

Song and dance. cut in ANN.

Effect Car moving

Mapping and structural survey by the Geological Survey of India has revealed the presence of a coal seam 74 feet thick, situated 10 miles away from the site of the fourth steel plant at Bokaro. The top part of this seam is appears suitable for blending and is of a high quality.

ANN - تنگل میں پنڈ دیا -

gradually. Raise pitch of Song & dance and lower

village - یہ لنگون ڈھائی مہینے سے لڑتے ہیں ہوئے - تنگل کی حالت بارود میں
ہو رہی ہے - ایک پنکاری - اور آفت آجائے گی - یہ لنگون ہم
تنگل نوریوں میں دیا کر - لڑتے رہے -

ANN. - یہ تنگل نوالی نایج لوگ گانے دو آ رہے ہیں اور تنگہ کر رہے ہیں
مہینوں سے قوت - باڑی ندیاں کوئی نہیں ہیں - جھوٹے جھوٹے
پودے دلوں کی بلن سے تر رہ رہے ہیں -
cut in abruptly - - - - -
Sungarist Murie int - - - - - F-Patrol

اگر تک لیں -

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Ranchi is facing an acute shortage of cement, in spite of 3 factories situated within a hundred miles of this town. The cement dealers attribute this shortage to the fact that very large orders for completion during March have been received, in spite of the fact that these depart from several government departments, in spite of the fact that these departments could have anticipated their requirements and placed orders several months earlier. The shortage is so bad that private construction is practically at a stand still, and even educational institutions are suffering. It is further ^{reported} that the quota for Ranchi for the first quarter of 1961 has been reduced to only 2500 bags instead of nearly 200,000 bags allotted during the last quarter of 1960.

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where afforestation has achieved any measure of success are those where fencing and the subsequent protection have caused the natural flora to develop and cover up the area. Even in such areas the species planted has been ousted by the local species. It is significant that no official announcement ever mentions the percentage of success achieved in this direction; all that is ever said is the area brought under the programme and the amount of money spent.

Bihar's afforestation cost on an average is Rs 150 per acre excluding the cost of establishment. on this basis ~~Rs 1 crore~~ Rs 3 crores have been spent so far, but out of which over Rs 2 crores have been wasted, since the percentage of successful afforestation is only about 30%. I believe it is understood that in the scheme ~~another significant fact is that~~ presented to Govt the Dept had estimated that the afforested areas will start yielding revenue from the 5th year onwards from sales of thinned materials, but so far these areas don't appear to have earned a single rupee as revenue, though some areas were brought under the programme as early as 1951-52. The scheme, it is further reported, made out that these areas will start paying their way from the 25th year onwards, but the experience so far hardly justifies this assumption.

Another significant fact is that by the end of the second plan some 50,000 acres of marginal and fringe forests had been released for cultivation. It is not known on what grounds these releases have been done, but it hardly appears justified in view of the admitted shortage of forests. It is reported that such releases have not yet stopped. ^{during the 3rd plan.}

On the basis of past costs, another Rs 3 crores will ^{be} spent over afforestation. The question that many people, including experts, are asking is whether the taxpayer will get his money's worth or like the past more than Rs 2 crores will go down the drain. On the floor of the House a demand was made for the appointment of an Enquiry Commission to probe into the affairs of the Forest Dept; the same has been voiced in the columns of the local papers as well. There is a large body of public opinion in favour of such an enquiry, but Govt so far have not given any serious consideration to it.

Moving the demand for the forest department in the Bihar Assembly, Bihar's Forest Minister made ~~three important claims~~ Some important claims. He stated that based on expert opinion, Bihar was short by 14% of the minimum area which should be under forests, and went on today that to make up this deficiency, a large scale afforestation programme had been taken up under which nearly 2 lakh acres or nearly 312 square miles had been afforested till the end of the Second Plan.

The exact area under forests is not known, but the Forest Department's estimate is Round 12, 13,000 square miles which comes to 19% of the area of the State. From the Minister's statement it appears that Bihar has a target of 33% for its area, and to achieve that nearly 9,300 square miles or over 52 lakhs acres will have to be afforested.

~~A recent survey, however, shows that though the Forest Department's~~ As such the target for the third plan has been put down at 200,000 acres.

