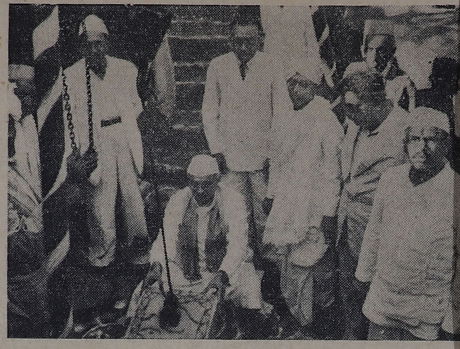


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THE TIMES OF INDIA

ALL-SEASON COMMUNICATION



Sjt. Samaldas Gandhi seen laying the foundation stone of a new bridge across the river Ozat, near Vanthali, ten miles away from Junagadh.

THE SCIENCE OF MEASUREMENT  
 Advances In Precision Equipment  
 Manufacture

MODERN methods of repetition manufacture of high-grade engineering-produced goods depend largely on the use of precision measuring equipment. Because parts of motor-car engines, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, electric instruments must fit together without selective assembly, they must give this reading within close limits, the actual limits depending upon the class of product.

Instruments embodying a micrometer screw were one of the earliest attempts at real precision measurement; about one hundred years ago Sir Joseph Whitworth was building measuring machines reading to 0.0001 and 0.000001 inch in which micrometer screws having 20 threads an inch were used. Micrometer instruments are used extensively today the usual pitch being 40 threads an inch. Most measuring machines with micrometer screws read directly to 0.0001 inch with the aid of large-diameter thimbles or drums carrying 25 graduations of the ordinary hand micrometer reading to 0.0001 inch.

Accuracy of micrometer instruments reading to 0.0001 inch must not depend on the user's sense of touch, and this condition is met by the use of a "differential indicator". When the instrument is set, the indicator reads zero, and it will give this reading when the correct gauging pressure is applied to the work. The normally fixed jaw of the instrument is connected to the indicator and is actually movable under pressure imposed on it during measuring. Various types of indicator are used, such as dial indicators and electrically-controlled indicators.

Dial Gauges

There has been a decided increase during the past decade in the use of dial gauge instruments, and today Britain leads the world in the manufacture of these high-grade tools.

These instruments vary in their multiplying mechanisms, which range from purely mechanical movements to arrangements using the optical lever. Most makers supply gauges of different degrees of sensitivity; for instance, dial gauges which differ outwardly in their graduations vary inwardly only according to the ratio between the multiplying mechanism; gauges which are somewhat similar in outward appearance may, therefore, read to .001 inch over a range of .080 inch, to .0005 inch over a range of .020 inch, or to .0001 inch over a range of .004 inch.

Instruments of this type are not limited to tool rooms and inspection departments; their robust construction and ease of use have led to their very wide use in production shops.

The dial gauge can be incorporated in many special gauging fixtures, and it is no uncommon thing to find receiver-type gauging fixtures embodying half-a-dozen dial gauges for the simultaneous checking of a component on many separate dimensions.

Air gauging is a very useful system to adopt when large numbers of components are to be gauged, because the actual gauging elements or anvils employed are almost completely free from wear; this system of gauging depends upon the existence of a clearance between the gauge and the work.

The gauge itself is hollow, and is connected to a source of compressed air which can escape through one or more orifices in the gauging faces of the gauge. The escape of air through such an orifice depends on the clearance between the gauging face and the work being gauged and, therefore, the rate or volume of air escape (or the variation of pressure in the air system due to this escape of air) is a measure of the difference in size of the work and

the dimensional differences that cause the variations in the air flow.

Pneumatic gauging equipment of this kind is sensitive to dimensional differences of the order of 0.00005 inch and, if the actual gauging elements are practically free from wear. The equipment also has the advantage of gauging elements of the snap gauge or ringed to an indicator not always necessitate a large number of gauges of different range of tolerance dimension; will pass the work and the limit in on the indicator.

Electronic Measurement

Electronic devices open up vast possibilities in engineering measurement. It is possible that they may even alter completely existing ideas on measurement.

