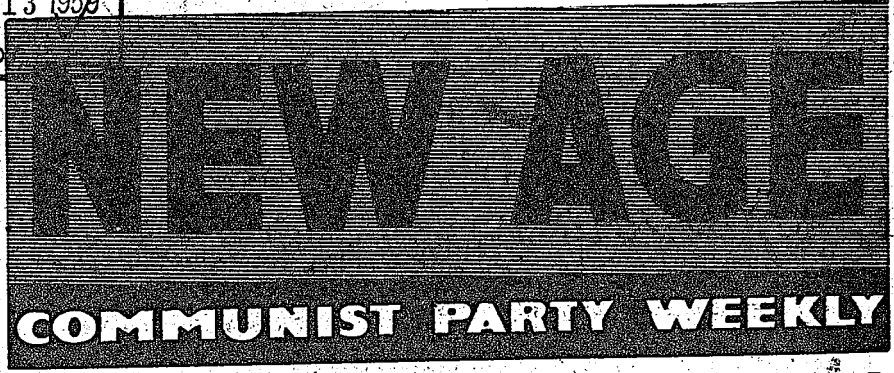


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# Builders Of United Front Against Communism, They Can't Unite Themselves

From C. UNNIRAJA TRIVANDRUM, December 29



Vol. VII, No. 1 SUNDAY, JANUARY 4, 1959 25 nP.

With the postponement of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee meeting fixed for December 30 and of the election of the Pradesh Congress President, the crisis in Kerala Congress which has been simmering for long has burst out into the open with fisticuffs, breaking of locks and public statements.

THE Returning Officer of the Pradesh Congress, postponing the meeting called to elect the President, said this had been necessitated by the disputes which had arisen regarding some of the elections to the lower Congress Committees in the State. A decision on the dispute referred to the AICC, he added, would have a vital bearing on the meeting of the newly-elected Pradesh Congress Committee.

Not even a month has passed since Congress Opposition Leader P. T. Chacko announced with great fanfare in Trivandrum the formation of a united front of the Congress and Praja Socialists, with the Muslim League expected to join in, to fight and defeat the Communists in the coming elections to the Panchayats and Municipalities. It was hailed as the beginning of the end of the Communists in office in Kerala. But the Congress leaders who talk so much about uniting others cannot, it seems, agree among themselves.

# DOG FIGHT IN KERALA CONGRESS

The Chacko group had prepared well to ensure the victory of its nominee. In view of this, Sri Cheriyan and his group demanded postponement of the election. When the District Returning Officer turned down this demand, the Cheriyan group walked out of the meeting. The Chacko group nominee was thus elected.

Sri Cheriyan had with great care locked the office of the District Congress Committee before he walked out. The newly-elected President of the Chacko group broke open the lock and took possession of the office. When the rival group heard about it, they came back in force. A free fight between the two groups ensued.

Former President K. T. Thomas and Secretary Cheriyan of the Kottayam DCC, both Congress MLAs, have jointly issued a statement saying that the election of the new President was illegal since the Pradesh Returning Officer had given a definite directive to postpone the elections.

Neither the Pradesh Returning Officer nor the Pradesh Congress Committee has accepted the election. In fact they condemned the forcible and unauthorised occupation of the Congress Committee office by some people. The result is that today two District Congress Committees are functioning in Kottayam. This is the background against which the PCC President's election was to take place and has now been postponed.

## Three Stalwarts

What has burst into the open is just the old rivalries inside the Kerala Congress leadership between factional groups based on communities and regions—between Hindu and Christian leaders, between leaders from Malabar and Travancore and between Panampilly Govinda Menon and P. T. Chacko. All of them, of course, try to give a political colour to this internecine quarrel.

Sri Chacko in a talk to newspaper Correspondents last week said that a section of the Congress leadership was opposing the united front of "democratic parties," while a majority of the Congress leaders and workers welcomed it. The leaders of this section, he said, are afraid that they will lose their high positions in the Congress, if a democratic united front is formed. They had tried to mislead the Congress High Command regarding the united front; but the all-India Congress leaders had also realised the need for united front, Sri Chacko added. He said it was meaningless to keep the Muslim League away from a united front dubbing it a communal organisation.