A recent survey, however, shows that success in afforestation has been poor. Expert opinion estimates that over the area covered so far success has not exceeded 30% even on the most optimistic basis. In other words out of the 2 lakh acres attempted only 60,000 acres have actually got new forests growing on them. My own visits to the areas confirm this estimate, afforestation more often than not, has been a complete failure wherever it has been attempted, except in isolated patches. One of the most outstanding examples ~~are~~ is that of the Parahmajori Hills in Gaya. Rs 4 lakhs was spent on afforesting this hill with Cashew Nuts, and claims were made when the scheme was put under way in 1958-59 that within a short time these will produce fruit, earn dollars and ~~are~~ ^{rescue} the rigours of the Gaya hot weather. Today not a single Cashew Nut tree can be seen anywhere in the area, the hills are as bare as before, except for some useless miscellaneous species that have come up at the base. Similarly the sand in the bed of the Phalgu river is has been attempted to be stabilised by planting ~~500~~ 50,000 seedlings, which has been a very partial success, since the majority of these seedlings are killed during the hot weather. Another attempt at Pathraedaha where Casuarina was planted failed so completely that the fact of this species having been planted has been eliminated from the official records. The only places

پہلی اور دوسری جگہ پائی جاتی ہے۔ اس کو پانی سے کوئی خاص فرق
ہی نہیں۔ اس سے جیسے پلچور میں ہین ملتی۔ اگر جیسے کے کنارے کوئی سیر ہو تو موٹری
کپڑوں کو کھانے ضرور جائیگی۔ یہ سیر مہ کے کپڑوں کو زیادہ کھاتی ہے۔ گھٹ
کے کپڑوں کو کم۔ اس سے موٹری کا مشط کاٹتے گا روں کی ہین۔ بلکہ پہلے اُگائے واہوں
کی بہت دولت ہے۔ ہاں۔ گہنی کی مندروری کی طور پر۔ گھٹیل بھی کھاتی ہے۔ ستر
پھلوں کو نقصان پہنچانے والے کپڑوں کو زیادہ کھاتی ہے۔

ہاں اچھا گئی ہے۔ وہاں موٹری کی ایک بڑی مادہ بھی ہے۔ اور وہ ہے
کو آئے پیر سیوار کی ہونے کا دن۔ یہ سارے سارے دن چھوٹی چڑیوں کے
گھونٹے کی کھوج میں لگی رہتی ہے۔ زمین سے انڈوں کو چرائی اور نوڑ کر کھاتی ہے۔
جس کے گا دن آن چڑیوں کی تعداد کم ہو جاتی ہے۔

یہ اپنا زیادہ وقت پیروں پر گزارتی ہے۔ جہاں اکثر ڈالیوں کو پھل سے پیر کر
جو ہنی رہتی ہے۔ اور اپنی لمبی دم سے ہمارا لیتی ہے۔

گھونٹے بنانے اور انڈے دینے کا وقت فروری سے لیکر جولائی تک ہے۔ ام۔
سول۔ پنم یا شیٹم کے پیروں میں گھونٹے بنانا زیادہ پسند کرتی ہے۔ چھوٹی چھوٹی

معدہ لکڑیوں کے ٹکڑوں سے پیسے پہانے کا شغل کا گھونٹہ تیار کرتی ہے۔ جو پتوں
سے ڈھکا رہتا ہے۔ نر اور مادہ دونوں ملکر گھونٹے بناتے۔ انڈوں کو لیتے۔ اور انڈوں
کو پالتے ہیں۔ پستری نڈ کے پانچ انڈے دینے سے جن پر پورے پھلے اور کھلے پھلے ہیں۔

رہنے سننے کی جگہ اور کھانے پینے کے طریقے پر کھول دنگ ہی بند رہیں
 ہوتا۔ نیکہ بیویوں کی جو بیچ - مانگیں - اور پروں کی بناوٹ بھی اس
 کے انوار ہوتی ہے - کہو پھوڑو اے - سمجھے نکلے ہوئے رنگو تھے اسکو
 بیٹری پر سیدھا چڑھنے میں مدد کرتے ہیں - اور اسکی کہیں جو بیچ نکری جائے
 میں - اس طرح سادس کی کہیں مانگیں اور کہیں جو بیچ اسکو یا فی میں پہننے
 اور کھانے میں مدد کرتی ہیں -

بھو - آج اب اور زیادہ ہیں - پھر کس دوسرے دن بتاؤنگی - جو کچھ
 تھنے سنا سے دھیان میں رکھنا - بیویوں کی دنیا بہت ہی دلچسپ اور
 نوکری دنیا سے - چار سے ساری زندگی منہم ہو جائے - اس دنیا کو پوری
 طرح میں دیکھ سکتے -