Great sensitivity, and freedom from parts subject to mechanical wear, are the two main virtues of electronic gauging apparatus. Broadly speaking, dimensional irregularities of a work-piece being gauged are used to cause slight electrical effects, and these are magnified so that they can be indicated clearly on some type of meter which is calibrated in units of the dimensions it is desired to check. For example, movements of a gauging member, due to dimensional differences in work under test can be transmitted to an electrostatic condenser the capacity of which will thereby be varied. This variation in capacity is used to induce electronic devices so that very small movements of the gauging member are magnified into the large movements of a pointer on an indicator.

Two kinds of optical measuring instruments among others are those using microscopes, telescopes, and gratules; it is those relying on interferometry, in which wavelength of light is a unit of measurement.

An instrument in the first class depends upon the use of a scale graduated with extremely high degree of accuracy, and is embodied in it as a gratule. This gratule can be used for direct measurement by the observation against it of an image of the work on the other side of the scale, such as a scale or reading a main scale, such as on the rotary member of a dividing head, in which case it is used to subdivide the divisions on the main scale. Circular tables for tool-room use are now made in which a microscope of this type gives readings to two seconds of arc.

In the second class of instrument interference bands are observed for examples by means of an optical dial. By interferometry it is quite easy to make measurements to 0.000005 inch.

Surface Analysers

Surface finish has an important bearing on the efficiency and life of machine parts that move on one another. Several surface analysers have been developed during the past decade or so to measure this finish.

Depth of surface roughness is measured in micro-inches, and it is necessary to note depth of roughness and the pitch or frequency of the hills and dales.

Surface finish can be measured by interferometry, but most commercial analysers use a stylus which traverses the surface to be tested. The up and down movements of the stylus are multiplied, and recorded on a chart on which depth of roughness is plotted against travel of the stylus over the work.

When the engineer demands greater accuracy—metrologist sizes him

1948

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## INDIA'S ADHERENCE TO U. N. CHARTER

### Pandit Nehru's Assurance To General Assembly

From Our Special Correspondent

PARIS, November 3.

INDIA today assured the world of her complete and absolute adherence to the principles of the U. N. Charter and her uncompromising stand for lasting peace.

She spoke through the voice of her greatest living son, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who wearing the invisible mantle of Mahatma Gandhi, begged the statesmen of the 58 nations assembled in the U. N. General Assembly today to remember that world problems could not be solved by eyes that are bloodshot and minds fogged with passion.

Expressing his personal conviction that war was not imminent in the foreseeable future, he appealed to an imposing array of national leaders to refrain from words or actions which would jeopardise peace or the cause of peace.

Fear was rampant in many parts of the globe, Pandit Nehru said. But if the world shed this fear and took the risk of peace rather than the risk of being plunged into another war, those risks were worth taking.

He asserted on behalf of India's three hundred million people and his Government that Asia counted in world affairs today, and that tomorrow it would count more.

He demanded the abolition of the existing systems of colonial rule, declaring that their continuation constituted a threat to peace.

#### RACIAL EQUALITY

He also appealed for racial equality, without referring to any particular aspect of that problem.

Pandit Nehru's 35-minute address was acclaimed as "a wonderful speech" by every delegation from whom comment was forthcoming.

Bad weather delayed the arrival of his plane from Lisbon, and his departure for Bombay via Rome, Athens and Cairo—a delay advantageous to his international engagement for which he had received three pressing invitations in the past 24 hours from Dr. Herbert Ewart, Chairman of the General Assembly.

Pandit Nehru finally accepted the invitation at 8.30 this morning and spoke without a single note.

He was warmly welcomed by Dr. Ewart and cheered by an almost full House when introduced and before and after he spoke after unanimous acceptance by the General Assembly of a momentous Mexican resolution for world peace.

#### SOLVING WORLD PROBLEMS

Need For Right Approach

Pandit Nehru said he was grateful for the opportunity they had given him to address the great Assembly.

"I feel a little embarrassed and a little overwhelmed by this occasion, because this Assembly represents the world community, and whether we who are present here, are big men and women, or small, we represent a mighty cause, and something of the greatness of that cause falls upon us and makes us for the moment greater than we are.

