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Self-Reliance In Food And Energy Urged

Mrs. Gandhi Opens Science Congress

From Our Staff Correspondent

BHUBANESWAR, Jan. 3.—Mrs Gandhi today called for self-sufficiency in food and energy to "meet the people's needs, safeguard our security and to preserve our individuality in the international community".

The Prime Minister was inaugurating the 64th annual session of the Indian Science Congress Association on the Utkal University campus here

Mrs Gandhi arrived this morning on a three day visit to Orissa Before inaugurating the Science Congress session, she opened an exhibition depicting the main theme of the session—survey conservation and utilization of resources The exhibition she said, 'is relevant to rural development and all our programmes"

She added 'In colonial days, our resources enriched others Freedom gave us the opportunity to harness them for the welfare of our people We have learnt the hard way that the economies of the developing world cannot easily escape control by the highly industrialized countries Sometimes subtly and sometimes blatantly, we are counselled to pursue technological and economic policies which will strengthen their hold instead of our self-reliant development A country like ours should consider its resources strategy against this background and decide what is in its best interest

"Some argue that the theory of comparative advantage as understood in trade in manufactured goods be applied to fuel, minerals and other natural resources The USA started a major programme of domestic energy development and conservation because the import of 29% of its oil needs was felt to be an unacceptable level of dependence on other oil-producing nations India's population is huge and its needs are enormous In spite of increasing self reliance, we are still vulnerable to the uncertainties of weather for the most basic of all needs—food"

Mrs Gandhi said "Our resolve for self-sufficiency is reinforced by the use of food as an instrument of pressure and the very real danger of some countries wielding the technology of weather modification as an economic weapon"

The search for self-reliance imposed a special burden on scientists and technologists It was today accepted that agricultural development should be based wholly on indigenous scientific knowledge and technological capacity, harnessed to appropriate administrative programmes

She felt that greater importance should be given to earth sciences and technologies in regard to manpower development and applied research The establishment of the National Remote Sensing Agency a few years ago, and the decision to set up an ocean science and technology board for the coordination of research and development and exploration of the living and non living resources of the sea indicated the Government's determination to provide further support to the study of earth sciences The Geological Survey of India should modernize its capabilities to take full advantage of the latest scientific techniques in mapping and resource assessment. Meteorology also needed attention

The industrial research and development efforts ought to be committed to technologies rooted in and derived from the country's natural resources base The chemical industries in the USA and West Germany are good examples of how the industries can be developed on two different bases —petroleum in the USA and coal in Germany

"Had we listened in the early sixties to Dr Hussain Zaheer's plea and based our chemical feedstock policy not merely on oil but on our abundant coal reserves, we would have withstood the oil crisis with much less strain", Mrs Gandhi said