According to Sri Chacko, the present President of the KPCC, Sri K. A. Damodara Menon, is a person sincerely trying to build the united front in Kerala; if he is not elected President again, that will be calamitous—for Sri Chacko and the Congress. If the trend is against Sri Damodara Menon, Sri Chacko threatened, he himself would stand as a candidate for Pradesh Congress Committee Presidentship. The only difficulty in the situation is that according to the Congress Constitution, Sri Damodara Menon cannot be elected President for a third term.

Sri Chacko is convinced, though belatedly, that the present Kerala Government cannot be overthrown so easily, and hence he has begun to feel that control over the Congress organisation is today more important than Assembly Party leadership. He is reportedly ready to hand over the leadership of the Assembly Party to Sri Ummer Koya, at present Deputy Leader who hails from Malabar. The proposal has more to it than meets the eye. And that is Sri Chacko's condition: the Malabar leaders should support his candidature for PCC Presidentship.

The Panampilly Govinda Menon group's nominee for presidentship is Sri K. P. Madhavan Nair, till recently one of the General Secretaries of the All-India Congress Committee. He has the support of the Cheriyan group from Kottayam. One of the reasons

why Sri Chacko was so determined to defeat Sri Cheriyan for Kottayam DCC Presidentship was because he stood for bringing the Panampilly group back to power in the Kerala Congress.

Another aspirant is R. Sankar, President of the Ezhava communal organisation, SNDP, hero of many defeats in elections and a notorious anti-Communist. His claim is that the KPCC must this time have as President an Ezhava who can win back the Ezhava masses from Communist influence.

Sri Chacko has weighty claims of past service and present achievements for being chosen as President of the KPCC—at least this is what his followers think and say. He has stood firm in the Congress from the very beginning and was always sacrificed for the sake of some careerist Congress leaders: He has incurred debts to the extent of Rs. 25,000 as a result of his Congress activities. But for the manoeuvres of the Panampilly-

## The Kottayam Factions

It is in Kottayam District, considered to be a Congress fort, that this factional struggle came out in the most bitter form when election to the Presidentship of the District Congress Committee took place last week.

There were two candidates in the field—Sri P. C. Cheriyan, MLA, till recently Secretary of the District Congress Committee, and the second, a nominee of Opposition leader P. T. Chacko.

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NEW AGE  
\*\*\*\*\*  
Greets  
All Its  
Readers  
And Friends  
on the  
NEW YEAR  
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Madhavan Nair clique, Sri Chacko would have been in a very high position by now. It is the tactics evolved by him that have so far succeeded in building the united front of all Opposition parties in Kerala against the Communist Government.

And since the Kottayam DCC Presidentship has assumed vital importance, Sri Chacko's followers say that if this election is invalidated, it would be better for Chacko to resign from the Congress and set up practice as a lawyer so that he can at least pay back his debts. This resignation threat is their trump card.

Thus three giants have entered the fray in full array—not to speak of the lesser ones—in the battle for KPCC Presidentship. Sri Damodara Menon is trying to sneak in despite the insistence of the Congress High Command that the Congress Constitution should be observed. Once for all, the hope that the Congress High Command will cement the unity to strengthen the Congress organisation in Kerala has been smashed. The common people in Kerala are not worried nor surprised over these developments; they are nothing new.

## GHANA'S PRIME MINISTER IN THE CAPITAL



AT THE CIVIC RECEPTION IN DELHI'S RED FORT—The Ghana Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah receiving a silver vase from Mayor Aruna Asaf Ali, as Prime Minister Nehru looks on. The reception was accorded to the visiting Premier on December 27 last.







WINTER SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

COMMUNISTS HIGHLIGHT DANGER FROM THE USA, FIGHT FREE ENTERPRISE LOBBY

The Session of Parliament just ended began under the sinister shadow of the military dictatorships enveloping India's neighbouring countries. Hovering above them all was Pakistan's military dictator General Ayub Khan who soon after he usurped power proclaimed that he would settle issues with India only on his terms failing which he threatened to "adopt extreme measures" including war. Backed as he was by the might of U.S. imperialism, supported by a number of war pacts, with a generous supply of U. S. arms, Ayub Khan's threats could not be taken lightly.