"We are dealing with intricate and difficult problems, and I would not venture on this occasion to say anything about these great problems that confront us.

"You carry the burden and the sorrows of the world," but I have often wondered whether, in dealing with these problems, the approach normally made to them is the right one or not."

Pandit Nehru proceeded: "Your (Continued on page 7)

### "ASIA TO ACT AGAINST COLONIALISM"

#### Pandit Nehru's Warning

(Continued from page 1)

aim is clear, and yet, in looking at that aim, we lose ourselves often in smaller matters and forget the main objectives. Sometimes it seems that the objective itself gets a little clouded and lesser objectives are before us.

"I come from a country which, after a long struggle—though that struggle was peaceful—attained her freedom and her independence. In those long years of struggle we were taught by our great leader never to forget not only the objectives but also the methods by which we achieved them. Always he laid stress on the fact that it was not enough merely for the objective to be good, it was equally important that the means to attain those objectives should be good.

"It is important we should remember that the best of objectives may not be reached if our eyes are bloodshot and our minds are clouded with passion. Therefore, it becomes essential for us to think more of how we are doing things rather than what we are aiming at.

"This Assembly took shape after two mighty wars and as a consequence of those wars. What has been the lesson of those wars? Surely, it has been that, out of hatred and violence, you will not build peace. It is a contradiction in terms.

#### 'HATRED & VIOLENCE MUST GO'

Lesson Of Two Wars

"The lesson of history, and especially of the two wars that have devastated humanity, has been that out of hatred and violence only hatred and violence can come.

"We have got into a cycle of hatred and violence, and not the most brilliant debate will get you out of it unless you find other ways and means. If you continue in this cycle, the result will be not only tremendous devastation all over the world but also non-achievement by any individual Power or group of its objectives.

"How, then, are we to proceed? It may be it is difficult to get this hatred, prejudice and fear out of our minds. Nevertheless, unless we do we shall never succeed."

Pandit Nehru declared that, while they honoured European culture and were interested in her problems, the world was something bigger. "You will not solve your problems by thinking that the problems of the world are mainly European. There are vast tracts in Asia which may not in the past have taken much part in world affairs, but they are awake, their people are moving, and they have no intention whatever of being ignored or passed by.

#### ASIA & WORLD AFFAIRS

"Today Asia counts in world affairs. Tomorrow it will count much more.

"Part of Asia is still not free, and it is astonishing that any country should still hold to the doctrine of colonialism after all that has happened.

"There is going to be active opposition in Asia to every form of colonialism. We who have suffered from colonialism and imperial domination have committed ourselves inevitably to the freedom of every other country. We look at the struggles of neighbouring countries with sympathy and any Power, great or small, that comes in the way of freedom does an ill turn to world peace."

Dealing with racial equality, Pandit Nehru said that, strangely enough, some of the principles of the Charter were still being challenged, in spite of all that the Assembly had said on the subject.

"No part of the world likes racial inequality or is going to tolerate it, except where there is superior force for a while. It is sowing the seeds of conflict if racial inequality and discrimination are not removed.

"Asia Africa and other parts of the world are affected much more than Europe. If the great statesmen of Europe do not have this picture before them, their own problems will not be properly balanced.

"It is a strange thing that today, when the world lacks food, and people are starving in many parts, our attention is concentrated on political problems. I wonder if it

Engineering & Industries

would be possible for the Assembly to take a holiday from political problems and settle down to urgent economic problems like food supplies for parts of the world, which need them.

"Today the world is tied up with fear and apprehension, some of it wholly justified, no doubt. It pervades great countries, but it is the lesson my master taught me. We stood unarmed against a mighty country and a powerful Empire. We won our freedom by relatively peaceful means, because throughout all this period, we had decided neither to submit to evil, no matter what happened, nor to be afraid of the consequences.

"I am afraid few of us avoid that in debate. There is a temptation to make points by mere brilliance of language. But it leaves a long trail behind.

