Sc the demonstrators had to change their time too. The march to the Assembly began

at 12 o'clock. This two-and-a-half mile long procession of the toiling people of the State was led by Harkishan Singh Surject. Dalip Singh Tapiala President Kisan Sabha, Darshan Singh Jhobal President Punjab De hati Mazdoor Sabha. Satish Loomba General Secretary Punjab Trade Union Congress, Sohan Singh Josh, Autan Singh Malhotra and Pandit Ram Krishna Bharolian, MLA. The demonstrators were shouting slogans against increase in taxation and demanding a cut in the same. Baddhe hooval tax Vapis karo'-(Withdraw the enhanced taxes), "Stop the realisation of betterment levy till the final 'settlement".

After covering a distance of three miles the proces-APRIL 2, 1961

sion reached near the MLAS' sion reached near the MLAS' Hostel, a place three fur-longs away from the Assem-bly Chamber. Here the Kai-ron regime showed its true colours. A huge police force was blocking the road to was blocking the road to the Assembly Chamber.

old Ghadar Babas were not spared and women too re-ceived lathi-blows. When the demonstrators were only half-a-furlong away from the Assembly Chamber the police started throwing teargas shells. At this mo-ment police also arrested some Even the notorious Kairon-Shahi had to yield before this disciplined assembly of the workers, peasants and agriceived lathi-blows. When the demonstrators I were only half-a-furlong away from the Assembly Chamber I the police started throwing I teargas shells. At this mo-ment police also arrested some comrades including Pandit Ram Krishna Bharollan MLA and Pandit Vidya Dev. monstrated before the As-sembly Chamber voicing the leaders to stop the prothe resentment of the peo-ple of the Punjab against allow the procession to go the latest tax proposals of near the Assembly. Dalip workers, peasants and agri-cultural labourers. The arres-ted leaders were released and brought to the spot before the demonstrators. After 3 p.m. the demonstrators left with the latest tax proposals of the State Government and Central Government. The call for the demonstration was given by Provincial Kisan Sabha, Dehati Maz-door Sabha (Agricultural Labour Association), Pun-jab and Himachal Trade supported by the Punjab branch of the CPI.

A LARGE number of agricultural workers, share-croppers and other sections of peasants, and middle-class people took part in a 29-mile padayatra Nadia district of this State, demanding real land reforms, reorganisation of the realisation of arrears

Commencing their padayatra Commencing their padayatra on March 10, the marchers covered a total of 256 villages spread over thirteen police stations. They passed thro-ugh 74 out of the 148 Unions in the district. Among them were people of different ages, ranking from 14 to 86 years. One 86-year old neasant walk-One 86-year old neason

One 86-year old peasant walk-ed 72 miles and a boy of 14 covered 74 miles. Over 200 wayside meetings were held in course of the march. The padayatris receiv-ed a tremendous ovation wherever they mont ed a tremendous ovation wherever they went. In the area of Karimpur police station alone, the rural people arranged for their stay and food at 58 different places food at 50 different places.

The padavatris noticed The padayatris noticed that peasants were subjec-ted to brutal exploitation and oppression precisely in those villages where the Kisan Sabha or any politi-cal organisation did not exist. This explains why the arrival of the padayatris created a big the in these arrival of the padayatris created a big stir in these areas, and the masses of the rural poor gave them a very warm and enthusiastic reception.

The padayatra culminated in a mass rally in Krishna-nagar, headquarters of Nadia district, on March 15. Over 2,000 workers and peasants and 3,000 middle-class people and 3,000 middle-class people attended the rally, which was addressed by Jyoti Basu and Hare Krishna Konar, Com-munist leaders munist leaders.