THE series of violations of our borders immediately preceding the Session and during the Session, the reported new arms pact between the USA and Pakistan, the lack of democratic checks to the actions of the dictator, the impossibility of saner elements asserting their opinion in Indo-Pakistan disputes, the arrest of leaders of democratic and progressive opinion, etc., had brought home to all parties and people the necessity of taking stock of the situation.

The Real Culprits

But very few people knew where to search for the source of our discomfort. As usual when Parliament began, adjournment motions were there—most of them directed against the obvious—Ayub Khan and the border violations. It was left to the Communist Party to focus attention on the real culprit behind the deprivations of military dictators.

The motion moved by Comrades S. A. Dange, A. K. Gopalan and Hiren Mukerjee sought to discuss the serious situation caused by "the continued and increasing arms supply by the USA to Pakistan which in the context of the recent declarations of General Ayub Khan adds to the threat to the security of India."

Undesirable Developments

But apart from this, Communist members drew the attention of Parliament and the country to certain undesirable developments in the country in connection with the military dictatorship in Pakistan. Certain people—good people, well-meaning, but gullible all the same—thought that the military junta was doing very well. They had caught an ex-Minister black-marketing in cars, they had whipped a few hoarders. Prices had come down. Wonderful!

However, this time it was no easy sailing for them. The habitual denigrators of the Socialist countries and the help they give us to industrialise our country, did not have the courage to show up. Ayub Khan had upset their applecart. And we saw, contrary to the experience of the monsoon session of Parliament, a number of Congressmen ranging on the side of progressive forces in attacking U.S. imperialism and its diabolic game in our part of the world. This time there was no hallelujahs

discontent, to be converted into sympathy for a vicious force... becomes a danger to our country."

Communist M.P.s, at the same time, warned against any panic, either on account of external attack or internal difficulties. While we should not be complacent, there is no question of a counter-build-up of military strength—an arms race. But we have to take stock of certain forces within and without who are working against our country's interests.

U. S. Imperialist Complicity

For example, Comrade Bhupesh Gupta dispelled any doubts as to the complicity of U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of our country. In this connection, he pointed out to the Press build-up given to Sri Morarji Desai in the West. "He stands on the Congress Right and the Government under his control would presumably concentrate on strengthening India's present economy not on moving in Socialist direction," commented one paper. Quoting the Time magazine, "In Washington next week, U.S. officials would be meeting the man whose name most often tops the list of possibilities (as successor to Mr. Nehru)."

"My fear is that the moment you start settling successors in this manner, we have to be on guard. We have to take precautions and we should know what is what," warned Comrade Bhupesh against the king-makers in Britain and the United States.

The intensity of feeling in the country on the issue of American aid to Pakistan and the importance given to that by the Communist Group in Parliament almost shut the mouth of the American Lobby. It will be remembered that the last session of Parliament showed considerable activity in the open by the American Lobby and a concentrated attack on the policy of peace and non-alignment pursued by Prime Minister Nehru. No doubt the jingle of dollars in Washington to help us "tide over our difficulties" over the Second Plan had emboldened them.

Plight of American Lobby

However, this time it was no easy sailing for them. The habitual denigrators of the Socialist countries and the help they give us to industrialise our country, did not have the courage to show up. Ayub Khan had upset their applecart. And we saw, contrary to the experience of the monsoon session of Parliament, a number of Congressmen ranging on the side of progressive forces in attacking U.S. imperialism and its diabolic game in our part of the world. This time there was no hallelujahs

to the bounty of 'democratic' dollars.

However, this Session saw the emergence in the open of another determined and sinister and powerful force in Parliament. That is the "Free Enterprise" Lobby. The Session was remarkable for the unending fight between the forces of the reactionary vested interests and those who stand for the extension of State ownership over the country's resources.