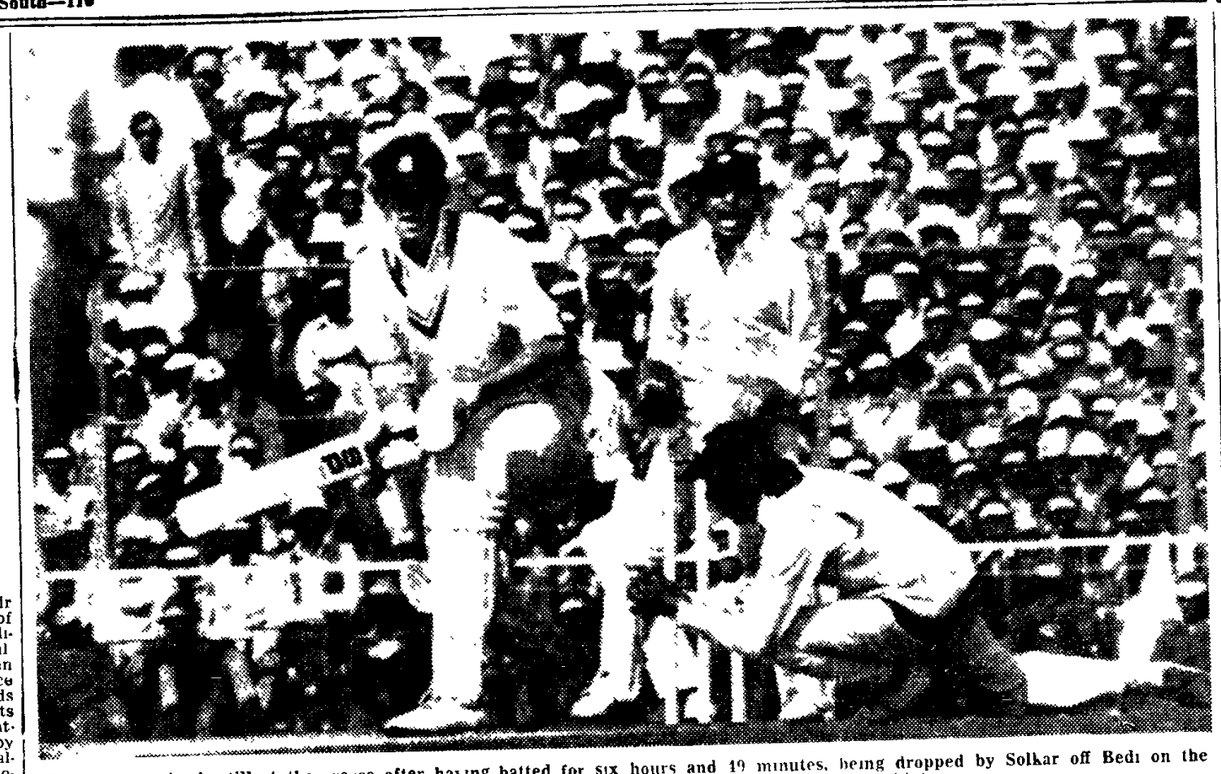
She thanked the Hyderabad Regional Research Laboratory and the Dhanbad Institute for their contribution to the programme of large-scale conversion from utilization of oil to utilization of coal

The Prime Minister said. "Indian technology and Indian science must spring from Indian needs and priorities Our scientists should be vigilant against the attempts of foreign interests and by analysis and communication challenge their scientific and technological arguments to deflect us from our path'

Referring to India's "modest success" in nuclear power development she said 'Our investing in power reactors fuelled with natural uranium was farsighted The commercial attractiveness and working safety of reactors operating with enriched uranium appear to be clouded in increasing doubt As a result of the fivefold increase in price, our own uranium which has been classified by many foreign experts as uneconomical, has become economical"

Mrs Gandhi denied the allegation that agriculture had been neglected "Let facts speak for themselves Between 1900 and 1947, India's annual rate of growth in agriculture was only about 0 01%. During 1947-48, our rice production was about 24 million tonnes and

(continued on page 7 col 2)



Tony Greig, who is still at the crease after having batted for six hours and 19 minutes, being dropped by Solkar off Bedi on the third day of the second Test at the Eden Gardens on Monday —Statesman.

Zia Confers With Chinese Vice-Premier

HONG KONG, Jan. 3—The Chinese Vice-Premier, Mr Li Hsien nien, held talks with Major-General Ziaur Rahman, Chief Martial Law Administrator of Bangladesh, in Peking today, reports Reuter quoting the New China News Agency

Mr Li's team to the talks included the Foreign Minister, Mr Huang Hua, and the Vice Ministers for Foreign Trade and Economic Relations with Foreign Countries

General Zia was assisted by Mr Azizul Haque, Adviser to the President for Agriculture and Mr S M Shafiul Alam, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission

The Bangladesh leader arrived in Peking yesterday on an official visit

AP adds from Tokyo General Zia yesterday urged Chinese officials to declare the Indian Ocean a "zone of peace"

Mr Li praised Gen. Zia's leadership, saying, "the Chinese Government and the people express their highest admiration for this."

Mr Li added that the Soviet Union hoped to "control and enslave" South Asia

Border Talks May Be Held This Month

From Our Special Representative

NEW DELHI Jan 3—India-Bangladesh border talks are likely to be held during the second week of this month Representatives of the two countries will review measures taken by the two Governments to curb smuggling along the border

The talks will be held between the Director General of the Indian Border Security Force and the Director General of Bangladesh Rifles

ENGLAND'S PATHETIC RUN CRAWL

By KISHORE BHIMANI

IS Tony Greig trying to bore the Indian team into submission or are the English players trying to get into the Guiness Book of Records in recognition of having put the better part of 70 000 people to sleep in broad daylight? Monday at the Eden Gardens was a conspicuously unmemorable day in the annals of Test cricket as yet another pathetic run crawl reduced the second Test match to a farce as 149 runs were put on in 5½ hours of play to leave England in a commanding position in the match with 285 for six in reply to India's 155 all out in the first knock