The padayatra of peasants from many villages in Mai, Meteli and Nagrakata police trict has begun to-day (March 16). The peasants, peasants, about 5,000 in number, are

vill) All land falling sur-plus over the ceiling as pro-posed above should be acquir-ed by the State and distributed immediately among agri-cultural labourers and poor peasants; all cultivable waste lands owned by the Govern-

lands owned by the Govern-ment should similarly be dis-tributed; cooperative farming should be encouraged after the distribution is completed; ix) The rates of compensa-

vi) Only small owners should be given the right of resumption upto a specified limit; the bataidars getting full proprietory rights over the rest of the land; vii) All false partitions and transfers since 1953 should be annulled and all lands from which peasants have illegally evicted since should be restored to them;

# PUNJAB ANTI-TAX DEMONSTRATION

marching the police unlea-shed lathi-blows. In this tussle while the march con-tinued police attacks did not stop. Scores received serious injuries. Even the old Ghadar Babas were not snared and women too re-

offices to witness this m demonstration. The whole city was overwhelmed by the determination and dis-cipline of the determination and discipline of the demonstration and their sympathies were with them.

marching to Jalpaiguri, headquarters of the dis-trict, in protest against the illegal activities and zoolum of jotedars and police in Mal, Meteli and Nagrakata areas and demanding real land reforms. The peasants are expected

to reach Jalpaiguri on March 28, when they will go in a mass deputation to the De-puty Commissioner of the district district

## PRIMARY

Bengal won an important victory on March 21, when the Chief Minister anno-unced in the State Assemb-the that the Government the convertinity to the Government ly that the Government had decided to grant to the teachers an ad hoc increase "We feel that we must give an opportunity to the Govern-ment to implement its assur-ances". of three rupees in salary and five rupees dearness allowance with effect from April 1 next pending the final recommendations of the Pay Committee, which has been appointed by the Government to go into the questions of emoluments and service conditions of Government employees.

These concessions were lite These concessions were inte-rally wrung out of the Gov-ernment only after the pri-mary teachers, under the leadership of the West Bengal Primary Teachers' Assoc had decided to start squatting in Calcutta and also in all other parts of the State from March 24, and in case this March 24, and in case this step failed to move the Gov-ernment, to abstain from duty with effect from March 28.

The primary teachers been carying on an agitation for their just demands for a very long time. The rising tempo of the movement forced the Government to give cer-tain assurances in 1958. But tain assurances in 1958. But then, it did not deem it neces-sary to honour the pledge. The West Bengal Primary Tea-chers' Association, therefore, had no other alternative but to take the decision, at its an-nual conference in Debras nual conference in Behram-

NEW AGE

pore in December last, to Some of the main demands launch direct action from of the primary teachers are: March 24.

WEST BENGAL

After Dr. B. C. Roy's an-After Dr. B. C. Roy's an-nouncement in the West Bengal Assembly, the Coun-cil of Action of the West Association met to discuss the situation and decided to postpone direct action for in postpone direct action for all children in the age-group 6-14. —Repeal of the Primary Education Acts of 1919 and 1930 and enactment of a new

Prof. Rajkumar Chakra-varty, President, and Prof. Nirmalya Bagchi, MLC, General Secretary of the Associa-tion, said in a statement that the Chief Minister's announcement of the ad hoc increase 
**FRIMARY** Cellent of the ad hoc increase in pay and dearness allowance was very inadequate, but it proved once again the just-ness of the teachers' demands. Even this partial appreciation of the dearneds was an indi-cation of the strength of the teachers' movement

-Introduction of compul-

-Setting up of a democra tically constituted State Pri-mary Education Board, one-third of whose members must

-Appointments of a Primary Education Commis

-Taking over by the Goyernment of the responsibility for primary education in rural-as well as urban areas.

-Fixation of the minimum emoluments at Rs. 100 per mensem with a city allowance of Rs. 25.

---Stoppage of arbitrary transfers as measures of

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR DELEGATES TO THE PARTY CONGRESS

Lumumbanagar, the site @ Ordinary cots will be C Lummmanagar, the site of the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of India (April 7 to 16), own bedding. Is about 2 miles from the Vijayawada Railway Sta-tion. Volunteers will be at the Railway Station to re-ceive the delegates and send them to Lumumbanagar.

Rickshaws will be available at the railway station. Rickshaw puller union is fixing the rate for rickshaws to delegates so that the delegates, who are strangers will not be put to trouble

• Food and lodging to all delegates are being arranged in Lumumba-nagar itself. Both are frec. Bed tea, breakfast, two meals, afternoon tiffin and one cool drink will be serve one cool drink will be served per day.