"I have no doubt this Assembly is going to solve our problems. I am not afraid of the future. Though India from a military point of view is of no great consequence, yet I am not afraid of the biggest Powers with all their armies, navies and atom bombs. There is another force than that of arms, and that is the lesson my master taught me. We stood unarmed against a mighty country and a powerful Empire. We won our freedom by relatively peaceful means, because throughout all this period, we had decided neither to submit to evil, no matter what happened, nor to be afraid of the consequences.

"I do not know if it is possible to apply that lesson to the whole world with all its problems, but the principles underlying it certainly could be applied."

INDIA'S POLICY OF PEACE

Observing that he represented 330 million people, Pandit Nehru said that after a year of freedom, India proposed to go ahead at a rapid pace, building, constructing and being a power for peace and for the good of the world.

"We propose to meet every aggression from whatever quarter it comes, in every possible way," the Prime Minister of India went on. "But we do not think that the problems of the world, or of India, can be dealt with in terms of aggression and violence."

Praising the Mexican resolution which, just passed, called on the great Powers to resolve their differences and promote lasting peace, Pandit Nehru said that if the Assembly followed it up it would go a long way along the road to peace and the solution of the problems before it.

The Indian Prime Minister concluded that nobody could be optimistic enough to think that problems faded away just because they felt good. But if the approach was not one of anger, passion and fear, they would grow less and perhaps a solution might come. Even if it did not, the pall of fear would grow less and that would be going some way towards the solution of the world's problems.

Pandit Nehru is the first Prime Minister, other than the constitutional head of a State, who has been honoured by an invitation specially to address the General Assembly before it.

U. N. REACTION TO SPEECH

Dr. Ewart, who was the moving spirit in arranging the Indian Prime Minister's appearance, afterwards told Reuters: "It has been a privilege for the Assembly to hear so great a man, so great a lover of peace, so eloquent a speaker not only for Asia but for the world."

Dr. Ewart added that he was assured that Pandit Nehru's address had created a deep impression upon the Assembly.

The British Minister of State, Mr. Hector McNell, said, "It was an arresting, stimulating speech which was particularly valuable because it reminded the Assembly that there is an Asian way of looking at world questions. It also reminds the Assembly of the place of this great emerging country, India, in the development of world culture."

Sheik Hafiz Wahba, Saudi Arabian Ambassador in London, commented: "A particularly fine speech and of great importance in reflecting that Europe is not everything in the world. And that there is also an Asia. I feel it must have produced an excellent impression upon the Assembly."

Pandit Nehru took off for Cairo from Eilat airport near Paris at 3.50 p.m. G.M.T. (9 p.m. I.S.T.) today.—Renter.

2

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## PANDIT NEHRU ON SCIENTISTS' ROLE

(Continued From Page 1 Col. 6.)

and was thus liable to forget the human aspect. The problems of economics were the problems of human beings. How to combine the technician's knowledge to that wider knowledge of the world and to the human approach was the essence of wisdom.

### SOCIAL OUTLOOK

The Prime Minister wanted the Delhi School of Economics to give a lead in the matter. He expressed the hope that the studies in the school could not remain secluded in the class-rooms and that the students and the teachers would keep in touch with human beings "who abound in this country." If they do that their store of knowledge would prove fruitful. He wanted the economists to bear in mind that the development of the social outlook must be their basic objective.

Referring to the mention of the "social outlook" by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Director of the school in his report, the Prime Minister expressed doubts whether he (Dr. Rao) considered the development of social outlook as part of the science of economics. Intervening, Dr. Rao remarked: "I suppose, it is so". The Prime Minister said: "May be it is Dr. Rao's personal view." He added that an engineer might do a fine job and yet be not guided by a wider social outlook. There was danger of their technicians being isolated from real life. They must have a human outlook as well as a social outlook.

The Prime Minister wished the Delhi School of Economics well.

### MAURICE GWYER'S SPEECH

Welcoming the Prime Minister, Sir Maurice Gwyer said: "It is not given to everyone to have his first birthday party graced by the presence of a Prime Minister; and I know that I voice the sentiments of all here today when I say how greatly we are honoured by the visit of the Prime Minister of India—or perhaps I should speak of Dr. Nehru, since he has paid us the compliment of coming to us in his academic robes as a Doctor of Letters of this University."