True the run rate was not very much different from the tenacious effort of the day before but it was totally inexplicable in view of England's increasing tally Chris Old demonstrated in his brief but enjoyable innings of 35 not out that Indian spinners could be tackled with aggression Why had Greig and Tolchard, even after their heroic rescue act, allowed themselves to scratch and prod even after the Indian total had been easily surpassed on the morning of the third day's play'

Although the cricket was frankly uninspiring there is no detracting from stamina and determination of Tony Greig's innings of 94 not out, spanning just under seven hours It was especially noteworthy because of Greig's indisposition with a reported virus infection which had caused him to run a high temperature on the third morning of play

The Indian spin attack continued to be tight and deadly but after all, batsmen can make any bowler appear devastating with too much respect. Chandrasekhar for one bowled a series of untidy overs but only the odd ball was punished And it would perhaps have been fitting if Chandra had in fact sent Tolchard back with the score at 208 for 4 when he bowled two overs of suddenly inspired penetration which had the English batsman staring in disbelief at the weaving and forward spinning ball which appeared to

(continued on page 8 col 2)

Blackmarketing In Tickets: 1 Fined

By a Legal Reporter

Mr D K Panda, Metropolitan Magistrate, Calcutta on Monday, fined Mr Rashmi Kant Bakhra Rs 100 for having sold the National Cricket Club members' tickets for the Test match between India and England at Rs 350 a ticket on January 2 The tickets had been distributed to NCC members free of cost The accused paid the fine

Pakistan To Go Ahead With N-Plant Scheme

ISLAMABAD, Jan 3—Pakistan said today that it would proceed with plans to purchase a nuclear reprocessing plant from France despite discouragement from the USA and Canada, says AP

Mr Aziz Ahmed Minister for Defence and Foreign Affairs, told a Press conference that the transaction involved only Pakistan and France and "no third country has any right to demand that Pakistan should abandon the reprocessing plant"

The plant is expected to cost about $150 million The USA has opposed its purchase to discourage the proliferation of nuclear weapon producing capability

Sethna Stresses Need For Accelerated Research

From Our Staff Correspondent

BHUBANESWAR, Jan 3—Dr H N Sethna, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission today stressed the need for accelerated research to achieve self-sufficiency in the industrial and agricultural sectors He was presiding over the 64th session of the Indian Science Congress Association.

India and other developing countries were faced with the problem of inadequate utilization of manpower machinery and natural resources "This is partly due to indiscriminate adoption of foreign technology and inadequate orientation of indigenous efforts" he added

Referring to the "painful experience" of capital-intensive technologies which did not create sufficient employment opportunities Dr Sethna said successful development of science and technology depended upon local social conditions and the physical environment

This however did not imply that India should not go in for foreign collaboration "in very high technology fields where we may not have adequate know-how and the output of which is of utmost importance to the economy" Use of satellites for surveys remote-sensing technology for surveying mineral resources and standing crops, radio isotopes for establishing the characteristics of "flowing water", atomic energy for generation of power and sophisticated equipment for more reliable meteorological forecasts were some of the fields, he added

NATURAL RESOURCES

To ensure rapid progress in science and technology, organization, cooperation and collective action were essential He suggested formation of an expert body for undertaking integrated studies on survey, conservation and utilization of natural resources "We have to reduce our emphasis on export of raw materials".

He said efforts to explore, develop and conserve natural resources had been meagre There had been no integrated approach to long-term resource planning It was not possible to bring about technological reforms irrespective of "attitudinal reforms" and "a series of integrated reforms need to be worked out for each region and probably for each district at the micro-level"

He favoured the concept of "regional economics" so that every region operated under "most favourable" conditions for growth

Dr Sethna mentioned four resources which he considered essential for development They were human, agricultural, water and energy On the subject of human resources he said the concept of "investment in man" which was of recent origin, had not yet been given due recognition either in theory or practice particularly in developing countries "There is need to assess the needs for investment in human beings for each region and to formulate appropriate theories based on empirical studies Institutions which could implement our education and health plans should be set up."