For the use of delegates a Post Office, relephone, cool drink shops, cigarette shops, fruit shops etc., will be arranged in the Nagar itself, at dele-gates cost.

. 🙆 . Delegates should inform the Reception Committee beforehand as to the train by which they reach Vijayawada and which date.

> K. GOPALA RAO, Secretary, Reception Committee

Prakasam Road, VIJAYAWADA-2.

### FROM PAGE 13 ----- INDUSTRIALISATION PERSPECTIVES

in foreign private invest- songbt to be weakened from ments", and placed the two the Western side, everything tables below on the table of is being done from the So-the House: cialist side to save it.

ODBION DUSINESS INTERMINAS IN INDI

FURE	IGN DUSINES	DO TINAEOTIN	TENTS IN 1	INDIA	and the second second	• •
	Indust	ry-wise Bre	akdown, 19	48-1958 (La	khs of Rs.)	
1948	1953	1955	1956	1957	1958	
Petroleum 22,33	77,09	103,91	116,21	133,77	118,17	
Manufacturing 70,94	126,03	134,91	150,64	186,66	220,09	
Trading 43,03	27,38	26,80	28,97	26,98	29,50	Ξ.
Utilities & Transport 31,23	39,25	39,83	46,18	49,30	47,34	
Mining 11,46	8,38	9,62	10,32	9,77	12,77	
Financial 6,87	14,70	27,84	27,48	24,17	22,86	
Plantations 52,25	71,50	87,20	87,91	86,58	95,80	ι.
Miscellaneous 17,72	27,72	25,89	24,61	- 24,43	24,41	. · ·
Grand Total 255,83	392,05	456,00	492,82	541,66	570.64	

	FOF	EIGN E	JUSINESS	INVESTMEN	TS	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
		Co	untry,-wis	e Breakdown	, 1948-1958	(Lakhs of R	(s.)
	1948	1953	195	5 1956	1957	1958	· • •
United Kingdom	206,02	326,42	376,	81 392,52	398,79	398,03	•
United States	11,17	30,06	39,	76 46,84		59,85	
West Germany 7	8	' 8	2,	54 . 2,75	3,53	3,77	
Japan -	17	12		16 24	64	62	
Switzerland	5,35	5,98	6,		6,68	6,75	·
Pakistan	8,41	4,14	4,		4,20	4,23	
Others	24,63	25,25	25,	77 38,05	70,62	97,39	
Grand Total	255,83	392,05	456,	00 492,82	541,66	570,64	

From 1958 foreign collaboration has not decreased but rapidly increased. The total number of foreign collaboranumber of foreign collabora-tion agreements approved by the Union Ministry of Com-merce and Industry during the 1958-60 are as follows: during 1958: 64, during 1959 they rose to 154 and during 1960 still more to 381. The Hindustan Times, March 25, reports that this dangerous trend is likely to grow. "The Government is an-vious to attract equity parti-

xious to attract equity parti-cipation by foreign capital in an increasing measure in preference to loan capital."

What stll further highlights What still further highlights this danger is the official answer: "There are no special concessions as such for the investment of foreign private capital. Whatever concessions are there, are available equal-iy to foreign investors as well-as to Indian investors."

This is really hiding the ugly truth that the biggest concession that independent concession that independent India can make to foreign capital is to give it all the concessions that are given to Indian capital, that is, not treat it as alien, guard against it, and check its growth growth.

Another very serious failing of Indian planning is the overwhelming dependence on foreign aid which foreign imperialist circles and monopoly groups fully exploit. Typical is the demand of the World Bank that the public sector be "consolidated" ra-ther than expanded, that Inther than expanded, that in-dia permit a heavy inflow of foreign capital, give up or at least restrain its national ambition of economic inde-pendence through industria-lisation, but concentrate upon concentrate upon agriculture instead. One-third agriculture instead. One-third of the Third Plan depends upon foreign aid, Western statesmen as well as their monopoly chiefs seek to fully exploit this weakness. They are making dents in declared patience and gening

are making dents in declared national policies and gaining concessions though not all their demands. During the Second Plan period, the giant crane of Socialist ald was invited to ald industrialisation. It helped and promises to help more during the Third Plan. The literal truth is that the industrial progress of the Second Plan could not have been achieved, without the been achieved, without the the capitalist West. ald from Socialist countries Our country prides itself and as the Third Plan is upon being the bridge between

True to its essentially national bourgeois character, the Indian Government uses Socialist aid to get more aid from the West while the position can be transformed qualitatively by using increasing Socialist aid to dictate better terms to the aiders from the Western Camp.