"Politics, one might almost say, have now become a branch of economics; certainly there is no study more intimately concerned with the happiness and misery of mankind than the study of economics. And I think it is no less true that for that very reason it needs to be strictly impartial and objective, if fruitful results are to follow. Emphasis on scientific method, however, is not irreconcilable with a wise and informed sympathy. Such the investigation of economic problems must always demand; and I believe that the Delhi School of Economics will not fail to keep before it both the scientific and the human aspects of its work. I hope that by its labours, it will, in the old phrase, deserve well of the public and the people of India.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, in his speech, outlined the progress made by the school. He expressed the hope that the Delhi School would soon become as important as the London School of Economics.

Dr. Cengull, Reader of Economics at the School, thanking the Prime Minister expressed the hope that on his retirement from politics he would devote his time to the service of education in some University.

The programme came to an end with a variety show. A dance performance by Miss Nisha Sen, a song by Mrs. Kalyani Barman, orchestras by the students of the Miranda House and classical music by Master Madhava Rao were very much appreciated.

A large and distinguished gathering, including members of the Cabinet members of the Diplomatic Corps and Economists attended the function.

Among those who sent the messages were the President, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Commander-in-Chief.

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The President's message read:—"I am glad the Delhi School of Economics is taking firm roots and growing from strength to strength. We are far from the days of the Sages of Chetava who, he could, perhaps with some justification, speak of the dismal science. But today, as never before in the past, the Science of Economics touches society at every point and it is, therefore, necessary that our young men and women at the Universities should try and equip themselves with some knowledge of at least the rudimentary principles of economics. The School of Economics of the University is intended to serve a larger purpose and serve more advanced students. I bffer my best wishes to Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao and the students lucky to be under his fostering care.

## New Approach To Russia "Dangerous"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—President Truman declared last night he saw no reason for a new direct approach to the Soviet Union to end cold war.

He told a Press conference he saw no sign of any new peace feelers from Russia.

He had been asked to comment on a statement made in Congress that a new approach to Russia to obtain agreement on international control of atomic energy might be dangerous.

The President replied that the United States had made every approach to the Soviet Union possible through the United Nations and also through diplomatic channels in an endeavour to reach some agreement but had been unable to do so.

He said that proponents of a direct approach to Russia were looking for something highly dramatic and some great show piece to settle the matter.

He did not think it could be done that way. He said he had made this point very clear in his foreign policy address at Alexandria on Wednesday.—PTI-Reuters.

## He Did Not ASK

He did not think it could be done that way. He said he had made this point very clear in his foreign policy address at Alexandria on Wednesday.—PTI-Reuters.

# sts Lose Deposits



A. BUTLER



EDEN



BEVIN



BEVAN

No change.  
**NEWINGTON AND HACKNEY NORTH**  
 D. Weitzman (Lab.).  
 Labour gain.  
**TOTTENHAM**  
 F. Messer (Lab.).  
 Labour gain.  
**FULHAM-EAST**  
 M. Stewart (Lab.).  
 No change.  
**ROYDON-NORTH**  
 F. W. Harris (Cons.).  
 No change.  
**CHESHIRE-CHEADLE**  
 W. S. Shepherd (Cons.).  
 Conservative Gain.  
**BIRMINGHAM-STECHEFORD**  
 R. Jenkins (Lab.).  
 Labour Gain.  
**BIRMINGHAM-KING'S NORTON**  
 Geoffrey Lloyd (Cons.).  
 Conservative Gain.  
**WALTHAMSTOW-EAST**  
 H. W. Wallace (Lab.).  
 No change.  
**BRISTOL-NORTH EAST**  
 W. Celdrick (Lab.).  
 Labour (Gain).  
**WANDSWORTH-CENTRAL**  
 R. Adams (Lab.).  
 No change.  
**LEIGH**  
 H. Boardman (Lab.).  
 No change.  
**LANCASHIRE-HEYWOOD AND ROYTON**  
 H. Sutcliffe (Cons.).  
 Conservative Gain.  
**ISLINGTON-EAST**  
 E. C. M. Fletcher (Lab.).  
 Labour Gain.  
**LEWISHAM-NORTH**  
 Augusten Hudson (Cons.).  
 Gain.

**NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE-EAST**  
 A. Blenkinsop (Lab.).  
 No change.  
**PORTSMOUTH-WEST**  
 Brigadier T. H. Clarke (Cons.).  
 Conservative gain.  
**PORTSMOUTH-LANGSTONE**  
 G. P. Stevens (Cons.).  
 Conservative gain.  
 (Results Incomplete)

## Development Of Backward Nations

### NEW APPROACH BY WORLD BANK

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—Mr. Eugene Black, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, said here today: "More and more it is clear that the two purposes of reconstruction in Europe and development of less-advanced countries are two sides of the same coin. One cannot be achieved without the other. There was no single formula which, if applied generally to under-developed countries, would bring about their economic progress".

It was an extremely complex process in which investment, technical knowledge and skills, political and social conditions, the psychological attitude, health and vigour of the people, and a multitude of other factors were inseparably combined.

The World Bank had embarked on a new approach to international financing through the twin measures of financial assistance and technical advice.

"If we can find ways to apply this combination in the right proportions to the needs of various under-developed countries, I am confident that we can make an increasingly important contribution to their welfare and progress," Mr. Black said.—PTI-Reuters.

### NAIROBI INDIANS' PROTEST

#### Europeans' Attempt To Suppress Rights

NAIROBI, Feb. 23.—The East African Indian National Congress has protested against attempts by European communities in Kenya and Tanganyika to "suppress the legitimate rights of non-European races."

The Executive Committee of the Congress passed a resolution welcoming proposals by the Tanganyika Government for changes in the constitution of the territory, which Britain administers under United Nations Trusteeship.

The committee particularly welcomed plans for eventually giving equal unofficial representation in the Legislature to Africans and non-Africans, and for non-Africans' election from a common electoral of Europeans and Asians.

This committee fervently hopes the Tanganyika Government will not yield to the clamour of a small European community and that it will not abandon these progressive proposals", the resolution said.

The series of meetings in the Kenya Highlands, arranged by the European Electors Union at the request of European settlers in Tanganyika, recently opposed the new plan.

Speakers said that, with large African and Indian populations in Tanganyika, it was possible, under the proposed system that not a single European would be elected to the Legislature.—PTI-Reuters.

### U.S. Bill To Combat "Jim Crow" Approved

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—After an all-night session on President Truman's bill to combat racial and religious discrimination in private employment, the House of Representatives today approved legislation calling for a voluntary approach to the problem.

The House adjourned without taking action on the bill.

# SCIENTISTS SHOULD HAVE SOCIAL OUTLOOK SAYS NEHRU

3

(By Our Staff Correspondent)

DELHI, Friday.—The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, who was in a reflective mood while speaking at the first anniversary celebrations of the foundation day of the Delhi School of Economics, today, admitted that three years of education to him and the experience gained by him during this period had considerably lowered down his revolutionary zeal.

Recalling that in his youthful arrogance he used to make fun of the moderates by asserting that there was no such thing as the inevitability of gradual progress, the Prime Minister said: "After having held the exalted office, I realize it now more and more that nothing is so inevitable as the gradual process of progress. Things move very gradually if at all they move."

Pandit Nehru did not claim to know much about economics from the scientific point of view, but his experience and contacts helped him in understanding economic problems. He felt that he could bring about big changes more easily while he was not in office as he came in touch with powerful forces, whereas, while in office, he came in touch with only powerful brakes. A feeling of extreme unhappiness had taken possession of him as he saw only brakes and no driving force and there were difficulties all round. Indecision about whether a particular course of action was a right step or a wrong step produced inaction.

Referring to his earlier experien-

ces in the course of his political work, Pandit Nehru recalled that when he came in contact with the kisans of his province and saw the appalling conditions in which they were living he grew impatient. He thought that no economic system under which the peasantry lived under such miserable conditions could work. He was led to the conclusion that there must be something wrong with the system that reduced people to such conditions. While he no longer had his former impetuosity, his early training had impelled him to urge people to develop a revolutionary outlook.

The Prime Minister believed that if the Delhi School of Economics could help in the study of economics as a part of a larger picture of the world and in the development of the human, social and revolutionary outlook it could produce wonderful results.

## IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMICS

At the outset, the Prime Minister said that he was reluctant to accept the invitation as he did not want to face the prospect of speaking before the economists. Econo-

mics, however, had become terribly important. Although it had always been important, they had realized its importance more now under the pressure of circumstances. Whatever knowledge of economics he had was not sufficient. He admitted "that the Prime Minister ought to have sufficient knowledge of economics". His knowledge was based on books that he had read and his many contacts. He came in contact with economic problems at the base. As Prime Minister he had to deal with economic problems at the top. The question of adjustment for him was thus difficult.

Continuing, the Prime Minister said that he had respect for the economists, specialists, scientists and engineers. Yet that respect was mingled with a feeling that learned and wise as they were, they were not in touch with the problems of life. He did not presume that he was more in touch with the problems of life. In the course of his political work he came in touch with all types of people including humble folk. In his exalted position as Prime Minister he did not have those opportunities.

He felt uncomfortable at the idea of life's problems being dealt with in a manner that kept such humble folk at some distance. He did not know how to deal with that fundamental difficulty. The difficulty with the economist in Pandit Nehru's view, was that he knew his subject so well that he overlooked the other subjects

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 1)

25/2/50

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Group	Estimated Cost.	E. Money.
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Group II. 64 Qrs). Constructing 176/250 Peons Qrs. at Mubarakshah Kotla.	1,43,529	7,426
Group III. 64 Qrs.) Constructing 176/250 Peons Qrs. at Kotla Mubarakshah.	1,48,529	7,426

The indenting contractors should deposit earnest money in Imperial Bank of India, whose receipt must accompany each tender. The contractors are invited to tender for as many groups as they like according to that capacity of undertaking the work. The Government reserves the right to award the work of one or more groups to any contractors. 1213



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20/8/57

## STANDING COMMITTEES' APPOINTMENT

### CONTROVERSY BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER AND MR. KAMATH

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

NEW DELHI, Monday.—An unexpected discussion developed in Parliament this morning over the work of the standing committees attached to the various Ministries, which engaged Mr H. V. Kamath in a controversy with the Prime Minister.

After Mr Nehru had made a routine annual motion for the appointment of the committees for next year, Mr Kamath spoke for nearly half an hour complaining about the Government's attitude to associating members with official work.

According to him, the activities of the committees were more ornamental than real and not all of them appeared to justify their existence as essential links between the Government and the House.

Leaving general criticism, Mr Kamath referred specifically to an incident involving the Secretary to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Development as an example of lack of adequate co-operation from the Government.

During a meeting of the standing committee attached to this Ministry, complained Mr Kamath, the Secretary had threatened to resign over a member's suggestion to investigate the possibilities of the Ayurvedic system of medicine.

#### PREMIER'S DEFENCE

In making this charge Mr Kamath apparently had the sympathy of a large section of the House, which forced the Prime Minister to intervene strongly in defence of the Secretary concerned, whose work he unreservedly praised.

There were no officers in the Government, said Mr Nehru with marked emphasis, who could be regarded as more accessible and co-operative than this Secretary, nor did he know of any Ministry which had worked more successfully.

Mr Nehru then levelled against Mr Kamath a counter-charge of "lack of responsibility" over his complaint, particularly as he was not even a member of the standing committee to which he had referred in the present case.

On the larger issue of Ayurvedic medicine, the Prime Minister gave the House the assurance that the Government was prepared to investigate all systems subject to the proviso that the inquiry would be made on scientific lines.

As the discussion threatened to develop into a debate on Ayurvedic medicine, the Speaker disallowed further speeches and the House proceeded with the next item of business.

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Hindustan Times

20/3/51

Another formal motion today—the motion for the election of Standing Committees—became suddenly the subject of a controversial debate on quackery and Ayurveda and brought Mr Kamath into conflict with the Prime Minister. Mr Kamath's main point was that better use should be made of standing committees for bringing the members into closer association with the working of Ministries, but, incidentally, he made a grave charge against the Secretary to the Natural Resources and Scientific Research Ministry which evoked an indignant protest from the Prime Minister.