Exposure Of Private Sector

The Free Enterprise Lobby came in for a severe drubbing again during the revealing exposure of our 'patriotic' industrialists robbing the nation through defence contracts for trucks and in the game undermining the security of the country in an especially dangerous international situation. The Parliament Prevention of Disqualification Bill gave rise to a major policy controversy involving the Free Enterprise Lobby. The Joint Select Committee proposed to bring under disqualification the office of Chairman, Director and the membership of a number of statutory and non-statutory bodies (named in Part I and II of the Schedule of the Bill).

This would have prevented

Economic Situation

The present session of Parliament saw the further substantiation of this overall estimation of the direction of our economy through concrete instances in specific sectors of the economy. Take for example, the debate on the trends in our export trade and the crisis of our textile industry. The spokesmen of the vested interests tried to make out that the trouble with our textile industry was high taxation, defective export policies of the Government and competition from China.

Comrade Dange in his comprehensive survey of the situation, showed how capitalism was facing a crisis of over-production, how it was inevitable that the very nature of our economic system precluded any possibility of sustained and continuous economic development without ups and downs. While in a Socialist economy, higher production means higher standard of living for the people, better wages for the worker and more prosperity for the nation, in the capitalist way of development more production results in slump, closures and throwing out of workers from employment.

This was again illustrated in the crisis facing the jute-growers. While raw jute production has already attained the Second Five-Year Plan targets, the producers find themselves faced with ruin due to the precipitous fall in prices. The Communist Group

ed members of Parliament from getting anywhere near effective control over a large number of statutory and non-statutory bodies in the public sector, while these would remain exclusively open to the vested interests and bureaucrats. Communist members fought these disqualifications so that it would become possible for members of Parliament to participate in such bodies and for good non-official elements from such bodies seeking election to Parliament.

The vested interests, who want only to them but closed to popular representatives, resorted to demagoguery. They said that these disqualifications were necessary in the interests of ensuring the "independence of members of Parliament," etc. Communists countered their demagoguery. As a result of the debate in the Lok Sabha, the Bill was amended in the direction of the Communist standpoint.

While expressing eulogies for constitutional propriety and democratic ideals, Prime Minister Nehru, the Leader of the Congress Party, left the matter "for each individual to decide, as indeed it is, and it is not for me as a Leader of the House or leader of the majority party in this House to tell them what they should

decide in this matter." If only he had left Congressmen to decide likewise on issues like the break-up of the bilingual State of Bombay and other popular issues.

Isolation Of Masani & Co.

During the discussion on the motion, a welcome development was that Sri M. R. Masani and his PSP friends—ad hoc Congressmen—Comrade Dange called them—were almost isolated. Most of the speakers on the motion from other parties were against pursuing the matter and for dropping it. It is significant that in a House of 500, only 138 members voted—the hard core of confirmed anti-Communists—for the motion while 32 voted against the motion including the 24 Communist members who were present. It would thus be seen that the vast majority of M.P.s were more or less neutral and preferred to move out before the voting rather than take part in it.

The question hour during this Session was a very fruitful occasion. A number of exposures were made of the working of Government, its tie-up with Big Business, corruption and malpractices. Communist members pursued the foreign exchange swindle

by S. P. Jain in great detail and have made it difficult for the Government to hush it up. The issue of unauthorised licences for import of dyestuffs to Fedco and Wakefield & Co. was also admitted by the Government and the Minister gave an undertaking that the persons responsible for the misdeed would be suitably dealt with.

In the Rajya Sabha, Comrade Bhupesh Gupta got Prime Minister Nehru to refute the insinuations of Mr. Dulles that India was neutral only in name and that she was committed to fighting Communism.

Again through a short-notice question, Comrade Bhupesh Gupta brought up the issue of Home Minister Pant's remarks unavailing the portrait of former Finance Minister T. T. Krishnamachari who was forced to resign as a sequel to the LIC-Mundhra deal scandal.