Vestern Camp. In fact, India with its strategic position in world relations and relative poli-tical stability within, occn-pies a vital position where it can compel the West to change its semi-colonial dictatorial terms to mutu-ally satisfactory terms conally satisfactory terms con-sistent with the national interests and sovereignty both of the aiding and the recipient nations.

#### Foreign Trade

The future of Indian eco nomic development also de-pends considerably on the planning of India's foreign trade. Our foreign trade vet trade. Our foreign trade yet remains overwhelmingly link-ed with the countries of the Western camp and we conse-quently suffer from unfair terms of trade and have to terms of trade and nave to take all the consequences of the capitalist crisis, recession and so on. The beginning of economic cooperation with the countries of Socialism has also led to the rapid development of trade relations with them, on fair and equal terms. The trade with the Socialist countries is yet small enough as compared to our total foreign trade but it is significant enough to act as a very help-ful cushion in taking the im-pact of blows from the Western side.

The Morarjis wilfully distort the attitude of our Party that we want to cut off econo-mic relations with the capitalist West and make India dependent on the Communist-led countries instead. The led countries instead. The truth is we generalise from post-independence Indian na-tional experience, itself to press for developing all-round economic relations with the countries of Socialism, against whose terms and forms even the Morarils dare not com-plain. We only want to use Indian national position in world relations to demand and enforce mutually beneficial terms upon the countries of the capitalist West.

the two camps, but policies of Indian Morariis will make us the door-mat of the Western monopolists.

Inflation And

The capitalist domination over our political and econo-mic life is also reflected in the

economy. It enables the rich to become fabulously richer

in record quick time. It leads

Increased taxation

60.17

process

years:

Budget Year

1959-60 1960-61 1961-62

Taxes

taxation.

compared side by side:

Prices

100.0

101.2

89.6 99.2 105.1 106.1

112 1

118.6

Year

1952-53

1953-54

1954-55 1955-56

1056-57 1957-58 1958-59

1959-60

profits

This is reflected in the National Congress on land re-following table where prices, forms, imposing land ceilings profits and wages can be and ensuring land re-distribution, unfortunately passed off

L. Compress

	•	
٠.	Profits	Wages
	100.0	100.0
	120.6	100.0
	142.5	100.0
,	153.4	105.5
	152.9	108.6
	126.9	112.2
5	146.8	- 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19
	161 7	

without much noise and any serious struggle against it. Prof. A. M. Khusro, of Delhi

The profits are index of prices of variable dividend industrial securities. The wages are index of average annual per head earnings of factory work-ers drawing less than Rs. 200 per month. The prices have risen high,

The prices have risen mgn, profits higher still, only the wages have lagged behind. The real position is much worse than statistically re-

The prices are index of wholesale prices, 1952-53-100.

vealed by the above table. How the rich in India have

grown is shown by the amaz-ing big rise in the number of assessees whose income exceeded Rs. 3 lakhs,

1940-41	•	1.1	333
1951-52		•	1325
1958-59			2693

This is not all. More than half of the national income generated through the Plan is pocketed by 20 per cent of the top rich. T. T. Samuel in the AICC Economic Review, November 22, 1960, has given the following striking data:

56

55 50

45 44

100	alu			20%
(In	Perce	ent	ag	es):
Puerto 1	Rico		• -	
India	·	•	۰.	
Ceylon				
U.K.				