#### KAMATH'S ALLEGATION

Mr Kamath's allegation was that the Secretary had said at a standing committee meeting that Ayurveda was all "quackery and superstition" and that if such things were introduced, he "had better resign." The Prime Minister protested against this charge and said if any member of a standing committee had any grievance, he could go to him or to the Speaker. The Deputy Speaker also said it was not right for a member to make a charge like this without previously informing the Minister concerned.

#### P.M.'S TRIBUTE

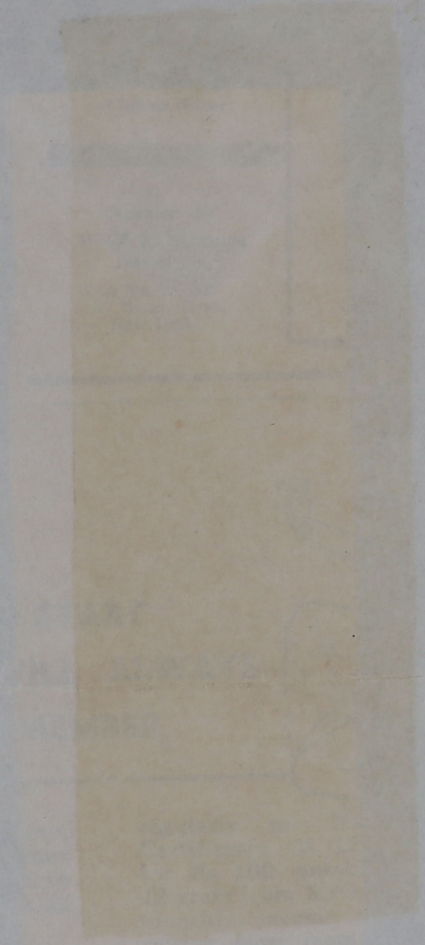
The Prime Minister took the occasion to pay a magnificent tribute to both the Secretary and his Department of Scientific Research—describing its work during last year as a "wonder."

"I know of no officer who has been more helpful and co-operative. No Ministry has functioned so effectively and successfully as the Department of Scientific Research," he said.

As regards Ayurveda, the Prime Minister said they should pursue every inquiry and every study subject to the overriding consideration that it should be done in a scientific manner.

Both the "incidents" were the subject of considerable lobby comment today. Members feel genuinely aggrieved that the Treasury Bench is so often empty—that even Ministers whose presence should be considered normally necessary, keep themselves busy elsewhere. When, for instance, this morning Mr Kamath made a charge against the Secretary of the Natural Resources and Scientific Research Ministry, the Minister concerned was not in the House.

There is the further question as to whether a member is entitled to reveal the private discussions of standing committees and also make charges against a senior official without giving the latter an opportunity to put his case before the House and defend himself through his Minister.



UNCS CERTI

## STANDING BODIES' ELECTIONS

### Parliament Adopts Nehru's Motion

By Our Special Representative

NEW DELHI, Monday.—A motion by the Prime Minister relating to the appointment of Standing Committees of various Ministries led to a 40-minute debate in Parliament this morning.

The Prime Minister was obliged to intervene to defend a Secretary to Government against whom charges of impoliteness and non-co-operation were levelled by Mr. H. V. Kamath.

The merits and demerits of Ayurveda, Unani and other systems of medicine as well as large-scale quackery practised in the country were also brought into discussion.

Mr. Nehru pointed out that everything should be considered in a spirit of scientific inquiry, and anything that could not stand that test could not go on.

#### SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The Prime Minister objected to the "second-hand way" in which the alleged incident in the Standing Committee meeting of the Ministry of Scientific Research had been brought before the House. The achievements of the Department of Scientific Research had been something in the nature of a wonder, and the official against whom the charge was made, one whom he imagined was the last person against whom such a charge could be made. He had always shown the greatest co-operation and helpful attitude.

Mr. Kamath, while speaking on the motion, urged that the work of the Standing Committees should be more elaborate and members should be taken into complete confidence by the Ministries concerned. He complained that the Secretary to the Committee on Scientific Research had spoken lightly of Ayurveda.

The motion was eventually adopted.

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