The Communist Group got the Government committed to the publication of the Second Pay Commission's Report by February 1959. Similarly, through persistent questioning an assurance was extracted from the Government that bonus would be given to the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation on an ex-gratia basis.

ed a number of other issues during the session. Through a non-official resolution, fairly exhaustive discussion was developed on the operation of monopolies.

A discussion on the sugarcane prices took place in the Lok Sabha in raising which the Communist Group joined with other Opposition M.P.s and received considerable support from all sections of the House. But the Government remained adamant.

The Banaras Hindu University issue was pursued in both the Houses.

The following topical issues were pressed through half-hour discussions: (a) the problems of the film industry, especially in respect of import of raw film and export promotion; (b) the Tungabhadra High Level Canal; (c) Procurement of rice in Andhra for Kerala; (d) Closure of the Kulti Blast Furnaces; (e) The proposal to close down refugee camps in West Bengal by July 1959.

Crisis Of The Second Plan

This Session also illustrated the fiasco of the Second Five-Year Plan through two non-official motions, both touching on the lives of millions of our people.

One was a non-official resolution on unemployment moved by Dr. Diwan Chand Sharma, Congress member from Punjab, during the debate on which Communist speakers spotlighted the utter failure of all the estimates on employment "targets of the Second Five-Year Plan. Here was an eloquent proof of failure of Government's economic policies and the bankruptcy of our 'socialist pattern of society'.

The feeling on the issue was so intense that Government was forced to announce its decision to set up a committee to go into the matter, though as earlier pointed out by us, the solution lies only in the wholesale reorientation of the economic and social fabric of society.

Another issue on which the Communist Group was able to spotlight interest was the question of land reforms. Comrade Chintamani Panigrahi (Orissa) moved a resolution on the progress of land reforms and out of ten speakers on the resolution, five were Communist M.P.s. It was a measure of the diffidence of Congressmen that apart from the Planning Minister only one Congressman participated in the discussion. The Minister in his intervention promised to set up a committee to review the progress of land reforms.

Thus while the Winter Session of Parliament was not particularly remarkable, it provided ample opportunity for exposing the failures of the Government in various spheres, in sharply demarcating the two ways of economic development—the Socialist and the capitalist—and in focussing attention on the danger to India's security and peace from the American imperialist manoeuvres. It also saw the emergence in the open of the powerful Free Enterprise Lobby—a portent of things to come.

Why Is The Government So Helpless Before This FOREIGN EXCHANGE RACKET

THERE cannot be a greater scandal than the manner in which the country's foreign exchange resources are being handled by this Government, said Bhupesh Gupta speaking on the Foreign Exchange Regulations (Amendment) Bill in the Rajya Sabha on December 23.

While the so-called apprehensions of foreign investors were sought to be allayed through the amending Bill, the people had their own apprehensions, said Bhupesh Gupta. He referred to the S. P. Jain episode: "You have seen how a gentleman goes there with Rs. 11,000 in his pocket and comes back with more money, leaving a discovered amount of Rs. 19 lakhs in another bank."

"I think the discovery at Palam should have obliged the Government to come with a comprehensive measure," said Bhupesh Gupta spotlighting the incompetence and helplessness which Government showed in the affair.

"You could not do anything; you cannot even launch a prosecution. The gentleman who gets caught, gets away. First of all, he

to their computation, the foreign exchange held by some Indian monopolists abroad would be of the order of not less than Rs. 50 crores or so... "Why, on earth, can't you compel these people—if necessary by an Act of Parliament—to come and appear before the Court and after administering them an oath make them disclose as to what their foreign exchange held in different countries is? We can do so. It lies within the power of Parliament to elicit a statement of this kind, but you are not doing anything; you do not even hold an investigation..."

"Now the entire department is lacking in imagination, lacking in courage and is lacking in everything demanded of them and even in the matter of a sound policy, for the simple reason that our Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry remain much under the clouds and influence of the big vested interests and monopolists and tricksters who are dealing in this manner with our foreign exchange resources."

"It is estimated by some Congressman—I won't name him—that according

to the foreign creditors of these firms are generally the creditors of their subsidiaries. Here are firms under their influence or under certain monopolist concerns. That is how the foreign sector gets linked up with the Indian sector and this becomes a source of draining out our foreign exchange resources from the country.