Dr Sethna called for a "perspective plan" for agriculture for the next 25 years to ensure adequate food for the increasing population This would imply increased supply of irrigation, water fertilizer, seeds and other inputs

He said one-third of the annual rainfall in India was lost because of evaporation Again one-third of the "river-flow" was "unutilizable" for irrigation. Use of chemical mono layer films through which normal evaporation could be reduced was necessary

Dr Sethna regretted that irrigation had not been thought of as the focal point around which coordinated programmes on inputs, credits, marketing communication and land reforms could have been introduced. In the long-run both the hydel and thermal power potential of the country might be inadequate to meet the increasing demand. Dr Sethna said other sources of energy like geo-ther

(continued on page 7 col 5)

Reports On Elections "Speculative"

From Our Special Representative

NEW DELHI, Jan 3—Mr Om Mehta Minister of State for Home Affairs, said here today that reports appearing in certain sections of the Press that General Elections would be held in March this year were 'purely speculative and without any basis"

A number of Opposition leaders had been released and such cases were increasing steadily all over the country, he added Although Opposition parties had not yet dissolved the Lok Sangharsh Samiti or called off the agitation started before the Emergency, the Prime Minister had been taking necessary steps to encourage normal democratic functioning of political parties. Mr Mehta said He hoped that Opposition parties would extend their cooperation to the Prime Minister and make the normalization process easier

Honorary Degree For Sethna

From Our Staff Correspondent

BHUBANESWAR, Jan 3—Utkal University at a special convocation today, conferred the honorary degree of Doctorate in Science on Dr H N Sethna, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and two foreign scientists Mr R E Marshak of the USA and Dr M. A. Lavrenpiev of the USSR The honorary degree of Doctorate in Literature was conferred on Mr Nurul Hasan, Union Minister for Education.

The Chancellor of the university, Mr S N Shankar, conferred the degrees while the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Gautam Mathur, read out citations

36 Changes In Constitution Come Into Force

From Our Special Representative

NEW DELHI Jan 3—As many as 36 changes in the Constitution under the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976 came into effect today according to a notification issued by the Government

These include amendments in the Preamble to the Constitution, a provision to ensure that laws to prevent anti national activities are not challenged on the ground of violation of fundamental rights the fundamental duties of citizens the clause on making it obligatory for the President to accept the advice of the Council of Ministers and a provision to ensure that no amendment of the Constitution is called into question in any court on any ground

The Act received the assent of the President on December 18 last after the amendments had been ratified by legislatures of more than half the States as required under the Constitution

The Amendment Act itself provides that it shall come into force on such a date specified by the Central Government through a notification in the gazette This has been done today

The changes which come into force today are Sections 2 3 4, 5 7 8 9 10 11 12, 13 14 15, 16 17, 20, 28 29 30 33 36 43, 44, 45 47 48 49 50 51, 52 53, 55 56 57 and 59

Today's notification also mentions that 13 other changes in the Act mostly relating to court matters will come into force on February 1 and the change relating to the form of accounts of the Union and the States from April 1

NEW SECTIONS

The following are the sections which have been made effective from today with the corresponding provision in the Constitution as amended

Section 2. This amends the Preamble to the Constitution in such a way that for the words "Sovereign Democratic Republic" the words "Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic" are substituted

The Preamble now reads: "We the people of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens justice social economic and political liberty of thought expression belief faith and worship equality of status and of opportunity and to promote among them all fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation in our Constitutent Assembly this twenty sixth day of November 1949 hereby adopt enact and give to ourselves this Constitution"

Section 3 inserts a new sub-heading after Article 31 for the purpose of saving certain laws

The new Article 31A reads "(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 13 no law providing for—(A) the acquisition by the State of any estate or of any rights therein or the extinguishment or modification of any such rights or (B) the taking over of the management of any property by the State for a limited period either in the public interest or in order to secure the proper management of the property or (C) the amalgamation of two or more corporations either in the public interest or in order to secure the proper management of any of the corporations or (D) the extinguishment or modification of any rights of managing agents secretaries and treasurers managing directors directors or managers of corporations or of any voting rights of shareholders thereof or (E) the extinguishment or modification of any rights accruing by virtue of any agreement lease or licence for the purpose of searching for, or winning, any mineral or mineral oil, or the premature termination or cancellation of any such agreement, lease or licence shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by Article 14 Article 19 or Article 31, provided that where such law is a law made by the legislature of a State the provisions of this Article shall not apply thereto unless such law having been reserved for the consideration of the President has received his assent provided further that where any law makes any provision for the acquisition by the State of any estate and where any land comprised therein is held by a person under his personal cultivation it shall not be lawful for the State to acquire any portion of such land as is within the ceiling limit applicable to him