The top rich of India grab a larger share of the national cake than their doubles in the UK or USA! We are, however, supposed to be building "the Social-ist Pattern of Society" while they are unashamed cham-pions of private enterprise! The wages position is much worse than given in the ear-lier table. The index of real lier table. The index of real wages reveals a sorrier pic-ture. Union Labour Minister Nanda on April 11, last year, during the Budget Debate admitted, "Between 1939 and 1947 the standard of living of the workers had declined by 25 per cent. By 1951 they had

:	Direct		Total		•
	2.50	÷. *	26'07	:	
			24.23		
	3.00		63.17		

just recovered lost ground. By 1955, the real wages had in-creased by 13 per cent. But since 1956, when again prices started rising, their gains have been to an extent wiped out " out.

that the incentives are only for the capitalist class while for the people there are only disincentives all round. This does not lead to win-This does not lead to win-ning the people for the Flan but only compelling them to wage big mass struggles in the years ahead. This is also the conclusion of an eminent national economist like Prof. D. R. Gadgil embodied in a paper he submitted to the Plan-ning Commission. ning Commission.

The national scandal of silently scuttling the Nagpur Resolution of the Indian

Prof. A. M. Khusro, of Delhi University, records the follow-ing conclusions; "The econo-mic history of recent years has favoured the absentee land-owner against the tenant-cultivator the large farmer (with surplus) against small farmer and cultivator against the landless labourer: within the landless labourer; within the groups of tenants the large tenant appears to have fared better than the small

one whose 'security has all along been tentative and precarlous. But above all a new class of agricultural mana-gers has emerged which is ready to use new techniques of cultivation and even to invest in land but is opposed to land reforms, coperativisa-tion, or for that matter any measures which have a semb-lance of equality."

### Agrarian Picture

The picture in the nation's major economic sector and of the majority of our common people, who are pea-sants or landless labourers, is so dismal because feudalis so dismal because feudal-ism has not been eliminat-ed but its remnants allowed to remain while the capita-list penetration of the rural economy has been aided and encouraged which ma-kes self-help and coopera-tive movements symbolic.

This failure in the rural economy has produced the lag in agricultural production as compared to the rise in the industrial production. This lag has meant that the internal market of India fails to expand to the extent demand-ed by rising industrialisation, that Indian economy fails to produce the requiste resources demanded by needs of development, our traditional national exports cannot be increased to the extent de-manded by the foreign ex-change position and so on.

If the industrialisation If the industrialisation achieved has added new and strong muscles to the arms of Indian economy, the fal-lure of land reforms has kept its feet those of clay.

The Vijayawada Congress of The Vijayawada Congress of our Party will discuss the state of the nation's economy-and formulate the Commu-nist attitude towards the Third Plan, with the view of carrying forward the positive achievements of the Plan and negating its weaknesses and fallings.

During the Second Plan-period it is the Indian mono-poly capitalist groups and the foreign agencies that have lobbled, manoeuvred and inlobbled, manoeuvred and in-tervened—and very persistent. ly—to mould the Plan in their own favour while the popular forces have remained divided and virtually paralysed. The main endeavour of our Party would be to change this sorry state of affairs during the Third Plan period.

#### NEW AGE

poorer.

ple do as indirect taxation is

ple do as indirect taxation is fantastically unfair. The wide condemnation of Morarji's latest Budget and its wild acclaim by the monopolists at home and abroad is only a

reflection of the phenomenon. Inflation and indirect taxa-tion are the traditional twin

bourgeois methods to put the burden of development on the

working people and make them pay for the Plan, and enable the capitalist class to garner ever rising profits.

Under such conditions a pattern of national income grows which is spontaneously characterised as the rich be-

coming richer and the poor

mic life is also reflected in the capitalist modes of financing the Plan. The two major measures for raising internal resources in the existing set up have been inflation and Inflation does make easy resources available to the Gov-ernment but it also causes all-round harm to the nation's

INCOME RECEIVED BY 20%

	(In	P	erce	ent	ta	Ę
	Puerto	Ri	co		• •	
•	India					
	Ceylon					
	ΠŘ.				•	

in record quick time. It leads to waste and encourages speculation. Above all it leads to the rapid rise of the monopoly groups to the top of the economy and garner super-profits. it. TISA. Inflation, shoots the pri-ces up and this completely corrodes the living stand-ards of the people. It makes the common housewife cyni-cal about the Plan.

main reliance on indirect taxation is another similar policy which speeds the above The table below gives the magnitude of direct and in-direct taxation in crores of rupees during the last few

Indirect 23.57 24.23 The share of the total taxa-tion which the upper classes contribute as direct taxation and which the common peo-

The present position is