"I know the World Bank has made a suggestion of this kind. Can you deny it? I know, when negotiations went on abroad—in Britain—the City of London made the suggestion that their apprehension should be removed. By such a suggestion they always seek to remove whatever little scope for restraint and restriction or supervision remains in the hands of the Government so that they can freely operate, and take the money abroad. This is the policy which is embodied in this particular generous measure which the Government has brought before us..."

"Already we are sending 30 crores of rupees annually abroad by way of interest charges and profits on the money invested in India.









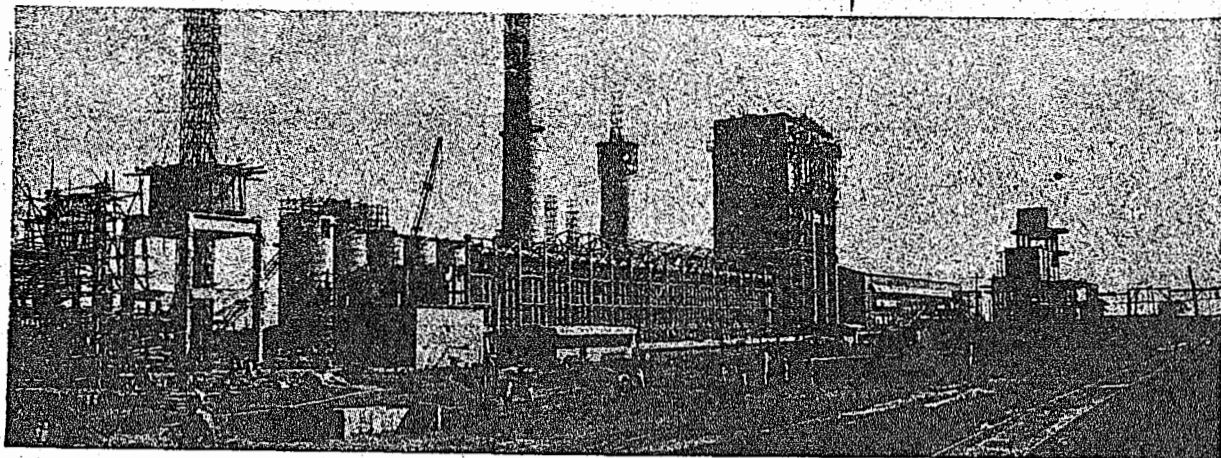
## TRIBUTE TO SOVIET ASSISTANCE

**T**HERE are 60,000 people, labour, officers, engineers, masons and supervisors working round the clock. Bhilai is a joint Indo-Soviet venture. What are we getting from the Soviet Union? First of all the entire blueprint of the scheme, drawings (about 65,000) of working parts, etc. Then there is the supply of the main plant and equipment, technical supervision of the construction, and erection of the plant. Assistance in training Indian personnel in the USSR is also agreed upon. USSR is guaranteeing the performance of the plant and the machinery supplied.

In Rourkela and Durgapur, which have been constructed with assistance from Germany and the United Kingdom, every bit of equipment down to the last nail is bought from these countries, and assembled here under the direct supervision of their own technicians. This certainly has its advantages. The technicians are familiar with their equipment and can with comparative ease set up the works.

In Bhilai the civil engineering in the main plant has been given to Indian firms. Ancillary work is carried out by smaller contractors. The structural steel framework has also been entrusted to Indian firms. The erection itself will be done by Indian engineers with the assistance of their Soviet counterparts. At the moment, there are 110 experts loaned to India from the Soviet Ministry of Iron and Steel. As against this figure, the number of Indian engineers gazetted and non-gazetted is 600.

(From YOJNA, Weekly published by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting)



A VIEW OF THE CONSTRUCTION WORK AT BHILAI

# BHILAI'S FIRST FURNACE TO GO INTO OPERATION ON OUR REPUBLIC DAY

The first blast furnace of the Bhilai Steel Works will be commissioned on Republic Day, January 26, according to information.