(continued on page 7 col 4)

Talks On Annual Plan To Begin This Week

From Our Special Representative

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3—Final talks on the Annual Plan for 1977-78 begin this week when Chief Ministers (or advisers where President's rule is in force) will start visiting Yojana Bhavan for meetings with the Planning Commission The basis for the talks will be discussions at the official level which have been in progress for the past few weeks.

The Annual Plan is expected to be substantially larger than that for the current year which itself provided for a 31% rise in investment over the previous year's The next plan will be the first based on the final draft of the Fifth Plan

The Fifth Plan was finalized when almost half its five year period was over the first two years having been used for a holding operation while anti inflationary forces which made the original draft redundant, were controlled Relative price stability was achieved last year

In financial terms the Centre and the States will be required to invest in the last two years of the Plan nearly as much as in the first three although in real terms (taking the rise in prices into account) the outlay is not quite as large

The States are to be asked to consolidate the gains made in agriculture and other "core" sectors like irrigation while the thrust of Central investments will be in sectors like steel petroleum and fertilizers Talks on Central projects which are in progress with representatives of the Union Ministries will continue for some time

The size of the fourth Annual Plan will be announced by Mr C Subramaniam when he presents the Budget in February Shortly before that a full meeting of the Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Mrs Gandhi will be held

Since all the States have asked for bigger annual plans a corresponding effort to mobilize additional resources will have to be made The Planning Commission is expected to suggest to the Chief Ministers that they should further tap the agriculture sector and increase power and irrigation rates

Our Staff Correspondent adds The Union Minister of State for Planning Mr Sankar Ghose said at Calcutta airport on Monday that India's foreign exchange reserves, which have exceeded Rs 2 500 crores would give the country a good deal of manoeuvrability on the economic front

He said that efforts were being made so that the plan expenditure for 1977-78 and 1978 79 would reach about Rs 20 000 crores "We are trying to step up plan expenditure for the next year No size, however has yet been finalized because discussions with the different States are continuing It will, however be substantially higher than the current year's" he said

Mr Ghose said "Taking all the factors into consideration the prospect of growth for the economy in the country as a whole is bright" "Food production will be almost equal or marginally lower than that of the previous year He added

The growth of industrial production will be about double last year's he said and pointed out that public sector undertakings had been responsible for the boost in the rate of industrial production

Kuwait Not To Reduce Oil Production

KUWAIT Jan 3—Kuwait has no intention of reducing its crude oil production and intends to implement fully its annual contracts with oil companies', the Minister of State, Mr Abdul Aziz Hussein, said after a Cabinet meeting today, according to AFP

He said the Cabinet meeting discussed oil problems and implications of the January 1 increase in crude prices for the world economy

Earlier Kuwait's Oil Minister, Mr Abdel Muttaleb al Kazimi, told Kuwaiti newspapers that the Gulf Emirate would reduce its production after being informed by international oil companies of their intention to cut back their purchases of Kuwaiti crude

Mr Hussein said after the Cabinet meeting that the companies had proposed to reduce their offtake, but "the contracts are on an annual basis and the companies have to implement them fully'

Israeli Minister Commits Suicide

JERUSALEM Jan 3—The Housing Minister Mr Avraham Offer (54) committed suicide today informed sources said here, reports AFP.