Within twenty-four hours of its operation, one thousand tons of pig iron will be produced daily in the public sector—thus opening a new chapter in the history of industrialisation of our country.

**B**Y mid-next year, the Bhilai Works will start producing steel. There will be in all three blast furnaces at the one-million steel works. The construction of the blast furnace will mark the completion of the first phase of the entire project. By now the main sections of the Works completed include steel structure shop, engineering shops, electric repair shops, oxygen shops, repair shops connected with the blast furnace, railway shops, garages and coke oven battery. The huge 24,000 K.W. power generation station is nearing completion.

### Engineers Confident

The tempo of work is steadily rising. This month seven thousand tons of steel structure were erected, while last January it was only one thousand tons. Engineers, both Russian and Indian, are confident that this will be further raised soon to twelve thousand tons. At present sixty thousand

workers are engaged at the works.

The colossal project involves the erection of one lakh ton of iron structure, fifty lakh cubic meters of earth-work and more than five lakh cubic metres of concrete work.

The Soviet Union has practically sent all its share of equipment, which is about five lakh tons of steel structure, mechanical and electrical equipment.

### Schedule Will Be Kept

Despite difficulties and bottlenecks—which led to initial delays—the available indications suggest that the Works will be completed within the scheduled time. The recent correspondence between the Soviet and Indian Prime Ministers regarding delay in progress of the work has produced a good effect. The people at the helm of the construction are now eager to speed up the pace of work and finish it within 1959.

The supply position of the works is satisfactory. It is daily receiving 1,500 tons of iron ores from the Rajara fields. All the canals to the pump house have also been completed.

By the end of 1959, it is hoped that all the shops will be manned by Indians. The few remaining Soviet specialists will be just helping Indians to master the technique.

### KERALA

## Another Industrial Peace Agreement

**T**HE three-year industrial peace agreement signed on December 20 between the representatives of the managements of private motor transport services operating in three districts of Kerala State and representatives of employees of all categories in this industry numbering about 10,000 constitutes a significant step in the State Government's policy of ensuring industrial peace in the State.

The agreement which is applicable to the three districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat provides for revising, upgrading and fixing the pay scales of the operating staff and those in the workshops.

Drivers, checking inspectors, fitters, electricians, blacksmiths, welders, painters, turners, vulcanisers, carpenters and sinkers will start on a wage of Rs. 45 in the grade of Rs. 45-3-4-80; mechanics and chief fitters: Rs. 50-4-70-5-100; conductors: Rs. 35-2-45-3-65; cleaners and other unskilled workers: Rs. 25-1-40.

Dearness allowance will be at the rate of Rs. 25 for those who receive a basic wage up to Rs. 30 a month, Rs. 30 for basic wage of Rs. 31 to 49 and Rs. 35 for Rs. 50 and above.

Working hours are nine per day limited to 54 a week. For the running staff, from the starting point to destination, the time will be treated as overall duty hours subject to the condition that any interval at the destination of 20 minutes and above at a stretch

will be considered as rest time.

Bonus will be paid according to the following schedule: all managements who own one to five buses will pay ten per cent of the annual total emoluments (basic pay plus dearness allowance), owners of six to ten buses will pay 12½ per cent, 11 to 15 buses 15 per cent and over that 17½ per cent.

The employees will get seven festival holidays, seven days' sick leave on production of medical certificate and one day with wage for every 20 days of attendance, excluding the weekly off.

All employees who have put in continuous service of one year will be treated as permanent except those engaged in work of a casual nature.

Thus, when the agreement came into force on January 1, 1959, the ten thousand motor transport employees in the three districts began enjoying higher wage-scales, reduced hours of work, guaranteed bonus and security of service.

This is the fifth long-term industrial peace agreement that has been signed in Kerala since the new Government came to office. It is the declared policy of the Kerala Government and the Communist Party to establish industrial peace through such mutual agreements, not only factory to factory, nor industry by industry, but also, if possible, on an all-State basis.



AT THE  
CONSTRUCTION SITE  
IN  
BHILAI