Meanwhile it was reported that a meeting scheduled this evening between President Ephraim Katzir and the outgoing Prime Minister, Mr Yizhak Rabin, had been postponed until tomorrow morning, because of the suicide

Mr Katzir was to have asked Mr Rabin, who resigned recently, to form a new Government

Ajit Prasad Jain Cremated

NEW DELHI Jan 3—The body of Ajit Prasad Jain, a former Union Minister who died yesterday, was cremated here today says Samachar

The Lieutenant Governor of Delhi, Mr Kishan Chand, the Congress president Mr D K Borooah, and several Union Ministers and M P s were present

The Kerala Governor Mr N N. Wanchoo, said the country had lost an elder statesman He was a man of "many parts and had made his mark in varied spheres of national life the Governor added

(Obituary on page 10)

34 Killed In Bus Accident

ADDIS ABABA, Jan 3—Thirty-four people were killed and 19 injured when a bus plunged off a mountain road about 160 km north-east of here yesterday, the Ethiopian news agency reported today, says Reuter

Season's Coldest Day

By a Staff Reporter

The temperature in Calcutta dropped by one more degree on Monday, making it the coldest day of the season, according to the Alipore Meteorological Office

The Office pointed out that Gangetic West Bengal and adjoining areas were under the grip of a cold spell Minimum temperatures remained appreciably below normal on Monday at Bankura (8°C), Burdwan Contai and Baripada in Orissa (9°C) The cold spell is likely to last for the next few days

Samachar adds Jabalpur and its neighbouring areas which have been in the grip of a cold wave for the past one week, experienced the coldest night of the season on Sunday

The temperature dropped from 3 9°C to 3 4°C, which was 6 C below normal, a spokesman of the Weather Bureau here said

The present cold spell was preceded by about 8 mm of winter rain which according to a spokesman of Agriculture Department will benefit the standing crops

Forecast for Calcutta today Chilly and misty morning Sunny day and appreciably cold night Little change in night temperature which may remain 3°C to 4°C below normal

Maximum temperature recorded at 5 30 p m was 24.5°C (76 1°F) 2°C below normal

Minimum temperature was 9 4°C (48 9°F) 4°C below normal

Maximum humidity was 90% and minimum 30%

Rainfall Nil

Humidity at 8-30 a m was 50% (9% below normal) and at 5-30 p m 61% (17% below normal)

Sun sets today at 5 05 p m rises tomorrow at 6-18 a m.

Moon rises today at 4-16 p m., sets tomorrow at 4-59 a m

Full Moon tomorrow

Hooghly River tides at Garden Reach

Jan 4	Low water	9-24 a m	1 18 mt
Jan 4	High water	1 33 p m	3 81 mt
Jan. 4	Low water	9-39 p m	1 07 mt
Jan 5	High water	1-33 a m	4 40 mt

(All India weather report on page 7)

Many Killed In Chinese Uprising

BONN, Jan 3—"Many hundreds" have died in an uprising by supporters of Mao Tse-tung's widow in China's province of Szechwan the West German news agency, DPA, reported from Peking, says AP.

DPA said Chinese sources reported fighting in at least 10 provinces, mostly in South China. The armed forces crushed the centres of the rebellion but disturbances were continuing, the report said.

According to DPA, the sources said no new pockets of resistance developed after the arrest in October of Mao's widow, Mrs Chiang Ching, and the other three Leftists on the Politburo This indicated that the rebellion broke out before the purge

But the sources stressed that "the Government and Army still have the task of liquidating the widely dispersed rebellion"

The stronghold of the rebels was in Szechwan, a province in south-west China with a population of 68 million.

The rebels reportedly fought with hand-made spears and stone axes and guns provided by militia units controlled by Mrs Chiang Ching's radical supporters

"Problems were also continuing in Paoting, 144 km south of Peking in Hopeh province, where rebels where holding positions and destroying factories". the German despatch said.

Unrest was also reported in Hangchou, on the central coast, and Wuhan, the industrial metropolis. 400 km west of Hangchou

AFP adds: Big character posters which covered all the walls in Shanghai at the end of last year have been removed and the industrial metropolis, formerly the bastion of the "Gang of Four" is perfectly calm according to travellers who have just returned to Peking after a 10-day trip to the Chinese provinces

All the cities they visited appeared to be "totally under control" The atmosphere was absolutely normal and the countryside they saw from their train windows was "peaceful", the travellers said

The only notable political activity they reported was the presence of hundreds of such posters in Soochow, an industrial city near Shanghai. A local leader, Mr Hua Lin-sen, is under attack as one of the "black liaison centres of the Gang of Four" in Kiangsu province where Soochow is situated.

The towns of Nankin and Wu Hsi were "extremely quiet and peaceful" and no posters could be seen Wu Hsi is also near Shanghai

(Editorial comment on page 6)